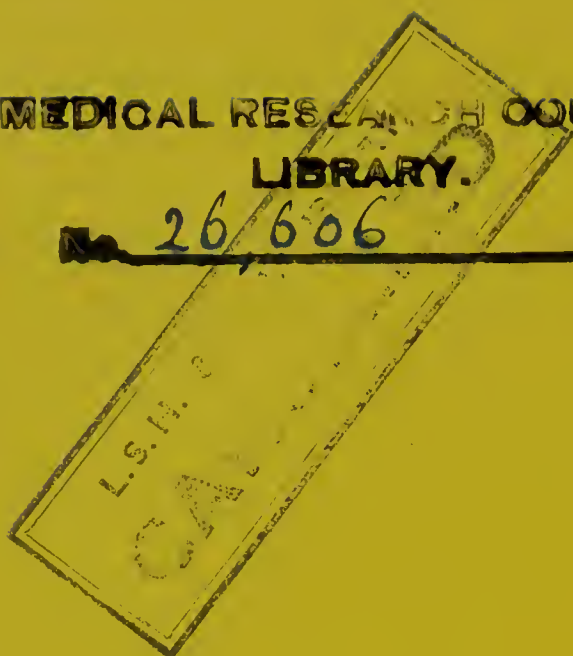


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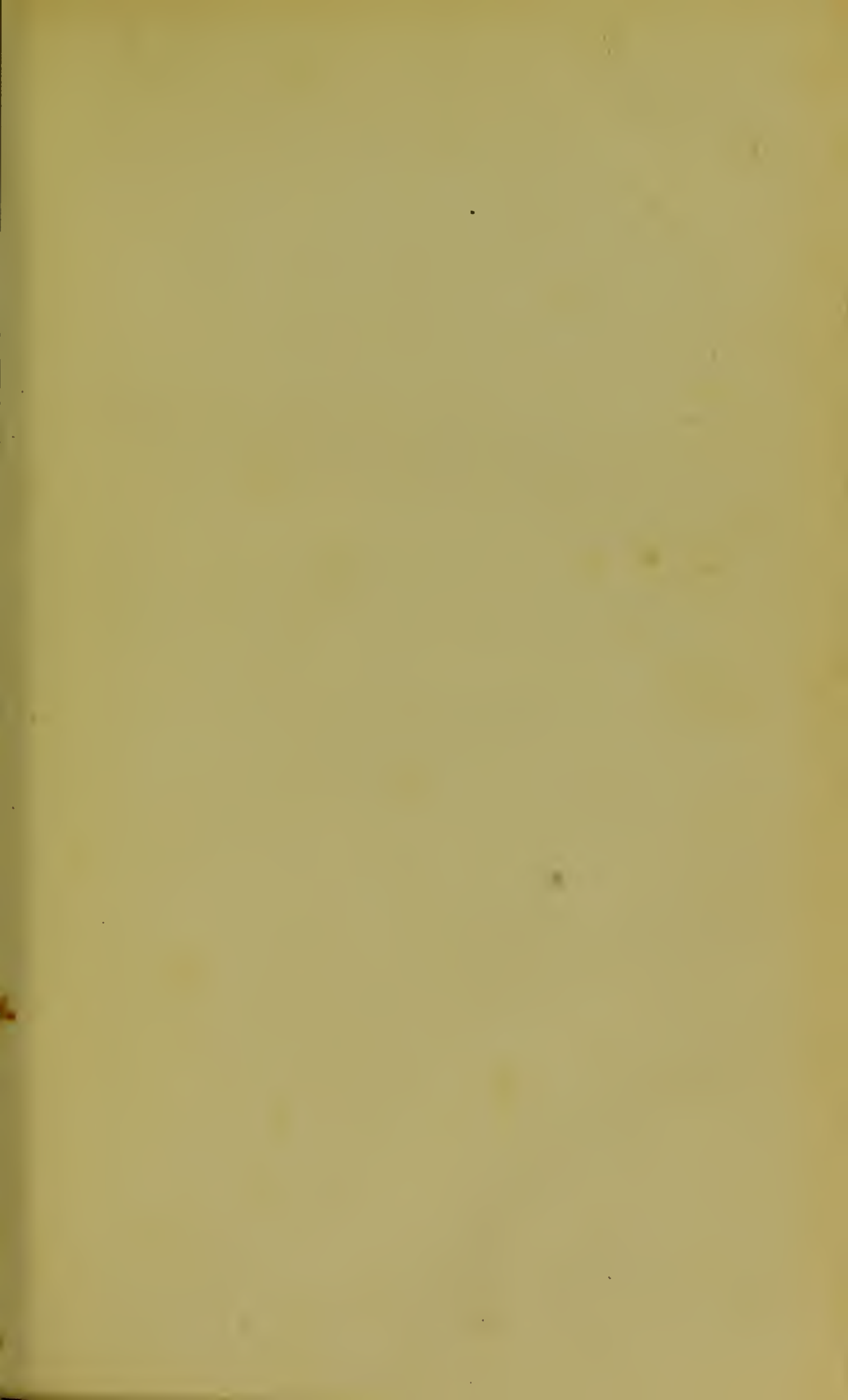
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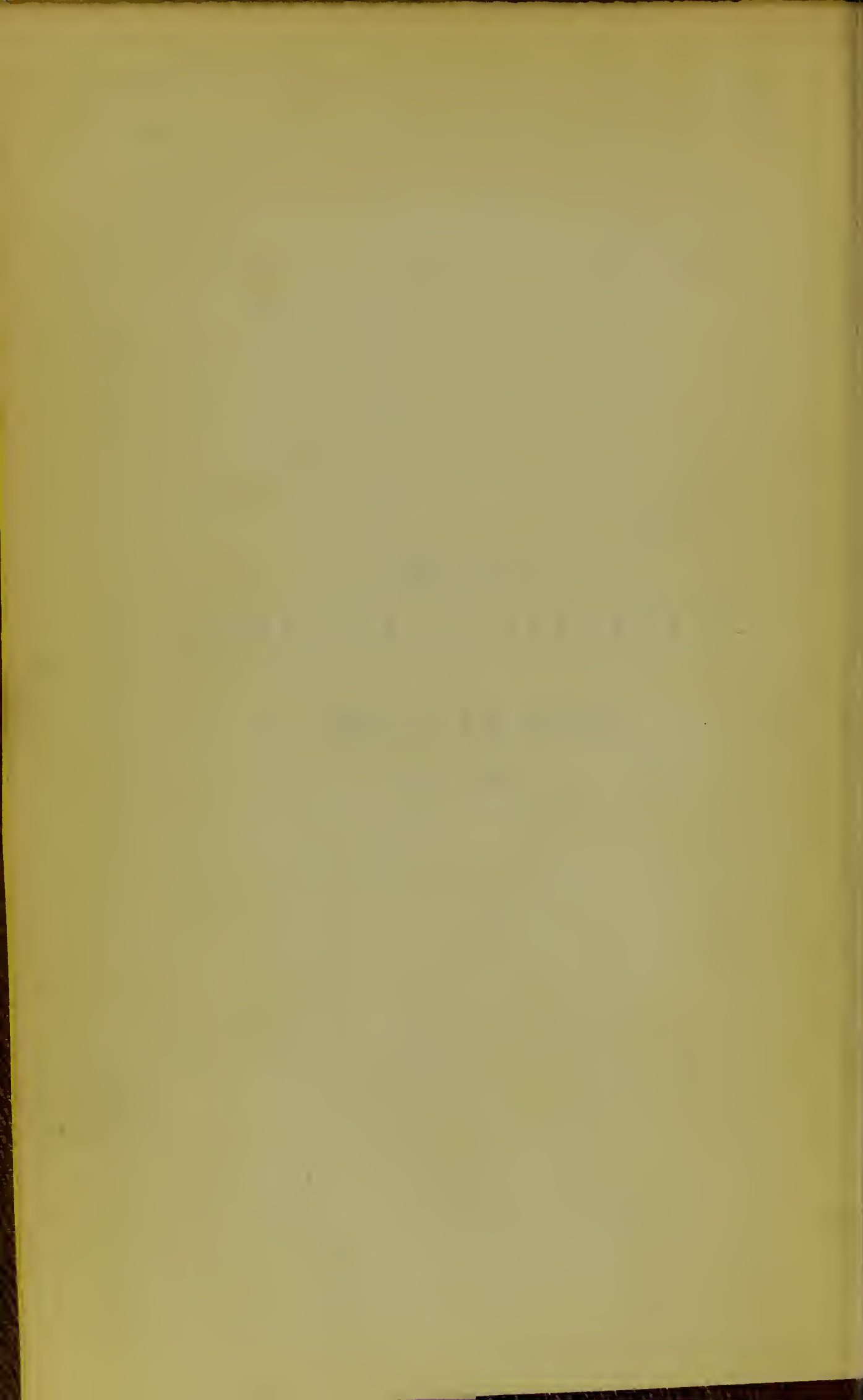
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THE NEW
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF
SCOTLAND.
VOL. VI.



THE NEW
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF
SCOTLAND.

BY
THE MINISTERS OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES, UNDER THE
SUPERINTENDENCE OF A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SONS AND
DAUGHTERS OF THE CLERGY.

VOL. VI.

LANARK.

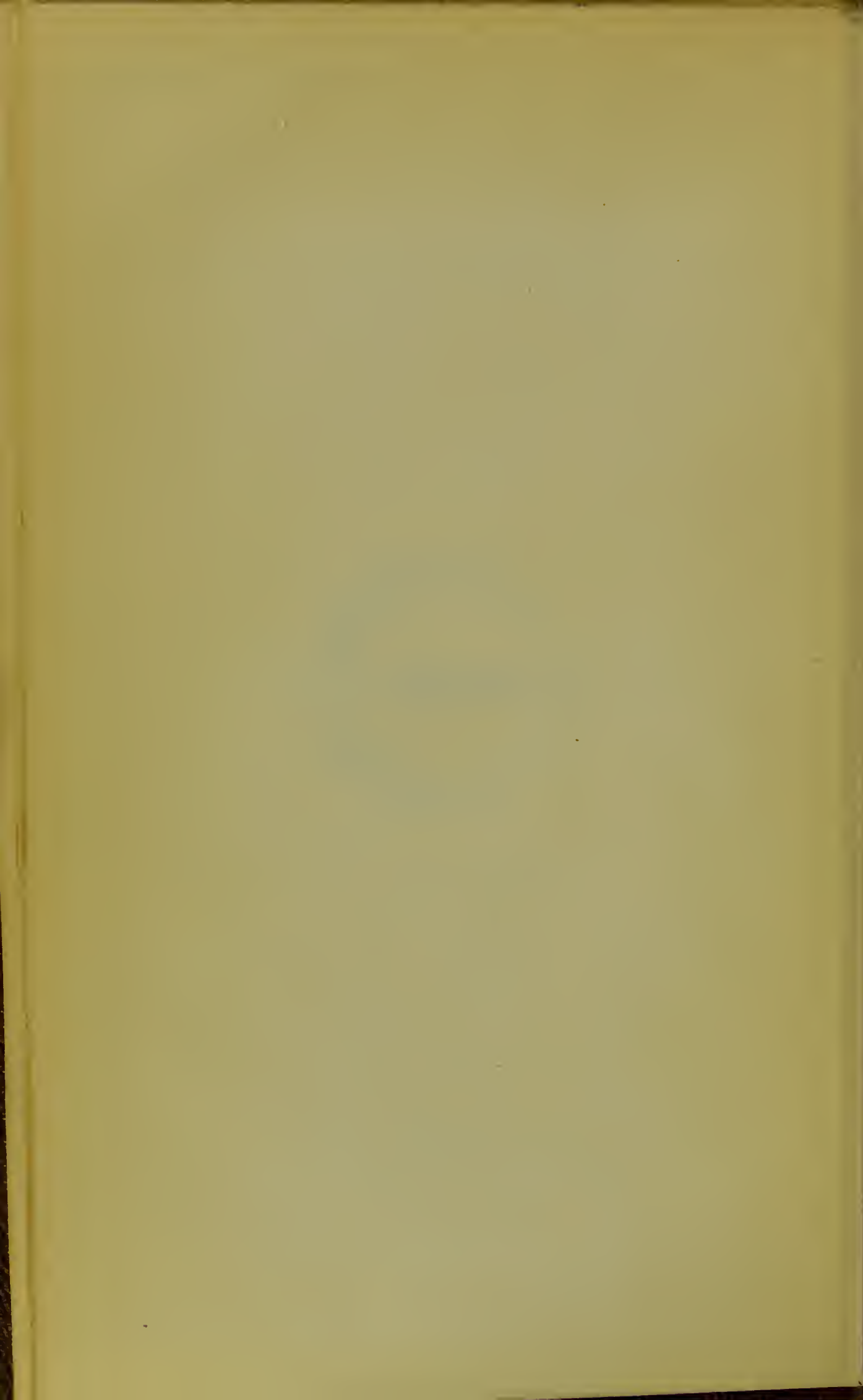
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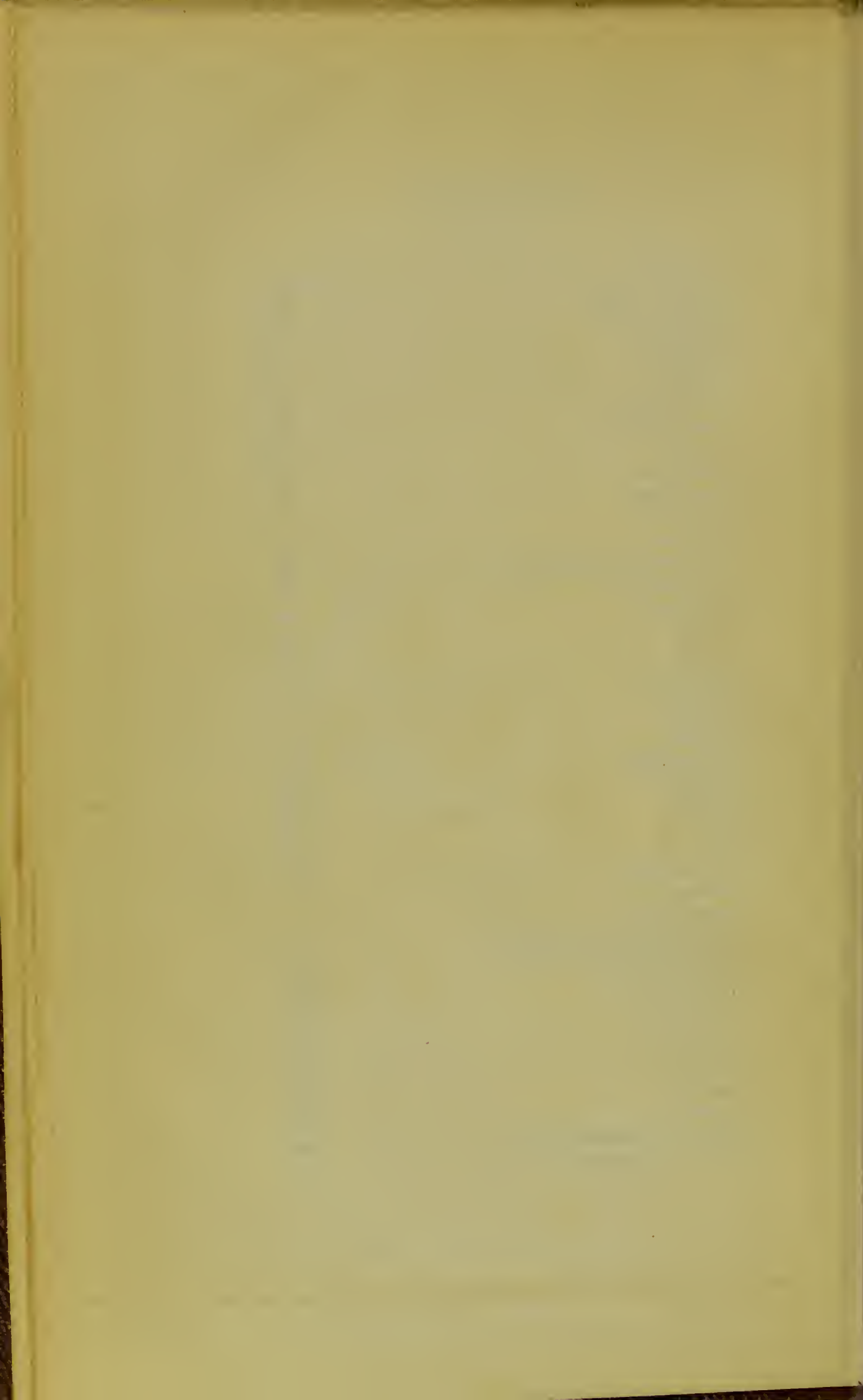


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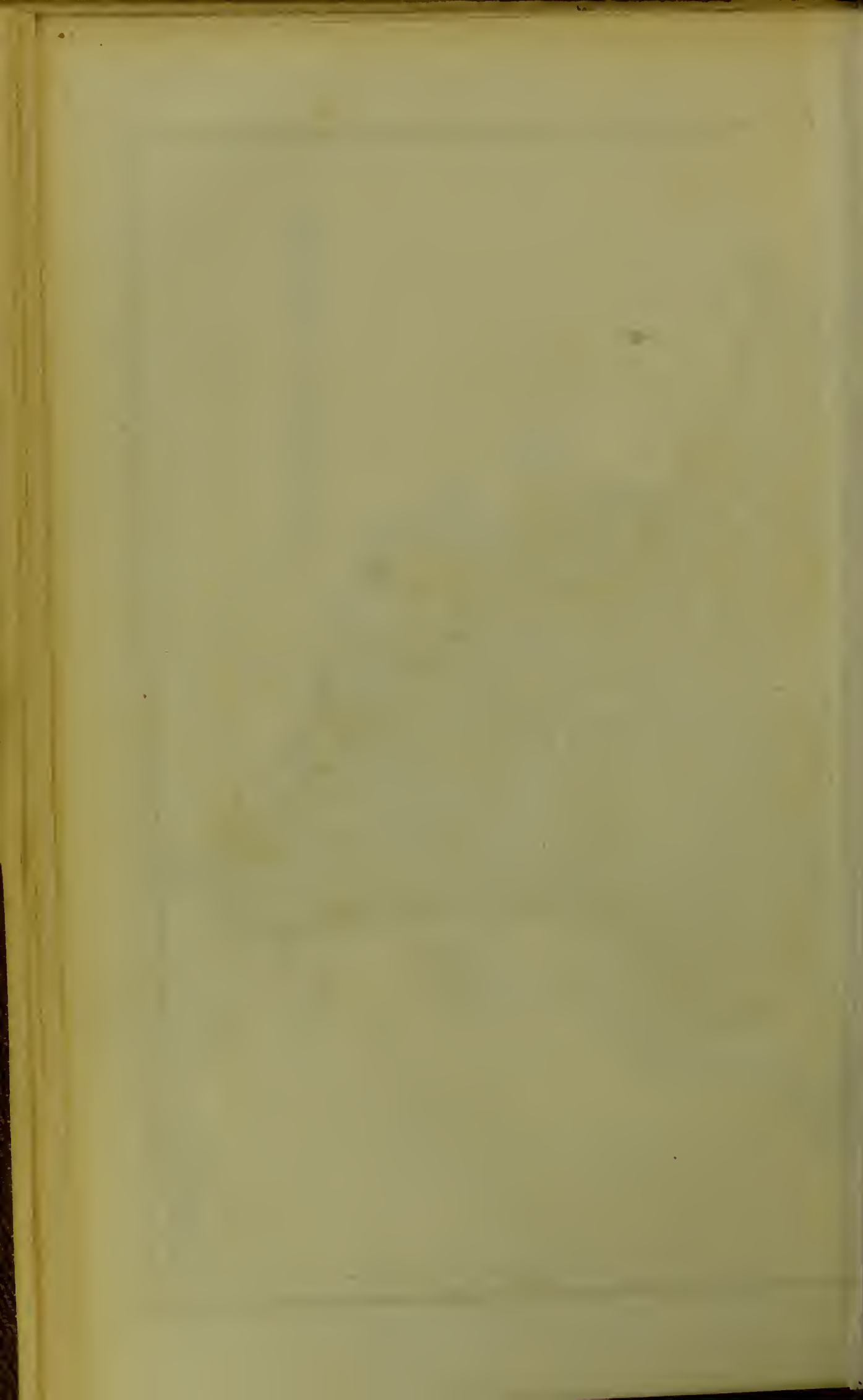


LANARKSHIRE.

British Miles



$\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Longitude West from Greenwich.



PARISH OF LANARK.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM MENZIES, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name and Boundaries.—SOME trace the origin of the name of this parish to the Latin terms *Lana* and *arca*, quasi *the wool-chest*; others to *Lan-ærig*, the bank of the river; or to the Gaelic words *Lan*, signifying a house, repository, or church, and *deare*, a bilberry. A derivation equally probable is that given by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*; namely, from *Llannerch*, which in several places in Wales is applied to a slip of level ground, or a vale.*

The parish lies pretty nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives its name. It is of an irregular oblong form; in the south about 3, in the north about 5 miles broad. It is from 6 to 7 miles in length; and stretches along the eastern bank of the river Clyde, which separates it on the south from Pettinain and Carmichael, and on the west from Lesmahagoe. The adjacent parish on the north is Carluke, from which it is partly divided by Mashoch burn. Carstairs bounds it on the east. The town of Lanark is situated in 55° 34' of north latitude, and 3° 5' of west longitude from Greenwich. It may be considered as the central town of the Lowlands, being 31 miles distant from Edinburgh, 35 from Stirling, 25 from Glasgow, and 47 from Ayr.

Topographical Appearances.—The ground nowhere rises into any eminence deserving the name of a hill. It may be described in general as an elevated plateau, declining on the south and west towards the River Clyde, sometimes in gentle slopes, sometimes in steep declivities. From east to west, it is bisected by the deep and irregular valley of the Mouss. The flat uplands on

* Several places in North Britain have the same name; thus Lendrich in Kilmadock; Lendrich in Dumblane; Lendrich in Callander; Lendrich Hill in Fossaway; and Drumlanrig, the former seat of the Duke of Queensberry; all these accord with the colloquial name of Lanerk, and are probably from the same British source.

either side of this valley, where they rise to the highest elevation at Lee moor on the north, and Lanark moor on the south, are pretty nearly of the same height,—being about 670 feet above the level of the sea. The same valley presents two very remarkable chasms. The river Mouss shortly after it enters the parish, near Cleghorn, plunges into a deep ravine, which it seems to have formed through the solid rock as a channel for its waters. Lower down, and at little more than a mile from its junction with the Clyde, the river, abruptly leaving its direct course, although the comparative lowness of the ground seems favourable for its continuing in it, again, by a sudden bend, seeks its way in a deep chasm through the hill of Cartlane. This tremendous ravine is about half a mile in length. It is composed of two faces of irregular, precipitous and lofty rocks, and describes in its course a zig-zag line. Wherever the cliffs come prominently forward upon the one side, there is a corresponding recession on the other. The north bank is about 400 feet high, the south is at least 100 feet lower. Various conjectures have been proposed as to the manner in which this remarkable chasm was formed, but these it is unnecessary to discuss or to notice in this place.

Meteorology—Climate.—Owing to the elevated situation of the parish, there is at times very intense frost. A gardener in the neighbourhood during several severe winters, comparing the cold here with simultaneous observations made at Edinburgh and Glasgow, generally found it to be 10° more intense than at either of these places. This applies, however, only to the uplands; for in the lower situations, the frosts are less severe, and the snow disappears much sooner than in most of the surrounding districts; and it is no uncommon thing to see the plough going on the banks of the Clyde, while the ground cannot be broken in the adjacent parishes. The seasons formerly varied with the soil along the banks of the river. Where the subsoil is a hard rock, and the soil itself light and gravelly, they were always remarkably early. But along the north and east sides of the parish they used once to be proverbially late; and there are persons still alive who have been known to engage themselves to do the harvest work consecutively in both situations in the same year. Since fencing, draining, and a better mode of cultivation, however, have been introduced, this variation has almost entirely disappeared.

Its central situation saves the parish alike from the fogs of the eastern, as from the superabundant rains of the western coast.

The atmosphere is much less humid than at Glasgow, and even Hamilton. It has often been observed that not more than one out of five of the spring and autumnal showers which rise duly to windward pass over this parish, being either attracted by the range of mountains to the south, or by the high wet ground on the north-west; and that the thunder storms which succeed the summer droughts commonly drench all the neighbouring districts before they reach this place. The prevailing winds are west and south. The latter is generally attended by rain. Any permanent drought usually begins with an east wind.

Diseases.—Lanark is celebrated, and deserves its reputation, as a remarkably healthy place,—an advantage for which it probably is indebted to its open, dry, and elevated situation, and the absence of all noxious effluvia. There is no endemical disease. Cases of wen sometimes occur, and at particular seasons, especially in spring and autumn, the variation of the temperature and the prevalence of rain occasion all kinds of catarrhal complaints, such as colds, sore-throat, &c. and likewise diseases of the viscera, chest, and abdomen often accompanied by fluxes and spasms. Typhus fever also prevails more or less at these seasons. Yet, on the whole, the quantity of disease is unusually small. In the village of New Lanark, where the inhabitants are exclusively employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn, and exposed many hours at a time to the inhalation of an atmosphere loaded with cotton flocculi and dust, numerous cases of pulmonary disease might be expected. Yet, on consulting the medical records of that extensive establishment, such cases are found to be much rarer, in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, than in the neighbouring town. This may arise partly from the equable temperature which is maintained in the rooms of the manufactory, and partly from the low and sheltered situation of the place, exposing the inhabitants less to the influence of those exciting causes which would bring the latent disease into action.

Hydrography.—There is no extensive sheet of water in the parish. Lang-loch, to the south-east, is the largest. There are places, however, which bear evident marks of having formerly been under water, particularly the low valley adjoining the house of Lee, amounting to more than 100 acres.

The River Mouss, which we have mentioned as traversing the parish from east to west, has its source in the northern parts of Carnwath moor. It draws its contributions principally from the

adjacent mosses, the dark colour of whose waters it retains, and to that circumstance has probably been indebted for its name. It is in general an insignificant stream, but is occasionally swelled by copious rains into a powerful torrent. In summer, it is subject to such decrease, as scarcely to be sufficient for supplying the numerous mills erected upon its banks. Its course is irregular, westerly in its direction, with a slight inclination to the south. After emerging from the rocks at Cleghorn, it finds a more expansive channel through finely wooded banks, steep upon the south, and gently sloping upon the northern side. On issuing from the Cartlane Craigs, it pursues but a brief course before it falls into the Clyde, opposite the village of Kirkfield-bank.

Cartlane Craigs.—There are few specimens of rocky scenery in the country to be compared with the Cleghorn, but more especially the Cartlane Craigs. Even when seen from the walks which skirt the summit of the precipice on either side, they present the most romantic views of bold and lofty rocks, combined in endless variety with wood and water. But the traveller who visits this spot in summer, (at which season alone the passage by the bed of the river is practicable,) and will submit to the toil of an occasional scramble over rocks, will enjoy the highest gratification. At every turn of the river, a new and varying scene of rocky grandeur, heightened by the accompaniments of the stream, and a rich and varied foliage, bursts upon the view. The popular tradition, that a cave in this ravine once afforded a refuge to the patriot Sir William Wallace, gives additional interest to the scene. It also a few years ago received a new ornament by the erection of a bridge, which spans the chasm at its lower extremity, with three arches, and whose Roman simplicity and elegance are in the finest keeping with the scenery around.

Clyde.—The Clyde is here a large and beautiful river. It approaches the parish from the east with a scarcely perceptible motion, after flowing through a long track of holm land, which, being very little elevated above the bed of the stream, is liable occasionally to be overflowed, and seems to have once formed the bottom of an extensive lake, before the waters had worn their channel sufficiently deep to drain it. It then takes a long sweep towards the south and south-west with a more accelerated motion; the high grounds advance on each side, and the channel becomes uneven and rocky. But upon passing Hyndford Bridge, it assumes its former placid aspect, and, receiving a considerable augmentation from one of its

principal tributaries, the Douglas Water, soon reaches the Bonington Fall, where, in a divided stream, it is abruptly precipitated over a ledge of rocks of about thirty feet of perpendicular height. Its channel from this point, for about half a mile, is formed of a range of perpendicular and equidistant rocks on either side, which are from 70 to 100 feet high, and which Mr Pennant has well characterized as stupendous natural masonry. At Corehouse it encounters another fall 84 feet in height, and immediately assumes a more tranquil character until it reaches a small cascade called Dundaf Lin, about a quarter of a mile farther down. The banks now slope more gently, sometimes covered with natural wood, and sometimes cultivated to the water's edge. This character it preserves for a distance of about three or four miles, until it reaches Stonebyres, where it passes through another rocky ridge, and projects itself in three leaps over a precipice of 80 feet in height. In its farther course, which extends about a mile and a-half in this parish, the stream in general flows quietly between gently sloping and beautifully wooded banks.

The breadth and depth of the river vary at different places. At the broadest a stone may be thrown across; and there is a spot between the Bonington and Corra Falls where the whole volume of its waters is so confined between two rocks, that an adventurous leaper has been known to clear it at a bound. There are fords which children can wade across, and pools which have never been fathomed.

The scenery along the banks of the Clyde is acknowledged to be scarcely equalled in this country, and rarely surpassed abroad. It has for a long period attracted multitudes of admiring visitors during the fine season, and still continues to be as much visited as ever. The country above the falls is comparatively tame and uninteresting. But from that point nothing can surpass the variety and beauty of the prospects, which successively present themselves to the eye of the traveller.

Waterfalls.—The waterfalls, however, are the chief objects of attraction. The uppermost, called the Bonington Fall, is about two miles and a-half distant from Lanark. The way lies for the most part through the beautiful grounds of Bonington; and, with a liberality worthy of imitation, the Ross family, to whom the property belongs, allow free access on every day but the Sabbath, and at all hours, to the public, who find tasteful walks kept in the highest order, and seats at every fine point of view for their accommodation.

The upper is perhaps the least beautiful of the falls, owing to its smaller height, and to the bareness of the southern bank above it. Still, when seen from the point at which it first bursts upon the view, it is very imposing; and the present proprietor, Lady Mary Ross, by means of a bridge thrown across the north branch of the stream, immediately above the precipice, and points of observation happily selected, has secured some charming *coups d'oeil* to the admirers of nature. The Corra Lin, which is about half a mile farther down, is generally allowed to be the finest of the three. Until a few years ago, this splendid cascade could only be seen from above. But fine although it must ever be from whencesoever contemplated, all former views of it were greatly inferior to one which the present proprietor has opened up. A flight of steps has been formed along the face of the opposite rock. By this, the traveller descends into a deep and capacious amphitheatre, where he finds himself exactly in front, and on a level with the bottom of the fall. The foaming waters, as they are projected in a double leap over the precipice, the black and weltering pool below, the magnificent range of dark perpendicular rocks 120 feet in height, which sweeps around him on the left, the romantic banks on the opposite side, the river calmly pursuing its onward course, and the rich garniture of wood with which the whole is dressed, combine to form a spectacle with which the most celebrated cataracts in Switzerland and Sweden will scarcely stand a comparison. The lower or Stonebyres Fall, so named from the adjacent estate of Stonebyres, belonging to the ancient family of Vere, it is unnecessary to describe. It has great similarity in many of its features to the Corra Lin, and it is sufficient to say, that, in the opinion of many it is even superior in beauty.

Geology.—The parish lies upon a mass of old red sandstone, which probably forms the basis of the country to the south and east. This mass is composed of strata from a few inches to many feet in thickness, having a considerable declination towards the east, but upon the surface they generally follow the declination of the ground in which they are situated. It is also divided by perpendicular fissures, which become less perceptible as they descend below the influence of the sun and air. In some places it is likewise traversed by narrow dikes of trap rock, sinking perpendicularly, and cutting the general stratification nearly at right angles. The trap rock of these dikes is often disintegrated, or if solid, appearing composed of a congeries of elliptical balls, and has evidently been

in a state of fusion at the time of its formation. Many of the internal crevices are filled with heavy spar, some of which is found in a state of complete crystallization. On the lands of Jarviswood, a thick vein of quartz, intermixed with small veins of rich iron ore, was discovered many years ago, which for some time raised sanguine expectations that lead or other valuable minerals would be found in its neighbourhood. But these expectations have not yet been realized. The surface of the rock is very rugged and uneven, consisting of several conical eminences, which sometimes rise with a gentle ascent, and sometimes abruptly terminate, forming precipices of several hundred feet in height.

No beds of coal have hitherto been discovered in the parish, excepting at the north-west end, where it encroaches for about half a mile upon a coal district, and where all the minerals common to that district are found to crop out, but in such shallow strata as to render their working impracticable. Carboniferous limestone is wrought in considerable quantities in Craigend-hill, on the north-west corner of the parish, accompanied by a small seam of coal, but which does not yield sufficient to burn the limestone. Nodules of clay-ironstone are likewise found here imbedded in clay. Specimens of petrified wood have also been met with in the limestone rock. Small detached pieces of jasper have been picked up in the bed of the Mouss, with ochre, and several other mineral productions, which have probably been carried down by the river from the upper part of the country. A detached and water-worn piece of limestone was found near the old bridge upon the Clyde, containing petrified shells resembling on a general view pholades and cockles. Masses of freestone are frequent near the Chapel on the lands of Nemphlar, and near Moussbank, where a quarry was opened some years ago, but which has since been abandoned. Several attempts have been made to discover coal upon the estate of Lee, and upon Lanark moor, hitherto without success.

Few places present more evident traces of a deluge than the parish of Lanark. Hills of gravel, beds of clay, banks of sand, and large masses of mud, are heaped together in the wildest confusion. The uneven nature of the surface would naturally produce different currents, which, meeting together, would form, at their junction, beds of gravel; and, in the eddies betwixt them, banks of sand. In more still water, mud or clay would be deposited according as the waters were charged with a greater or less proportion of sand. This arrangement is very conspicuous along the banks of the Mouss and

Clyde, from the Hyndford Bridge on the latter, but more especially at their confluence. Where the waters flowed over a less rugged surface, a sort of hard till has been deposited, which is scarcely pervious to water, and consequently renders the soil more unproductive. Upon examining twenty stones taken promiscuously from a gravel pit, there were found ten of the common red sandstone, five of a hard kind of sandstone, and the other five of various kinds, some of which are not found in masses in any part of the neighbourhood. Detached pieces of granite are also found here, which, notwithstanding their hardness, have all the asperities rounded off, proving that they must have rolled from a vast distance; and indeed no rocks of the kind are known to exist within many miles of the parish. These rocks are very much prized for curling-stones. Marl has also been found at Bonington and Sunnyside, but has not been dug to any extent.

Soil.—From what has been said, it is obvious that the soil must vary with the subsoil. Accordingly, along the west end of the parish for nearly a mile in breadth, it is generally composed of a stiff clay. Along the banks of the rivers it is light and gravelly. In the east it is wet and clayey. Nemphlar and Cartlane moors consist of a hard till, and this soil prevails more or less in all high and exposed situations. It is the most stubborn of all kinds of soil, and has longest resisted the efforts of the farmer. But in every part of the parish, sometimes even in the same field, all the different varieties of soil are found. In Lanark moor, in the low grounds adjoining the house of Lee, and elsewhere, some inconsiderable beds of moss are met with.

Zoology.—The only cattle bred here are horses and cows, all of the best kinds, for draught and dairy, which are sold young. There are no sheep kept but by gentlemen for their private use.

The only fish in the Mouss are minnow and trout. In the Clyde, besides these, there are pike, eels, and very rarely perch. The Stonebyres Fall arrests the further ascent of salmon. Formerly two or three individuals in the town of Lanark used to pick up a livelihood by catching and selling fish, but their business has been much injured, and the sport ruined for amateur anglers, by the numbers, who, owing to the dulness of trade, now engage in it, and by the new and deadly tackle which they employ.

The common insects are wasps, gad-flies, gnats, and the gooseberry, apple, and cabbage caterpillar. The cabbage caterpillar is destroyed by sprinkling with powdered lime; the gooseberry ca-

terpillar, by searching the centre of the bush near the ground at the time when the leaves expand, and picking off such as are found riddled, and full of holes. The apple and pear caterpillars are of two kinds, the one a small green worm, with a black head, that breeds in the blossom-bud and consumes its heart; the bud does not expand, but soon turns brown, and then the tree is said to be fired. The cobweb, or, as it is called in some places, the cotton caterpillar, is sometimes so very destructive, that the trees in the month of June appear as bare as in January; if picked off once a-day at the opening of the season they may be destroyed; as they surround themselves with a round ball of cobweb, they are easily seen, and a few boys would soon clear an orchard. The small black-headed caterpillar is less easily overcome; it does its mischief before the blossom expands. Mr Sinclair, late gardener at Bonington, discovered a method, by which for many years he effectually saved his trees and bushes from these destructive insects. It is to mix sifted lime in a tub with water, and by means of a gardener's engine to project this with force upon the plants; in this manner, the moss upon the branches in which insects harbour is destroyed.

Botany.—The recesses of Cartlane Craigs present a rich variety of plants to the botanist; among which may be named *Berberis vulgaris*, *Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Pyrola minor*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia* and *granulata*, *Prunus padus*, Bird Cherry or Hawkberry, *Spirea salicifolia*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Cistus Helianthemum*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Cardamine impatiens*, *Geranium lucidum*, *Orobus sylvaticus*, *Vicia sylvatica*, *Doronicum pardalianches*. There are said to be a considerable variety of mosses of rare species above the falls.

There are several large plantations in the parish, consisting chiefly of Scotch, larch, and spruce fir. The grounds of Lee, Bonington, and Cleghorn are ornamented with fine old trees, such as oak, beech, larch, and lime. The banks of the Clyde and Mouss are covered with natural wood of various kinds, viz. oak, ash, hazel, birch, alder, hawkberry, hawthorn, and mountain-ash.

Close to the House of Lee are two trees which deserve particular mention. The first is an oak of prodigious size. According to a late measurement, it was found to be 60 feet of perpendicular height, and 30 in circumference, and to contain 1460 cubic feet of wood. It is called the Pease tree; is understood to be a relict of the ancient Caledonian forest, and still continues to ve-

getate, although its huge trunk is hollowed to such a degree that ten persons have been crammed into the excavation. The other is a magnificent larch, said to have been one of the firs brought into this country; it is 100 feet in height, and 18 in girth, containing 320 cubic feet of timber.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—There does not exist any ancient account of this parish. The town is acknowledged to be of very great antiquity; but all the information we possess with respect to it in former ages, consists in a few rare and incidental notices scattered throughout the general histories of the country. It is supposed to be the Colænia of Ptolemy; a Roman road having passed through, or near it, to its castle, on the south-west side. In subsequent ages, it must have been a place of considerable importance, as may be inferred from the fact recorded by Buchanan, that, in the year 978, Kenneth II. here held an assembly of the states of the realm. That it was a royal town at a very early period is certain; for Malcolm IV., in granting a toft in Lanark, speaks of it as *in burgo meo*; and William, the successor of Malcolm, also designates it his burgh. It possesses charters; the original one erecting it into a royal burgh was granted by Alexander I.; there is also one by Robert I., dated at Linlithgow, the fourth year of his reign; another without date, by Alexander III.; a fourth by the same monarch in the thirteenth year of his reign; there are besides two by James V.; and a final one, confirmatory of all the rest, given by Charles I., and bearing date 20th February 1632.

Chalmers is certainly wrong, when he says in his *Caledonia*, that “we hear nothing of any royal castle or place of royal residence in this city.” On a small artificially-shaped hill, between the town and the river, at the foot of the street called Castle Gate, and still bearing the name of the Castle hill, there stood in former times beyond all doubt a royal castle. Tradition ascribes it to David I. It was the place from which the charter of William the Lion, in favour of the town of Ayr, was dated in 1197. In the treaty negotiated in 1298, respecting the marriage of the niece of King Philip of France, with the son and heir of John Baliol, the Castle or Castelany of Lanark was mortgaged as part of the security for the lady’s jointure. We hear of it as being in the thirteenth century in the hands of English soldiers. Besides, there are places in the

neighbourhood of the town which, even to this day, bear the names of King-son's Know, King-son's Moss, King-son's Stane, which seems to favour the tradition, that it was once a place of royal residence.

We have already mentioned the circumstance related by Buchanan, although passed over in silence by Fordun, of Kenneth II. having in 978 summoned at Lanark a convention of the estates of the realm; the first of which there is any record in history.

In 1244, Lanark was burnt to the ground; a fate which befell several other towns at the same period, and to which they were liable from having been then built of wood. In 1297 it was the scene of the first military exploit of Sir William Wallace, who there slew William de Heslopie or Heselrigg, the English sheriff, and expelled his soldiers from the town. It seems to have been a garrisoned place in 1310, for we read of its having then surrendered to King Robert Bruce, with Dumfries, Ayr, and the Isle of Bute. On the 12th of January 1682, the Covenanters here published a declaration, which Wodrow calls the first essay of the "societies united into a correspondence." This act roused the indignation of the Privy-Council, who fined the town 6000 merks, and issued processes against the freeholders for not preventing it, nor seizing the parties concerned in it. Several persons were executed at the place about the same time, and among the rest William Hervie, who was charged with being at Bothwell Bridge, and publishing Wood's declaration. The grave of this person is still seen in the churchyard of the parish, and is an object of great reverence.

Lanark formerly enjoyed the privilege of keeping the standard weights of the kingdom. An act of Parliament in 1617 narrates, that of old, the keeping and out-giving of the weights to the burghs and others was committed to this town, and charges it again with the "care of the weights." The old standards are still preserved. They are stamped with a spread eagle, with two heads, the arms of the burgh, although some have supposed this to be a foreign mark. In 1790, they were measured by Professor Robison of Edinburgh; and, for the second time, about ten years subsequently, for the purpose of rectifying those of Edinburgh. It was then discovered that the pound had lost something less than seven grains English Troy, weighing 7613 instead of 7620 grains, which, in terms of the act of Parliament 1618, it ought to have contained. Dr Robison says, that this standard is better ascertained than any other in Europe, except that of Brussels, and its copy at Paris.

At the time of the union, a new set of weights was sent from London to the burgh. They are of very handsome workmanship, and are thus dated, "Primo Maii Anno Dom. 1707—A. R.—An. Regni vi." But by the act of 1826, these have been superseded by the introduction of the imperial standard, and the ancient prerogative of the town disannulled; every burgh and county having been enjoined to procure and keep a set of standard weights.

Eminent Men.—Sir William Wallace was connected with this parish, having resided in the town after his marriage with the co-heiress of Lamington.—James Birnie, secretary to John Cassimir, King of Poland, was the son of Mr William Birnie, who was appointed minister of Lanark in 1597.—Sir William Lockhart of Lee, a great statesman and general under the Protector, and afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk, was born in the parish, and received the first rudiments of education at the school of Lanark.—The estate of Jerviswood was the family property of Robert Baillie the martyr. In the mansion-house, which is now fallen into decay, he found concealment from the pursuit of his enemies, and is said to have owed his life upon one occasion, to a spider, which spun its web over the door of the oven in which he was lurking, thus averting the suspicions of the soldiers.—Lithgow, the traveller, was born in this parish, and lies buried in the churchyard; but the site of his grave is unknown.—Dr William Smellie, the celebrated accoucheur; and the learned and ingenious General Roy, were both educated at Lanark school, to which the former left as a memorial his valuable library, with L. 200 to build a room for its accommodation.—Robert Macqueen, Lord Justice-Clerk for Scotland, was born in the parish, and educated at the schools of Lanark.—Sir John Lockhart Ross, so renowned in the naval chronicles of Great Britain, as captain of the Tartar, although born in the adjacent parish of Carstairs, acquired by his marriage with the late Lady Ross Baillie, the beautiful property of Bonington in Lanark parish, where he built the present mansion-house, and occasionally resided.—Among other celebrated men, we must not omit the excellent and pious Mr David Dale, founder of the village and manufactory of New-Lanark; nor his son-in-law, Robert Owen, who here excoGITATED and made an abortive attempt to reduce to practice, his wild theories for the renovation of society.

Land-owners.—The principal land-owners are Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. of Lee; Lady Mary Ross of Bonington; Mrs Elliot Lockhart of Cleghorn; George Baillie, Esq. of

Jerviswood; Thomas Young Howison, Esq. of Hyndford; the Misses Carmichael of Smyllum Park; Walker and Company of New Lanark; Sir Richard Honyman of Huntly Hill; Archibald Nesbit, Esq. of Carfin; Alexander Gillespie, Esq. of Sunnyside. Besides these, there are 65 smaller heritors in the out-parish, and 100 in the in-parish, possessing burgh lands.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers consist of 14 volumes; 7 of births, and 7 of marriages. The date of the earliest entry is 1647. The session records reach no farther back than 1699.

Antiquities.—The Castle-Hill, which we have already mentioned as a small mount in the immediate vicinity of the town, towards the river, is supposed to have been originally a Roman castellum; and General Roy mentions a fine silver Faustina as having been found here. But at present there is scarcely left a single vestige either of the ancient Roman work, or of the royal castle, which in later times occupied its site. It has been converted into a bowling-green.

There are remains of two Roman camps in the neighbourhood of Lanark. The most considerable is not far from Cleghorn-house, and was thought by General Roy to have been the work of Agricola. It measures 600 yards in length, and 420 in breadth, and at the south-west angle has a small post or redoubt. The other is situated upon the Lanark moor, on the opposite side of the Mouss, and is within a mile of one in the adjoining parish of Carstairs, apparently of later construction, and of which the vestiges are much more distinct. Through this passed the great Roman road from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus, leaving the camp at Cleghorn upon the right.

About half a mile below Lanark, upon an elevated situation on the banks of the Mouss, stands the picturesque remnant of a lofty tower, of which little or nothing is known. The eminence is called Castle Hill, and from it the Lockharts of Cambusnethan take their title.

On the very brink of Cartlane Craigs, and overhanging a precipice of above 200 feet of perpendicular height, are to be seen the vestiges of an old stronghold, called by some the Castle of the Quaw, probably from the Gaelic *cuas* or cave. Neither history nor tradition has preserved any record of what this was, or of the date of its erection. And it is only remarkable for certain subterraneous caves or arched ways of rather a singular description, which have probably given the place its name. One of them was ex-

plored by Mr Lockhart, who has given a description of it in the former Statistical Account. He there argues, from the absence of all traces of lime, that it must have been of a date anterior to the introduction of the use of mortar by the Romans. Another person to whom it was shown was of a different opinion, and says, that the arch appeared to him more like the work of some cow-herd boy than anything else.

Old Church.—About a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the town, and seen from all the country around, rise the beautiful ruins of the old parish church. There still remain traces to show that it must have been a building of great elegance. Six fine Gothic arches, supporting a wall which seems to have separated the body of the church from a side aisle, along its whole length, are at present standing. It is altogether unknown by whom, and at what exact period this fabric was erected; but Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, has collected some interesting particulars with respect to it which had previously fallen into oblivion. It appears to have been in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century, before the re-establishment of the bishoprick of Glasgow by Prince David, and was dedicated to Kentigern, the patron saint of that city, and founder of the episcopate. In 1150, David I. granted it, with its tithes and pertinents, to the monastery of Dryborough,—a grant which subsequent monarchs successively confirmed, and which was afterwards extended to a chapel at Cleghorn. In 1297, Blind Harry alludes to it, making his hero pass

“ On from the kirk that was without the town.”

The canons of Dryborough continued in possession of it, drew the revenues, and served the cure by establishing a vicarage until the period of the Reformation. In 1589–90, the presbytery passed a resolution “ that the kirk of Lanerk should be removed from the auld place to a situation within the town.”—“ Notwithstanding of this resolution,” says Chalmers, “ the kirk still remains in the old place, and continued to be the parish church until 1777, when a new one was built in the middle of the town.” Long before this period, however, it had fallen into a ruinous state, and had ceased to be used for public worship. The inhabitants of the town attended Divine service in the chapel of St Nicholas, which devolved to the burgh at the Reformation, and in which the lofts and galleries were set apart for the magistrates and corporations. It seems impossible to ascertain at what precise period the old church was abandoned as a place of public worship. In former

times it seems to have had various altars; one consecrated to the holy cross, was styled the Ruid Altar, and another to the Virgin, Our Lady's Altar. To the chaplain who served the latter, James IV. granted in mortmain a tenement in Lanark, which had fallen to him by royal right. The charter is thus noted in the general index of charters in the Register office. "*Willielmo Clerkson, capellano moderno ad altare gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ, infra ecclesiam parochialem de Lanark,*" dated Lanark, 18th October 1500. In the reign of Robert III. John Simpson, a burgess of the town, founded and endowed a chaplainry in this church. The ground around it continues as of old to be the parish cemetery. For a number of years it was abandoned to shameful neglect; and the hands of mischievous boys co-operated with time in accelerating the destruction of the venerable ruin. Its appearance has also suffered very materially by the erection of an ugly square tower in the centre, for the accommodation of grave-watchers. But better feelings have lately prevailed. The churchyard has been enclosed with a wall; and a small fund was raised for the purpose of using means to prevent the total dilapidation of the ancient pile. Considerable repairs were made, which it is hoped will uphold it a century or two longer to grace the spot where so many generations of Lanarkers repose. *

Before the Reformation there were various chapels in this parish, of which, however, there remain at the present day scarcely any other memorial than the tradition of their existence, and the names which they have given to the spots at or near which they were situated. †

* If the dead were conscious of what takes place above them, the ashes of at least one of the sleepers in this churchyard must have been disturbed by the profanations which used to take place in it. I allude to Mr William Birnie, of whom it is said in Nesbit's Heraldry, that when of age, and after three years study abroad, he was, upon the 28th of December 1597, presented by King James VI. to the parish of Lanark. An interesting reprint of an old and learned work of this person, entitled "*The Blame of Kirk Burial, tending to persuade to Cemeterial Civilitie,*" has lately been made by William Turnbull, Esq. advocate. The author, in quaint but powerful language, inveighs against the practice of burying in the area of churches, but delivers many admirable sentiments on the honour due to the resting-places of the dead. It would appear that in his day the ecclesiastical profession required more various and extensive accomplishments than are now deemed necessary, or even becoming in clergymen. For it is said of Mr Birnie, "that he not only learnedly preached the gospel in this parish, but, because of the several quarrels and feuds amongst the gentlemen, was obliged many times, as he well could, to make use of his sword."

† Some notices respecting the chapels of St Nicholas, St Leonards, and the chapels at Cleghorn and East Nemphtar, will be found in the original MS.

In the mansion-house at Bonington are preserved a few interesting relics of Sir William Wallace, of whose family the Rosses claim to be the representatives in the female line. These were brought from the old castle of Lamington. A portrait there shows the chieftain in look and features much as he is represented in the common pictures. There is also a broad oaken seat, which has borne from time immemorial the name of Wallace's Chair. The four large posts which compose its frame-work, and of which the two at the back are considerably higher than those in front, are the only parts which have any claim to antiquity, and certainly are sufficiently rude for the fourteenth century. All the rest together, with the bear skin with which it has been covered, are modern additions. A third object is a small oaken cup, called Wallace's quaigh, evidently of very great antiquity. *

Lee-penny.—The most celebrated antiquity, however, which we have to mention is the Lee-penny. This is a small triangular stone, of what kind, a lapidary, to whom it was shown, confessed himself unable to determine. In size, it is about half an inch on each side, and is set in a piece of silver coin, which, from the traces of a cross still discernible, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the First. The traditional history of this gem is as follows:—King Robert Bruce had ordered, that after his death his heart should be carried to the Holy Land, and one of those who joined the expedition, appointed to carry the royal wish into effect, was Sir Simon Lockard of Lee. To defray his expenses, he borrowed a sum of money from Sir William de Lindsay, prior of Ayre, to whom he granted a bond of annuity for L. 10 upon his estate of Lee. This bond, bearing date 1323, is still preserved amongst the family papers. As a memorial of his services upon this occasion, the family name of Locard was changed into Lock-heart or Lockhart, and he ob-

Among the minor antiquities may be mentioned the church bell. It was removed from the old to the present parish church, and has been several times refounded. It bears the date of these. The first is so early as 1110; the second 1659; and the last 1740.

* Its history is thus recorded in verse upon the silver hoop which encircles the edge:—

At Torwood I was cut from that known tree,
Where Wallace from warres toyls took sanctarie.
For Mars's sonnes I'm only now made fitt,
When with the sonnes of Bacchus they shall sitt.

Sir Walter Scott, in the *Tales of a Grandfather*, mentions his having forty years ago examined the roots of the oak here alluded to, which at that time were all that remained of it.

tained for arms a heart within a lock, with the motto, *Corda serata pando*. Sir Simon is said in this journey to have taken prisoner a Saracen chief, for whose liberty his lady offered a large sum of money. In counting it out, she happened to drop the gem from her purse, and showed such eagerness in recovering it as drew the knight's attention, and raised his curiosity to learn what it was. Being told of its remarkable virtues, he refused to liberate the husband, unless it were added to the ransom. With this demand the lady unwillingly complied, and thus the talisman came into the possession of the family with whom it has ever since remained. Formerly it bore a very high and extensive celebrity for extraordinary medicinal properties. Water in which it had been but dipt was supposed to be an effectual remedy for all diseases of cattle, and has been sent for as far as the northern counties of England. It was also considered to be a specific against hydrophobia. The most remarkable instance of its efficacy in that distemper was the cure of a Lady Baird of Saughton-hall, near Edinburgh, who, by using draughts and baths of it, recovered from the bite of a mad dog, after, it is said, hydrophobia had actually begun. When the plague was last at Newcastle the inhabitants borrowed the Leepenny, giving a large sum in trust for the loan, and so convinced were they of its good effects, that they were willing to forfeit the deposit and retain possession.*

* Various, of course, are the opinions held as to whether these virtues are real or imaginary, natural or miraculous. The following authority upon the subject is perhaps curious enough to deserve a place:—

“ Copy of an Act of the Synode and Assembly apud Glasgow the 25th of October, Synode Session 2d.

“ Quhilk daye amongst the referies of the Brethern of the ministrie of Lanark, it was propondit to the Synode, that Gawen Hammiltoune of Raploch had preferit ane complaint before them against Sir Thos Lockhart of Lee, anent the superstitious using of ane stone set in silver for the curing of deseased cattel, quik the said Gawen affirmed could not be lawfullie used,—and that they had deferit to give any desisioun therin till the advise of the Assemblie might be heard concerning the same. The Assemblie having inquerit of the maner of using therof, and particularlie understood be examinatioun of the said Laird of Lie and otherwise, that the custum is onlie to cast the stone in sume water, and give the deseasit cattel ther-af to drink, and yt the same is done wt-out using onie wordes, such as charmers use in their unlawful prae-tissess,—and considering that in nature they are monie thinges sein to work strange effect, qrof no humane witt can give a reason, it having pleasit God to give unto stones and herbes a special virtues for the healling of mony infirmities in man and beast,—and advises the Brethern to sureease thair proecess, as qr-in they perseive no ground of offence,—and admonishes the said Laird of Lie in the using of the said stone, to tak heid it be usit heir after wt. the least scandall that possiblie maybe.

Modern Buildings.—There are several very handsome seats in the parish. The lordly-looking mansion of Lee, the seat of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, was renovated a few years ago, after a design of Mr Gillespie Graham. The style is castellated. Its principal ornament is the lofty Gothic hall in the centre, which replaces the open court of the old house, rises high above the rest of the building, and is lighted by twelve windows, three on each side near the roof.

Bonington, the jointure house of Lady Mary Ross, is an elegant modern mansion, delightfully situated within a quarter of a mile from the Corra Lin. It was lately much improved by the addition of a handsome porch in front, also from a design of Mr Gillespie Graham.

Smyllum, a spacious mansion of imposing appearance, was built about twenty years ago. It is in the castle style, and stands in a high and very conspicuous situation half a mile above the town.

Cleghorn is an old and comfortable dwelling-house, finely situated upon the north bank of the Mouss, and surrounded with fine wood.

Sunnyside Lodge is an elegant English villa, beautifully placed upon the steep bank of the Clyde, about a mile and a-half below Lanark. A particular point in the avenue commands one of the richest and most extensive prospects in the country.

Many of the houses in Lanark have been rebuilt within the last ten years, in rather a handsome style, which has greatly improved its appearance, although it has deprived it of its ancient title to be considered a *finished town*. The best house in it was built a few years ago by the Commercial Bank for the accommodation of a thriving branch of their business. The stones principally used are rag and freestone, the former from quarries near the town; the latter is brought from the adjoining parishes of Lesmahagoe and Carluke. The Auchinheath and Maingill quarries yield a stone which is found not to bear exposure to the weather. A new quarry has lately been opened at Pittfield, on the road to Carluke, the rock of which promises fair, but has not yet been sufficiently tried. Lime is brought a distance of four miles from Craigend-hill.

Extract out of the Bookes of the Assemblie holden at Glasgow, and subscribed by thair clerk at thair command.

“ M. ROBERT YOUNG,
“ Clerk to the Assemblie at Glasgow.”

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755 the population amounted to	2294	by Dr Webster's return.
In 1781	-	Chalmers's Caledonia.
In 1792	-	Old Statistical Account.
In 1794	-	} Taken by Mr Menzies.
In 1796	-	
In 1800	-	
In 1811	-	
In 1821	-	7085
In 1831	-	7672

The great increase observable between 1781 and 1792 took place chiefly in consequence of the erection and prosperity of the cotton manufactory at New Lanark; but it is in some measure also to be ascribed to the improvement and extension of trade, manufactures, and agriculture in general.

The number of the population at present residing in the town, 4266; in New Lanark, 1901; in the country, 1505; total, 7672.

The nobility and persons of independent fortune in the parish amount to 10.

There are 16 persons who possess land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards,—besides the burgh of Lanark, and the Company at New Lanark.

1. Number of families in the parish,	-	-	-	-	1540
of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	93
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	-	-	-	1197
2. The average number of births yearly, for the last 7 years, (exclusive of dis-	-	-	-	-	-
sentrers,)	-	-	-	-	129 ⁶ / ₇
of marriages,	-	-	-	-	63 ² / ₇
of deaths in 1830,	-	-	-	-	153

Belonging to the parish are 4 insane persons kept in asylums; 4 fatuous; 6 blind, 3 of whom are resident, and 3 are kept in asylums; 2 deaf and dumb.

Families which have for several generations been domiciled in the town are remarked to be in general small in stature compared with the population of the country district, who are tall and robust.

Character, Habits, and Customs of the People.—Within the last forty years the language of the people has improved much, and especially of late among the young. The natives have a striking peculiarity of accent, which consists in lengthening the last syllable, raising the voice upon it, and adding the sound of an *a*.

Palm Saturday was observed as a holiday at the grammar-school until within the last thirty years. The scholar who presented the master with the largest Candlemas offering was appointed king, and walked in procession with his life-guards

and sergeants. The great and little palm branches of the *Salix caprea* in flower, and decked with a profusion of daffodils, were carried behind him. A handsome embroidered flag, the gift of a lady in the town to the boys, was used on this festival. The day concluded with a ball.

On the Lanemar or Landmark-day, there are processions to inspect the marches of the town lands. As a method of impressing the boundaries upon the memory, all persons who attend for the first time are ducked in the river Mouss, in the channel of which one of the march-stones is placed : and horse and foot races take place upon the moor. It is a day of great festivity.

The people are, upon the whole, cleanly in their habits. But the late severe depression in the weaving trade has reduced great numbers to such a state of destitution as calls for the liveliest sympathy. They not only want decent clothing, but can hardly procure sufficient food. At the cotton-works the people are well dressed, and live in general very comfortably. In all parts of the parish, oat-meal porridge for breakfast, potatoes with herrings for dinner, and again porridge or potatoes for supper, form the usual diet of the labouring-classes. Tea is used whenever it can be afforded. Poaching prevails to a considerable extent, with its usual bad effects.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—As much of the land in the parish, both arable, waste, and in wood, has never been measured, it is only by approximation that the following results have been obtained :

Arable acres, Scotch statute measure,	6500
Uncultivated, - - -	1200
Town common, - - -	600
Under wood, - - -	600
Planted as orchards, - - -	36

Of late years there has been very little planting in this parish, and that little confined to the estates of Lee and Cleghorn. An intelligent nurseryman in the place says, that the forest trees planted in the whole of the upper ward of Lanarkshire amount to 700,000 and 900,000 annually for the last ten years. These have been in the proportion of two parts of larch to one of spruce and Scotch fir. The larch is found to grow best upon the high lands, and is of more value to the planter, and hence is now in far greater demand than about twenty-five years ago. Little oak, ash, elm, or hard-wood, of any kind is planted, except in the more shel-

tered situations, as it is found they seldom come to perfection on the light heathy lands.

Rent, Prices, Wages, &c.—The average rent of arable land is L. 1, 3s. per Scotch statute acre; the average price of a cow's grazing on good land, L. 4; on inferior, L. 1, 10s.; that of an ox varies from L. 3 to L. 3, 10s. The common labourer's wages is 9s. per week; women get 1s. per day.

Breeds of Live Stock.—There are no store-farms in the parish. The cattle are all of the Ayrshire breed, and, owing to the premiums given by the agricultural societies, they are greatly improved.

Husbandry.—A great part of the arable land is said to be unfit for green crop. After four or five years pasture, it is top-dressed and two crops of oats taken, with the last of which grass seeds are sown. It is then again pastured for four or five years. About a fourth part of it, however, is of a very superior description. It is cultivated with a rotation of four years—1st, oats; 2d, green crop, consisting of potatoes, turnips, or beans; 3d, wheat or barley; 4th, hay. It is then pastured one or two years, but in many cases not at all. The land of the orchards is generally cropped in a similar manner, but is dug instead of being ploughed; and, instead of its being pastured, a hay crop is taken.

A good deal has been done in the way of irrigation, principally at Cleghorn, and likewise in draining at the joint expense of landlord and tenant.

The leases being for nineteen years are favourable to the occupier, and the rents are in general well paid. The farms are all small, and the buildings and enclosures indifferent.

Quarry.—There is only one lime quarry in the parish, which is wrought partly by open cast, and partly by mining. It produces 7000 bolls annually, and has a seam of coal eighteen inches thick, capable of burning about one-third part of the lime.

Produce.—As various courses of cropping are adopted, and the land is of very unequal quality, the average value of the gross produce can only be given in a very vague approximation:

Grain,	-	L. 15,500	0	0
Green crop,	-	2,275	0	0
Hay,	-	1,625	0	0
Pasture,	-	3,287	0	0
Orchards, *	-	300	0	0
Plantations,	-	600	0	0
Lime,	-	700	0	0
<hr/>				
L. 24287 0 0				

* Fifteen years ago, the orchards would have brought double the sum; but of late,

Manufactures.—Cotton-spinning.—The principal manufacture in the parish is cotton-spinning at New Lanark. The establishment formerly acquired very extensive notoriety, under the superintendence of Mr Robert Owen, son-in-law of David Dale, the original founder. But in 1827, that gentleman ceased to have any interest in the business, which has since been carried on under the firm of Walker and Company.

There are 1110 persons employed in this manufacture, of whom about 60 are mechanics and labourers. Children are not admitted into the factory under ten years of age. The hours of work are eleven and a quarter daily throughout the year, whatever be the state of trade. The people are very comfortably supported,—are in general healthy,—and, in comparison with other establishments of the kind, remarkably decent in behaviour.

Weaving.—Another extensive branch of manufacture in the parish is weaving, in which 873 persons are engaged; 702 in the town, and 171 in the country. This trade is at the very lowest ebb, and scarcely yields the means of support to those who are employed in it. There are a few of the weavers who, being in the prime of life, and endowed with superior strength and skill, can gain 8s. a-week; but to do this, they must sit from fourteen to sixteen hours a-day, and the exertion soon ruins the health of the most robust. The common wages scarcely average 6s. per week, from which a drawback must be made of 1s. 3d.; 10d. for loom-rent, 3d. for light, and 2d. for carriage of the web. Men advanced in life, dispirited by the remembrance of better times, may make about 3s. 6d. The only addition to this miserable pittance is what their wives can earn by winding the waft upon pirns, and which varies from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week.*

When three or four in one family are employed, and the joint gains are under the management of a thrifty wife, they are able to make a tolerable shift. But nothing can exceed the misery of those who have themselves and a family to support by their single-handed industry. The misery they have suffered has had the unhappy but too common effect of plunging some of them into careless and dissipated habits; but the majority are well behaved and intelligent men, and bear their hardships with commendable pa-

the value of fruit has been gradually falling, partly owing to the larger quantities produced, and partly to its being brought from other districts to Glasgow by means of steam-vessels, with greater safety and expedition than formerly.

* Since the above was written, the condition of the weavers has been considerably improved,—in consequence of the cheapness of provisions, a greater supply of work, and a small advance on the price of the yard.

tience. The following fact will illustrate the melancholy depression of this branch of industry. On Martinmas fair day 1812, a general strike took place, and continued for nine weeks, because a certain description of work, 1200 polieuts, fell from 8d. to 6d. per yard. For the last three years, the same description of work has been, upon an average, at 1½d. Accustomed at the former period to better days, the weaver believed that 6d. was too low a rate to afford him a livelihood, and it is only because it came upon them gradually that they have been able to survive the present depression. Forced by the pressure of immediate want, they are accustomed to put their children of both sexes upon the loom at the early age of nine or twelve, by which means their numbers are continually augmenting, and the evil is increased.

Shoemaking, &c.—There are in the parish 96 shoemakers. This trade is at present in as flourishing a condition as was ever known. The weekly wages which a tradesman actually gains average 8s. ; but, with steadiness and skill, he may easily increase them to 12s. Boots and shoes for foreign export are occasionally made here.

The tailors are 24 in number, and their wage is about 9s. per week. There are 51 wrights and 34 masons, who gain about 14s. per week. Occasionally more are required than live in the place, but they are easily procured from the adjoining parishes. Building is rather expensive, in consequence of the distant carriage of the materials. There are in the parish 13 smiths, 14 bakers, 8 butchers, 45 young females employed in mantua-making, 120 in embroidering gyp lace. Three brewers carry on business to a considerable extent in the town. There are three mills, two of which are for grinding flour.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town and Villages.—The town of Lanark stands in nearly the centre of the parish. It is under the government of magistrates, who employ five or six town-officers. A large body of constables can likewise be called out when occasion requires. Here the principal business transactions of the surrounding district are carried on. There are markets on Tuesday and Saturday ; the former in general is very numerously attended. In Lanark, as the county town, the Sheriff and Justice of Peace courts are held, and the election of the member of Parliament for the county takes place.

New Lanark is a large and handsome village, lying on the south-west from the town. It stands low upon the river side, and is com-

pletely surrounded by steep and beautifully wooded hills. It owes its existence to David Dale, who built the first mill in 1784. It has always been and still continues a remarkably thriving manufactory.

There are, besides, three considerable hamlets,—Cartland in the north-west, Nemphlar in the west, and Hyndford Bridge-end in the south-east quarter of the parish.

Means of Communication.—The parish enjoys the most ample means of communication. There is a post-office; fifteen miles of turnpike road traverse the parish in different directions. In the fine season, a stage-coach goes to and from Edinburgh every lawful day; in winter, three times a-week. There is also a stage coach to Glasgow, in summer twice, and in winter once a-day,—besides a number of carriers.

There are two bridges over the Clyde. The old bridge, about a mile below the town, is of a very indifferent description. It was built about the middle of the seventeenth century, at an expense of L. 56, 11s, 7d., which was raised by private contributions and parochial collections.*

The New or Hyndford Bridge, a little more than two miles from the town, is remarkable for its elegance. Over the Mouss, there are no fewer than five bridges, at Cleghorn, at Lockhartford, at Cartlane Craigs, and two at Mouss Mill. The Cartlane bridge was built in 1822, from a design of Mr Telford, engineer, and is one of the most beautiful in the country. The height from the bed of the river to the parapet is 125 feet, and to the spring of the arch 84. It has three arches of 52 feet span each.

One of the bridges at Mouss Mill is very ancient and curious; it has a semicircular arch. When the new one was built, this was condemned to be demolished, but, being an object of considerable beauty, it was purchased for L. 50, and preserved by Michael Linning, Esq. and is a great ornament to his beautiful little property in the vicinity.

Ecclesiastical State—Patronage of the Parish.—The patronage

* The following extract from the presbytery records connected with this bridge is curious. “*March 29th 1649.*—It is ordained the act of Parliament which is granted in favour of the town of Lanark for building a bridge at Clydesholm,—a work of great necessity and public concernment, be presented to the synod that we may have the help and advice of the synod for the furtherance of the work. *April 19th 1649.*—The brethren, after their return from the synod, report to the baillies of Lanark being then present, law willing, all the brethren of the synod were to further the work of building a bridge at Clydesholm by a contribution of their several parishes,—and desires the baillies not to neglect speedily to go on with the work, which the presbytery will further all they can.”

is in the hands of the Crown; but from the time of Charles II. it had been claimed by the family of Lee. The Laird of Lee, in 1748, granted a presentation in favour of the Rev. Robert Dick, one of the most pious and learned ministers ever belonging to the church of Scotland, the king presenting at the same time the Rev. James Gray. The people, unjustly prejudiced against the former presentee, tumultuously opposed his induction, for which several of them were tried. The civil question of right was at that time brought before the Court of Session, and decided in favour of the Laird of Lee; but, upon an appeal to the House of Lords, this decision was reversed, and the Crown has since exercised the patronage.

The parish church is situated in the middle of the town, and is in so far convenient for the large majority of the population, although a few families residing at the extremities of the parish may be between four and five miles distant from it. It was built in 1774. For many years back it had been in a very dilapidated state. During last autumn, however, it underwent considerable repairs, by which it has been greatly improved.*

Elegant silver communion cups were anciently presented to the church by the Laird of Lee. Lady Ross Baillie likewise presented the church with a handsome baptismal bason, a clock, and a pair of stoves, and in other ways also contributed to its comfort.

By the original contract, the church should have been seated to accommodate 2300 persons. But such a number would scarcely find room. There are about 100 free sittings, and these might easily be increased, if necessary, by benches along the passages.

The manse was built in 1757. It received repairs and an addition in 1811, and is now in a tolerably comfortable state.

* The following is a list of the ministers of Lanark since the Reformation :

David Cuninghame	about	1562		
John Leverance,		1567		
James Raitt,	-	1574		
William Birnie	from	1597	to about	1615
William Livingstone		1614	—	1641
Robert Birnie	-	1643	—	1691
In the Second Charge.				
James Kirkton	-	1655	—	1657
John Bannatyne	-	1688	—	1707
John Orr	- -	1708	—	1748
Robert Dick	-	1750	—	1754
James Gray	-	1755	—	1793
William Menzies	-	1793		

The presbytery records commence in 1620.

The glebe is four acres in extent, and is worth about L. 16 per annum. The amount of the stipend is 19 chalders, half barley, half meal, with L. 20 for communion elements.

There is no chapel of ease attached to the Established church, although one is much needed, especially at New Lanark.

The dissenters have three places of worship in the town,—one Relief, the others belonging to the Burghers. One of the dissenting clergymen is promised L. 120, another L. 100, and the third L. 60 per annum.

As many families and persons frequent the Established church as can procure seats; and here and at the Relief Chapel divine service is well attended. The average number of communicants at the Established church is 1100.

Religious Societies.—There is a Bible society and a ladies' Bible association in the parish. Previously to 1827, they were accustomed to send their funds to the British and Foreign Bible Society. But since that period they have deemed it more proper to employ them otherwise; and to different institutions and societies for the spread of the gospel, they have contributed the following sums:—In 1827, L. 100; in 1828, L. 70; in 1829, L. 80; in 1830, L. 40; in 1831, L. 20; in 1832, L. 20.

There is likewise a missionary society; but neither this nor any other institution of the kind is now prospering as it ought, and what they have been able to effect has been in consequence of handsome legacies left them by a benevolent lady. Formerly, the private subscriptions and collections at the church door for religious and charitable purposes were wont to be liberal, but of late years they have unhappily very much decreased.

Education.—The number of schools in the parish is 12, none of which is parochial. One is endowed, and one is supported by a society.

The grammar-school once enjoyed high celebrity as a seminary of education. The rector's salary amounts to L. 40; that of the assistant is L. 20. The wages are 4s. per quarter for Latin; and 2s. 6d. for English, writing and arithmetic 1s. more. Connected with this school there are twenty-eight bursaries; nine of them were endowed in 1648 by Mr John Carmichael, commissary of Lanark, who mortgaged the lands of Batiesmains for the purpose. The rest were endowed by one of the Earls of Hyndford, by the family of Maulds-lie, and by a former chamberlain of the name of Thomson. The patronage of these bursaries is in the hands of the magistrates.

They are of different value, and, after the payment of the school fees, may leave about L. 2 or L. 3 over, for the support of each of the boys who enjoy them. This school possesses a library, which we have already noticed as having been left to it by Dr William Smellie; but, as the books are principally medical, it is of little use.

Some years ago a benevolent lady of the name of Wilson endowed a free school in the town of Lanark for the instruction of fifty poor children. The sum mortgaged was L. 1200.

The subscription school has long been well managed, and is a blessing to the place.

The teachers of the Nemphlar and Cartlane schools have each an allowance of L. 5 yearly from the heritors. At New Lanark there is a day-school, frequented by about 500 children, who receive instruction in the ordinary branches, more suitable to their rank of life than the ornamental accomplishments to which, under a former management, an exclusive attention had been paid.

In general, the people are alive to the benefits of education. There is no part of the parish so distant as to be out of the reach of a school, and no additional schools are required.

Libraries.—There is a subscription library on a small scale, which is tolerably flourishing. There are also two circulating libraries in the town. Several efforts have been made to set a weekly periodical agoing, but hitherto without success. A reading-room was attempted some years ago, but failed.

Benevolent Societies.—There is at Lanark a brotherly society, to which about 100 persons subscribe. Its object is the relief of members when in distress, and at the present moment five are receiving assistance from it. It would probably have declined like other institutions of the kind in this place, but the funds were laid out in the purchase of three roods of land in the vicinity of the town, which is advantageously feued, and to this it owes its continuance. There were once many more such societies; but two or three years ago a groundless alarm, that Government meant to seize upon their funds, produced their immediate dissolution.

At New Lanark, a sick society for the same benevolent object is in existence. The maximum contribution is 3d. weekly; rate of aliment when sick, 7s. 6d.; when recovering, 5s.; superannuated, 3s. Besides these there are 3 funeral societies in the parish, 1 in Lanark, and 2 in New Lanark. On the death of a member or his wife, the family receives L. 4, and L. 2 on the death

of a child. The sum is gathered as occasion requires, the societies accumulating no funds.

There is a society in Lanark for the relief of sick, aged, and indigent females. It is supported by subscriptions, &c. amounting to about L. 40 annually, and has proved of signal benefit, in distributing pecuniary relief, coals, and clothing. This society is well conducted, and the objects carefully selected by the respectable females of Lanark.

Savings Bank.—In 1815, a savings bank was instituted, in which, for each of the last three years, there has been invested about L. 200; withdrawn L. 342. The deposits are all made by the working-classes, chiefly maid-servants. There is a sum amounting to L. 1400 in the bank belonging to about 410 depositors.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of the poor amounts in the in-parish to 71, in the out-parish to 36. In virtue of a mutual agreement made seventy-five years ago between the two classes of heritors, each to support their own poor, the management of the former is in the hands of the kirk-session and in-town heritors, while that of the latter is in the hands of the kirk-session and out-heritors. Paupers in the burgh are paid from 1s. to 10s. per month, according to circumstances; country paupers on an average, 5s. per month.

The contributions at the church door now amount annually to no more than L. 37. Of this, L. 8 are, by agreement, paid to the landward heritors for the support of their poor. What remains after that and the other drawbacks, together with an annual assessment of L. 230, goes to maintain the poor of the in-parish; besides L. 70, the annual rent of the hospital lands, is distributed by the magistrates among the poor of the burgh, and L. 40 by the corporation of shoemakers to the poor belonging to them.

The landward paupers are maintained by the L. 8 received out of the church collections, and an assessment amounting to L. 100 annually, which has been levied for a period of seventy-five years, without undergoing any considerable increase.

Mrs Wilson mortified a sum which yields about L. 32 per annum, for the aid of indigent persons not upon the poor's roll; and for the same class of persons, the late Mr Howison of Hyndford, left L. 700, which is to be invested in land, and the produce annually distributed. Formerly it was considered disgraceful to receive parochial relief, but for some years past, this honourable feeling has been gradually wearing away.

Jail.—There is a jail in the town, under the government of the magistrates. But it has, for a long course of years, been in so insecure a condition, that none have staid in it but such as were prisoners *de bonne volonté*. An act of Parliament, however, has been obtained for the erection of County Buildings at Lanark, including a Prison for the Upper Ward; and the foundation stone was laid on 21st March 1834.

Fairs.—Seven fairs are held at Lanark every year. The one on the last Wednesday of May, old style, is for black cattle; that on the last Wednesday of July for lambs and horses; and the one in October, on the Friday after the Falkirk tryst, is for horses and black-cattle.

Inns.—There are 53 persons licensed to keep inns in the parish. Of these, however, 14 are merely spirit-dealers, and do not sell any kind of liquors but in the way of retail over the counter. The Clydesdale Hotel in this town is one of the handsomest and best kept inns in Scotland. A few years ago, the shareholders expended L. 2400 in adding to it an elegant assembly room.

Fuel.—Fuel is excellent and cheap. Coal is brought from the adjoining parishes, some of it six, and the rest nine miles distance, and is laid down in the town at an expense of from 4d to 4½d per cwt. A few peats are also cast in the adjoining moor.

April 1834.

PARISH OF LESMAHAGO,

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D. } MINISTERS.*
THE REV. JOHN WILSON, A.M. }

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name Boundaries, &c.—THIS parish is supposed to derive its name from *Les* or *Lis*, signifying in Gaelic, a *green* or *garden*, and Machute, the tutelar saint of the place, who is said to have settled here in the sixth century.

A monastery was founded in this parish by David I. in 1140. It was dependent on the abbey of Kelso; and hence the village which collected round it received the name of Abbey Green, which it still retains. This village is nearly in the centre of the parish, and about twenty-two miles from Glasgow, upon which the inhabitants of this and other villages in the parish depend for employment as weavers.

The parish may be described as nearly square, and contains sixty-seven square miles, or 34,000 acres. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Lanark and Carmichael; on the south by Douglas, and Muirkirk; on the west by Strathaven and Stonehouse; and on the north by Dalserf and Carluke.

Topographical Appearances.—The average elevation of more than three-fourths of the parish is probably about 500 feet above the sea;—the remainder, lying upon the west and south-west side, rises into considerable hills, dividing the counties of Lanark and Ayr, some of which may be supposed to be 1200 feet high. They afford an excellent sheep-pasture. On the south side of the parish there is a fissure in the rocks known by the name of Wallace's Cave; if ever that hero inhabited it, his lodging could not be of the most comfortable kind.

Meteorology.—The elevated situation of the parish renders the temperature of the atmosphere very variable; and, not unfrequently, the fruit-trees, after promising an abundant crop, have had

* This Account has been drawn up by Andrew Smith, Esq. of Fauldhouse.

their blossoms blighted by a few chilly nights in May. In rainy weather, the hills upon the west seem to attract the clouds, and, consequently, more rain falls there than in the lower parts of the parish; but even there, want of moisture is not generally complained of. The prevailing winds may be said to be from the westward,—every tree or hedge that is exposed leaning from that, and making their most vigorous shoots in an opposite direction. Upon the whole, however, the climate may be said to be salubrious, and instances of longevity are numerous.

Hydrography.—This parish abounds in springs of excellent water; though none of a medicinal quality have been yet discovered. These springs are the parents of several streams, capable of driving machinery. The Poniel water, which rises in the south-west of the parish, divides it from the parish of Douglas, and after a course of seven or eight miles in an easterly direction, joins the Douglas water about three miles from its junction with the Clyde; for which three miles the united stream becomes the boundary of the parish. The Logan, Nethan, and also the Kype water rise in the high grounds on the west. The banks of the Nethan are generally clothed with coppice, and adorned with gentlemen's houses, or neat farm-steadings.

The Kype, so far as it divides this parish from Avondale or Strathaven, is a moorland stream,—naked and unadorned on its banks, but capable of working mischief on the lower grounds, when thunder storms have passed along the hills. In consequence of these grounds being much drained within these few years, the water descends more rapidly than formerly, and in greater quantities, destroying bridges and injuring the small haughs or holms. There are some other small streams that run a few miles in the parish, but all are tributary to the above, with the exception of the Canar, which, after a course of a few miles, joins the Avon in the parish of Stonehouse. As all these streams ultimately join the Clyde, where it is from three to four hundred feet above the sea, their courses are pretty rapid.

Geology.—This parish lies nearly on the south side of the great coal field which crosses our island through Fife, Ayrshire, and the intermediate counties. Nevertheless, the strata are so deranged by numerous dikes or fissures, that, where coals are wrought, the direction and inclination of the strata vary so materially, as to set hopes and expectations at defiance. In several of the coal and

lime-works, the dip is as one in six ; while at Auchenh Heath, where, as well as in two other places in this parish, a fine kind of cannel coal is wrought, supplying Glasgow and other places with gas, the inclination is only one to twelve, or thirteen. Coal of the same quality has (we believe) been nowhere found in Scotland ; and even here, and in a small corner of the parish of Carluke, to which it extends, the thickness of the strata varies from ten to twenty-one inches ; it is sold for about 8s. per ton upon the coal-hill, and affords employment to about forty pickmen in this parish. Pit-coal is also plentiful in Lesmahago.

The rocks that appear are either whin, or trap sandstone, or limestone ; in some places the sandstone inclines to slate, but no true roofing-slate has been discovered in this parish. Limestone has been wrought, and still is wrought in seven or eight different places in the parish. Though sold at a pretty fair price, affording the landlord about one-sixth of the sale price, it has given a stimulus to improvement, particularly of waste lands. In these limestone workings, petrified shells are very commonly found ; and sometimes the fossil remains of *terrestrial animals*. Ironstone may be seen in many of the banks, both in balls and in regular strata, but not in such quantities, nor lying so regularly, as to warrant the erection of a furnace. Lead has frequently been sought in the high grounds, on the south-west of the parish, but hitherto without success ; nor have simple minerals been found in the rocks, or beds of rivers, to any extent.

From the rapid current of the streams, little alluvial soil is found in the parish ; it may therefore be said to consist chiefly of a yellow clay, to a small extent resting on a substratum of white sandstone ; of a light friable soil, resting on whinstone ; of a sandy gravelly soil, from decomposed sandstone, and of moss. The second of these is unquestionably the best ; but both that and the first, when properly managed, produce better and more certain crops than the other two.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

A short account of this parish was written by the Rev. Mr Whyte of Libberton, and published in the Edinburgh Magazine about sixty years ago.

Historical Notices.—There are no historical events of importance connected with Lesmahago, except the burning by the bro-

ther of Edward III. of the abbey, and its destruction a second time by fire, kindled by the zeal of the old reformers. This religious spirit appears to have here broken forth on more occasions; for many of the inhabitants bore arms at Bothwell Bridge. The colours and the drum then used are still preserved in the parish.

It was in Lesmahago that the unfortunate Mr Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart was apprehended by a carpenter named Meikle, and a young clergyman of the name of Linning,—while on his way south to join Prince Charles; in revenge for which, the clans, on their way north, burned Meikle's house. A Mr Lawrie, generally designated the Tutor of Blackwood, from his having married the heiress of that estate, seems to have been a leading character in this part of the country in and about the time of the Revolution. His son was created a baronet by King William.

Land-owners.—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Douglas, and James J. Hope Vere, Esq. of Blackwood, are the principal proprietors in Lesmahago; there are a number of other respectable land-owners, several of whom reside upon their properties.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers commence in 1697; since which time they have been pretty regularly kept, and now extend to twenty volumes.

Antiquities.—Lesmahago can boast of little to attract the notice of the antiquarian, excepting the ruins of Craignethan Castle; which about a century ago passed from the family of Hay into that of Douglas, by purchase.

The remains of an old abbey were pulled down about thirty years ago, to make room for a modern church; and an old Roman road, which passed through a corner of the parish, has been obliterated by the plough.—About twenty years ago, 100 small silver coins of Edward I. were found below a large stone.—Nearly at the same time a Roman vase was found in the parish; it is now placed in the museum of the University of Glasgow. Some Roman coins have also been found; and in making a drain about ten years ago, an old Caledonian battle-axe, made of stone, was found upon the estate of Blackwood. It is now in the possession of the proprietor.

Many large cairns have been removed in this parish, for materials in making roads and fences. These were always found to contain bones in the centre, but so far decayed as to crumble into dust on exposure to the air.

Modern Buildings.—A number of modern mansions have been erected by the resident gentlemen within the last thirty years, and

during that time upwards of one-half of the farm-steadings have been renovated; for which purposes abundance of good stone is easily procured.

III.—POPULATION.

1. In 1801 the population was	-	3070
1811,	-	4464
1821,	-	5592
1831,	-	6409
2. Number of families in the parish,	-	1168
of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	302
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	466
3. The average number of births yearly, for the last 7 years,	-	150
of deaths,	-	64
of marriages,	-	52
4. The number of persons at present under 15 years of age,	-	2968
upwards of 70,	-	313

There are about 90 small proprietors in Lesmahago; of whom at least 50 have rentals of upwards of L. 50 a-year.

The increase of the population betwixt 1821 and 1831 may be accounted for by the facility with which even boys engaged at weaving got possession of money; able to earn considerable wages before they had acquired sense to manage them, many hurried into matrimonial connections; and their wives being equally young and thoughtless, they indulged in dress and luxuries, and preserved no portion of their gains against poverty in less auspicious seasons.

Character and Habits of the People.—The people in general may be said to be of cleanly habits, which are impaired, however, in some degree, by the influx of strangers. Their style and manner of dress, however, may be said to be rather expensive, the servant-girl dressing as gaily as the squires' daughters did thirty years ago. The difference in their table has nearly kept pace with that of their dress; and, with few exceptions, unless among those employed in agriculture, tea is an universal beverage; even paupers consume more of that article than was used in the parish fifty years ago. How far these changes tend to the comforts and benefit of society may be questioned. Certainly the lower orders are not so contented nor independent as formerly; nor is their general character for morality or religion improved; while there cannot be a doubt that pauperism has greatly increased. The number of illegitimate births during the last three years has been 27.

Until the weaving of cotton was introduced about forty-five years ago, no trade or manufacture was carried on beyond the wants of

the parish. A cottage or two was attached to every farm-house, for the accommodation of the necessary labourers; along with whom the small proprietors and farmers shared in the toils of the day; joined at the same table in their meals; and, by the side of the kitchen fire, enjoyed the song or gossip of the evening,—concluding the day with family-prayer. A fire in the better apartment, except on the visit of a friend, or on some gala day, was never thought of. Their dress was composed of home-made stuff, excepting a suit of black, which was generally of English cloth, and carefully preserved for funeral and sacramental occasions.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

As before stated, this parish contains about 34,000 Scotch acres; of which, probably, 11,000 never have been under cultivation. About 1000 acres may yet be brought to carry grain occasionally, if the spirit of improvement, now so general, be not checked. 1200 acres are planted; 450 are in coppice-wood, and 50 in village gardens and orchards. 21,300 acres thus appear to be now, or occasionally, in cultivation.

Planting in general has been carried on within these forty years to a considerable extent in Lesmahago, which before that period was naked and bare. Now, however, it has a very different appearance, and almost everywhere the eye of the traveller may rest on useful stripes or clumps. In these the Scotch fir predominates, though that plant seems very much degenerated; wherever it is mixed with the larch, the latter takes the lead; and in damp soils it is also far behind the spruce. Were we to hazard an opinion on the cause of this degeneracy of Scotch fir, we would say it might be found in the careless way in which the nurserymen procure the seed, which, when collected from the nearest young and stunted trees, produces feeble plants. Another circumstance tending much to prevent the proper growth, is the want of thinning in proper time. Few people who plant, like the idea of cutting.

Rent of Land.—The quality of land varies very much: some of it is very rich, but unfortunately the poorer soil predominates. The average rent of the whole may be stated at L. 1 per acre Scotch, —while the waste lands may be estimated at 2s. 6d.,—giving a rental for the parish, exclusive of woods and orchards, of L. 22,675.

The inclosed lands around gentlemen's houses are generally let for pasture during the summer, yielding a rent of about L. 3 for every cow or ox weighing from 400 to 500 lbs. weight. In the com-

mon sheep-pastures, 5s. a-head during the season may be stated as a fair rent.

Rate of Wages.—Farm-servants are not so high priced, nor so difficult to be got as they were a few years back ; at present, a good man-servant, fit for the plough, &c. may be hired for L. 14 a-year, with bed and board ; while less experienced hands may be had from L. 9 to L. 12 ; girls fit for conducting a dairy, under the eye of their mistresses, get about L. 4 during the summer, and about L. 2, 10s. during winter, with board. Tradesmen generally work by the piece or job ; but, like the labourers, are getting less wages than lately, nor are they so shy to work by the day ; when they do so, masons and carpenters expect 2s. 6d. a-day, without victuals ; and tailors 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. with board.

Breeds of Live Stock.—From the elevation of Lesmahago parish, it is better suited for the dairy, and the breeding of cattle, than for raising grain ; consequently, the small proprietors and tenants have turned their attention in these ways for the last thirty years. During that time, the Ayrshire breed of cattle has been principally reared ; and the cheese made from new milk, known by the name of Dunlop, has become a staple commodity. Of this about 300 lbs. weight may be made from every cow, when the whole milk is turned to that account ; and on some farms, with careful hands, that quantity, is raised, and a number of young stock reared,—which goes to uphold the original stock, or to supply the English and other markets with that breed of cattle. Lanarkshire has long been famous for its breed of draught horses, of which Lesmahago has its share.

The Jewish antipathy against swine seems to be wearing off, and the occupiers of land find it profitable to keep a few of these animals, to consume the refuse of the dairy ; and many labourers and mechanics keep a pig, by the dung of which they raise potatoes with a neighbouring farmer in the following year. A mixed breed, between the English and Highland kind, seems the favourite ; which, when properly fed, may be killed at the age of nine or ten months, weighing from two to two and a-half hundred weight. It is probable this kind of stock may be more attended to hereafter.

The sheep kept on the high grounds are of the old Scotch black-faced kind, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds imperial per quarter, when fattened. This breed is better adapted to the soil and climate than the Cheviot or finer kinds ; and the improvements sought after by the sheep-master are in shape and weight ; to both of which they pay particular attention. By keeping fewer in num-

ber than was done forty years ago, they are better fed, and are thus enabled to struggle with the storms and snows of winter; while surface-drains made upon the soft lands, at the rate of L. 3 for 6000 yards, have added greatly to their improvement, by keeping the ground dry, and raising sweeter herbage.

Husbandry.—A very considerable extent of waste land has been reclaimed in Lesmahago within the last twenty-five years; which has generally paid the improvement in the course of the first three years, leaving the amelioration of the soil as profit to the farmer. Draining had long been only partially carried on, but seems now to become more general. Irrigation is little attended to here, except, in a few instances, for meadow hay; and embanking is not much wanted, as the streams have generally high and steep banks.

The leases granted to tenants are generally for nineteen years. Some time ago, when land was constantly increasing in value, landlords in some instances made the leases of shorter duration; but this has not had the effect of either putting money into their pockets, or improving their estates: it has rather been of a contrary tendency. As mentioned before, the farm-houses have been much improved within the last forty years; and within the same time, enclosures have been much attended to; some hundreds of miles of Galloway stone-dikes have been built, where the materials were abundant, or the soil inimical to hedges; while the last have been raised upon the better soils, and now adorn a great proportion of the parish. It may be regretted, however, that we still want those hedge-rows of timber, which in many parts of the island give the appearance of a close-wooded country.

The greatest obstacles to improvement appears to be the system of entails; and, I may add, the custom among landlords of letting their farms to the highest bidder, without a sufficient evidence of his possessing capital adequate to the management of the farm in the most advantageous way.

Produce.—The gross amount of raw produce (exclusive of the pasture lands) raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:

20,000 quarters of grain, say at L. 1, 5s. per quarter,	-	L. 25,000	0	0
600 acres of potatoes, and 50 of turnips, average value L. 14 per acre,		9,100	0	0
1200 tons of cultivated hay, at L. 3 per ton, and 300 tons of meadow, at L. 2 per ton,	-	-	-	4,200 0 0
Thinnings of wood,	-	-	-	400 0 0
Cutting of coppice,	-	-	-	250 0 0
Total,		L. 38,950	0	0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There are no market-towns in the parish, the nearest being Lanark, at the distance of six miles from Abbey Green. Upwards of one-third of the population, however, are congregated in the villages of Abbey Green, Kirkmuirhill, Kirkfield Bank, Boghead, and Nethanfoot, all of which villages have a regular communication with Glasgow by means of coaches and carriers; and there is a daily post to the former.

Means of Communication.—Besides the Glasgow and Carlisle road, which runs upwards of eight miles in the parish, and the Glasgow and Lanark road, running about five, there are not less than eighty miles of parish roads kept up by converted statute labour money: and of these fifty miles at least are in very tolerable order. Bridges have been built, partly from the county funds, upon all the streams crossed by these lines of road.

Ecclesiastical State.—Lesmahago has been a collegiate charge ever since the Reformation. The church is in the village of Abbey Green, in the centre of the parish. It is capable of containing 1500 sitters,—the whole being divided among the heritors for their respective tenantry, according to their respective valuations, with the exception of a pew to each clergyman. The first minister has a glebe of eight acres (Scotch,) which might be let at L. 5 per acre; with a stipend of sixteen chalders, one half oatmeal and the other barley, converted, at the highest fiars price of the county, and yielding on an average of the last seven years, L. 277, 12s. The second minister has a manse and garden, but no glebe:—he has the same stipend as the first, and rents a small farm from the patron, on which the heritors have built his house and the requisite accommodations.

There are two dissenting chapels belonging to different denominations of Burghers; both of these have been lately erected. The officiating clergymen are paid from the seat rents, and from voluntary contributions, affording about L. 100 a-year to each. Although these houses have still the enticement of novelty, by far the greater number in the parish adhere to the Established church, in which divine service is well attended. The average number of communicants at the Established church is about 1700. The number of dissenters is about 200.

Education.—The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with a good house and garden; he has also perquisites as session-clerk, amounting to L. 22 a-year. His school-fees may amount

to L. 45. The heritors have assessed themselves in an additional chalders, which is divided among a few other schools, enabling those at a distance from the parish school, to educate their children in English, writing, and arithmetic, and sometimes even in Greek and Latin, at an expense of from 3s. to 5s. a quarter, according to their studies. The consequence is, that reading and writing may be said to be universal, and at present the different schools are attended by upwards of 600 children. A subscription school for teaching girls to read and sew is also kept up in the village of Abbey Green; it is attended by about 30. There are also four well attended Sabbath schools for boys and girls. It does not, however, appear very evidently that either the conduct or morals of the people have been improved by the increased facilities of education: the vices of drunkenness and pilfering, from whatever cause, have certainly not decreased, while discontent has made rapid strides, and the reluctance to come upon the poor's roll has vanished.

Library, &c.—There is a small subscription library in the parish, but it is not in a very thriving state. The parishioners at the same time receive a variety of the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow newspapers and periodicals.

Benevolent Societies.—There are three Societies in the parish, which distribute a portion of their funds among their aged or sickly members: the inclination, however, to join in such associations, it is feared, is now declining.

Savings Bank.—A Savings bank was established a few years ago. The principal depositors are farm and house-servants: and it is now in a thriving state. The average amount yearly invested is L. 60; withdrawn, L. 20.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of paupers has been trebled within the last thirty years, and now amounts to 148 regularly enrolled. There being neither alms nor poor's house in the parish, they receive from 3s. to 15s. monthly in their own houses, amounting to about L. 500 yearly; of this sum, L. 47 is raised by collections in the church; and L. 98 is the produce of mortified money; the remainder is made up by an assessment upon the land, one-half paid by the heritors, and the other by the tenants. Too little attention, however, is paid to this branch of parochial business; the session, by giving up the practice of collecting with ladles in the church, and individuals by propagating the idea that the heritors are bound to support the poor, have brought the public collection below what it was a hundred years ago, when the popu-

lation was less than half what it is now, and money four times the value.

Inns.—There has been an increase in the number of inns, or rather whisky shops, in the parish, at the rate of six to one, within the last forty years; which either tends to, or is a proof of, the demoralization of the inhabitants; at present their number is as one to less than every 250 souls in Lesmahago.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This parish has undergone a great change since the last Statistical Account was published; the population has greatly increased; the lands have been generally inclosed; plantations have sprung up; roads, from mere tracts, have become good carriage ways; and these, with the opening up of lime in several places, have given a facility to improvements in agriculture which has not been neglected; an improved mode of husbandry has been adopted; draining has been introduced; and waste lands to a great extent have been brought into cultivation. These improvements, however, may, with due encouragement on the part of the landlords, be carried still farther, and, by giving employment to labourers, would add to the comfort and happiness of that useful class of society, and tend to the diminution of pauperism,—objects which ought never to be lost sight of by judicious landlords.

March 1834.

UNITED PARISH OF LIBBERTON AND QUOTHQUAN.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ALEXANDER CRAIK, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Extent.—THE parish of Quothquan was annexed to that of Libberton in the year 1669. The united parish extends from north to south about seven miles, and from east to west about four and a-half miles. It contains nearly 14 square miles, or 8703 imperial acres.

Topographical Appearances.—Along the whole course of the Clyde in this parish, there is a great extent of low level land, consisting of a strong clay soil, a considerable portion of which is covered with water as often as the Clyde overflows its banks, which generally happens ten or twelve times in the year; and the soil being enriched by these inundations, produces luxuriant crops, without any other manure. Where these holm lands are embanked, (which is done when it can be effected without great expense,) the crops are protected against the inroads of the river; but in this, as in other cases, manure is required to renew the soil.

The banks of the Clyde rise gently, but in some places rather suddenly, to the height of 50 or 60 feet above the stream, and extend to the distance of half a mile or more beyond it. The land on the banks of the Clyde is generally early and fertile, and its average rent L. 2, 10s. per acre. As the land recedes from the Clyde, it becomes more elevated, later, and less productive; and though there are some early and fertile spots near the Medwin, the banks of that river are for the most part poor and moorish.

Meteorology.—On this head, it may be only remarked, that a greater quantity of rain falls here than on the east coast.

The climate is neither so warm nor so dry as to render the culture of wheat an object; but other kinds of grain succeed very well

in ordinary seasons; and the inhabitants of this parish are subject to as few diseases, and are as healthy, on the whole, as those of any other parish in Scotland. This must be owing, in a great measure, to the pure keen air they breathe, as well as to the general temperance of their habits.

Hydrography.—The only rivers in this parish are the Clyde and the Medwin. The Clyde, when swollen by rain, overflows all the low grounds on its banks, doing much damage to the growing crops within its reach. The farmers, however, often carry off the crops as they are cut, beyond the reach of the inundation. The breadth of the Clyde in this parish is from 100 to 120 feet, and its depth from 15 to 1 foot. There are several fords when the stream is low; but in winter they are often impassable.

The South Medwin, which bounds Libberton parish for three miles, rises near Garvaldfoot, in the parish of West Linton, and, after a course of nine miles, is joined by the North Medwin, in this parish, about a mile and a-half before they both fall into the Clyde. A small branch of the South Medwin runs off towards the east, near Garvaldfoot, and, dividing at Dolphington, the counties of Lanark and Peebles, falls into the Tweed. The South Medwin, within its usual channels, is in general about 22 feet broad, and 2 or 3 feet deep, at an average. When united, the Medwins are not much broader, but of greater mean depth.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

It appears from Wodrow's History that, in the year 1663, the parish of Libberton was fined L. 252, 8s. Scots, and Quothquhan L. 182, 16s. Scots, for nonconformity to Prelacy.

Chief Land-owners.—The chief land-owner is Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. of Lee and Carnwath.

Family of Chancellor of Shieldhill.—The second land-owner is Alexander Chancellor, Esq. of Shieldhill, whose ancestors have been in possession of this estate for the last four centuries, as appears from a charter still extant, * granted by Thomas Lord Sommerville to William Chancellor of Shieldhill and Quothquhan, A. D. 1432. In July 1474, William Chancellor rode with the rest of the then Lord Sommerville's vassals to meet King James on his way from Edinburgh to Couthally Castle, to partake of the festivity of the "speates and raxes." †

* This charter is referred to in the Memoirs of the Sommervilles, Vol. i. p. 175.
† Ibid. pp. 240-248.

After the battle of Bothwell Bridge, James Chancellor was imprisoned on suspicion of having harboured some fugitives; but nothing being proved against him, he was liberated after some days confinement. * The same gentleman was returned as elder by the presbytery of Biggar to the first General Assembly which met after the revolution of 1688. †

The family residence was originally at Quothquan, and remained there till 1567, when the then proprietor joined Queen Mary's party at Hamilton, and engaged in the battle of Langside. After her defeat, a party of 500 horsemen, sent out by Regent Murray to demolish the houses of her adherents, burned down, among others, the mansion-house at Quothquan. After this calamity, the family residence was removed to Shieldhill, which appears originally to have been a square tower of no great dimensions, but which has at different times been added to and modernized, particularly by the present proprietor.

At a short distance to the southward from Shieldhill is the mansion-house of Huntfield, the property of John Stark, Esq., surrounded by thriving plantations.

Parochial Register.—The earliest date of the parochial registers is 1717. They consist of two volumes, and refer to births and baptisms, marriages and burials. The registration by dissenters is somewhat irregular; but otherwise the records are satisfactorily kept.

Antiquities.—About half a mile south-west from the church, are to be seen the ruins of a fortification or camp,—improperly called Roman, as its form is circular. It stands on the edge of a high and barren moor, about half a mile from the Clyde, and commands an extensive view of that river to the south and west. It contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is surrounded by a double wall of earth, a deep ditch intervening.

III.—POPULATION.

“From the session records,” according to the Statistical Account of the late Mr Fraser, “it appears that the births in this parish from April 1683 to April 1753, amounted exactly to 2205, the annual average of which is $31\frac{1}{2}$. The marriages during the same period amounted to 563, the annual average of which is little more than

* Wodrow's Church History.

† Records of the Biggar Presbytery.

8." The return to Dr Webster in 1755 gave 708 persons examinable, or above 8 years of age.

In 1811, the population was	749
1821, - - -	785
1831, - - -	773

The decrease of population may be imputed to the consolidation of farms, the non-residence of heritors, the removal of part of the population to towns in quest of employment, and of late to America,—twenty individuals having emigrated to that country from this parish in the year 1831.

There are 8 proprietors in this parish, having yearly rentals of L. 100 and upwards. The gross rental of the parish is L. 4561.

1. Number of families in the parish,	- - -	152
of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	- - -	80
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handieraft,	- - -	36
2. Number of unmarried men, bachelors or widowers, upwards of 50 years of age,	7	
of unmarried women, including widows, upwards of 45,	- - -	33
3. The average number of births yearly, for the last 7 years,	- - -	14
of deaths,	- - -	9
of marriages,	- - -	7
4. The number of persons at present under 15 years of age,	- - -	331
upwards of 70,	- - -	18

Character of the People.—They are generally sober, frugal, and industrious, and, as a proof of this, there is not an alehouse in the parish. I regret to add, however, that illicit intercourse betwixt the sexes has become more common than it appears to have been forty or fifty years ago; the number of illegitimate births being not less on an average than three in the year. I should add, too, that poaching is not uncommon, and is hardly considered to be unlawful.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—

Arable,	- - -	5403 imperial aeres.
Waste or pasture land,	- - -	2500
Land worth the cultivating,	- - -	300
Land under wood,	- - -	500
		<hr/> 8703

Rent of Land.—Average rent of land per acre is L. 1, 5s.; average cost of grazing an ox or cow per year, L. 3; grazing a quey, L. 1, 10s.; grazing a sheep, 14s.

Rate of Wages.—Yearly wages of a ploughman, with victuals, L. 12; of a maid-servant, L. 6, 10s.; of a boy or girl, L. 2; la-

bourers, per day, without victuals, 1s. 9d.; masons, 2s. 6d; wrights, 2s. 6d.; smith's work per lb. of iron, 6d. In the time of harvest, labourers' wages with victuals, L. 2; womens' 30s.

Breeds of Live Stock.—The common breed of cattle is the Ayrshire, and of sheep a cross between the Cheviot and Leicester. Both are improved by the frequent introduction of new stock.

Husbandry.—The general method of farming on dry lands is in six divisions, by the following rotation of crops, viz 1. corn; 2. fallow or green crop; 3. corn; 4. hay; 5. pasture; 6. pasture. On rich lands lying near the Clyde, four divisions are observed, viz. 1. corn; 2. green crop; 3. corn: 4. hay.

Every encouragement has been given by the proprietors to industrious tenants. In the southern and western parts of the parish, where enclosures can be considered advantageous, the whole of the lands are enclosed, either by stone-dikes or hedges and ditches. In other districts of the parish, there are no enclosures of any description. A good deal of improvement has been effected in draining wet lands, but very little of any consequence in reclaiming waste lands. On one estate about fifty acres have been reclaimed within fifteen or twenty years.

The duration of leases in the parish is nineteen years. In the southern division the state of farm-buildings is considered superior to that of those on almost any estate in the neighbourhood of equal extent. In the course of the last seven years the greater part of the farm-steadings has been rebuilt substantially. The others have been repaired, and by enlargements every suitable accommodation has been given to the tenants. In the rest of the parish, the farm-buildings are generally bad, and inconvenient.

The face of the country would still be much improved by enclosures and belts of planting, judiciously made. A good deal has been done in this respect of late years: and on the lands of Cormiston, Shieldhill, Huntfield, and Whitecastle, more than 400 acres of larch, Scotch and spruce fir, intermixed with varieties of hard wood, have been planted by their respective proprietors. These plantations are at present in a thriving state, and are already, or will, ere long, be a great ornament to the vicinity. On the property of Huntfield alone, there are 250 imperial acres under wood, the greater portion of which has been planted within the last twenty years. A great part of Libberton moor, which is now a barren waste, if sheltered, drained, and subdivided by belts of planting, and let in small pendicles to industrious cottagers at little

or no rent for some years, would soon be reclaimed; and at no very great expense rendered no less profitable to the proprietor, than ornamental to the neighbourhood.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, as nearly as that can be ascertained, is as follows:

Oats, 6020 bolls, at 18s. per boll,	-	-	-	-	L. 5418	0	0
As my predecessor, Mr Fraser, in his Statistical Account, states the number of acres sown in oats forty years ago at 2123, which at only five bolls per acre, a very moderate average, would amount to 10,615 bolls, and as a still greater quantity is produced now, the feed and seed oats cannot be included in the above. Feed oats mean the meal used by the family and servants, and the corn consumed by the cattle on a farm; and seed oats those required to sow it. Many farms in the parish afford an average of 8 or 9 bolls per Scotch acre.							
Barley and bear,	-	-	-	-	700	0	0
Turnips, 3400 tons, at 5s. per ton,	-	-	-	-	850	0	0
Potatoes, 2400 bolls of 4 cwt. at 5s. per boll,	-	-	-	-	602	10	0
Rye-grass, 32,240 stones of 22 lbs. at 6d. per stone,	-	-	-	-	806	0	0
Meadow hay, 8000 stones, at 4d. per stone,	-	-	-	-	133	6	0
Produce of cattle and sheep grazed,	-	-	-	-	1100	0	0
Do. of the dairy in butter and cheese, at L. 7 per cow, is	-	-	-	-	3395	0	0
Gross amount,					L. 13004	16	0

A considerable portion of most of the above articles is consumed by the horses and cattle.

Number of milk cows in the parish,	-	485
Do. of queys and stots reared and bred,	-	190
Number of horses,	-	120
of carts,	-	108
of ploughs,	-	49

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Carnwath is the nearest market-town. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Libberton church.

Means of Communication.—There is no toll-road in the parish, except the one betwixt Glasgow and Peebles, which passes through the north-east corner of it for nearly a mile; and many of the parish roads are bad, as they extend about 30 miles, and would require far more funds to put and keep them in repair than the parish could afford.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church was built in 1812, and had the heritors laid out L. 40 or L. 50 more upon it, it would have lasted sixty or seventy years longer than it will do. It is feared that from damp much of the wood, both in the galleries and below,

will soon rot. The church affords accommodation to 450 persons, and is amply sufficient for the whole population.

The manse was built in 1824, and is a good house; but the offices are indifferent.

The glebe extends to about 8 Scotch acres, and is worth L. 16 yearly.

The stipend is 15 chalders, or 240 bolls Linlithgow measure, of grain, half meal and half barley, besides L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements.

There are no chapels of ease, nor dissenting chapels in the parish. The number of dissenters above twelve years of age is about 170,—much the same number as was found by the present writer when he entered to the parish in 1813. The dissenters generally belong either to Seceding or Relief congregations in Biggar, which is nearer to some parts of the parish than the parish church. There are only two Episcopalian families in the parish, who have no chapel within 20 miles. The average number of communicants at the parish church is from 200 to 220.

Education.—There are two schools in the parish, viz. the parochial school at the church town of Libberton, and the school of Quothquan; the latter is supported by a mortification of L. 2, 10s. L. 6 for house rent yearly, and the school fees; there are also attached to it a good school and school-house, built last summer.

There is also a Sunday school taught at Quothquan, which is attended by 25 scholars, and is superintended partly by the teacher at Quothquan, and partly by the private tutor at Shieldhill.

The salary of the parochial teacher is L. 30, and the amount of school fees does not exceed L. 20 a-year. In Quothquan school the school fees must be considerably less. The parochial teacher has the legal accommodations. There are no persons born and brought up in the parish, who cannot read and write.

There is a parochial library in the parish; also a Friendly Society, which was instituted in 1811 for the relief of its distressed members.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—At present there are 13 poor persons receiving each about an average of L. 4 yearly. The amount of annual contributions for the poor is about L. 58, of which L. 45 arises from voluntary assessment, one-half of which is paid by the proprietors, and the other half by the tenants. The church collections amount to L. 11; and there is also the interest of L. 40,

—L. 1, 16s. There is less disposition among the poor to refrain from seeking parochial relief than formerly, nor do they now consider it so degrading.

Fuel.—The fuel chiefly used is coal, procured either from the parish of Douglas, at the distance of ten miles, or from Cleugh, in the parish of Carnwath, nine miles distant from the church town of Libberton.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

As a proof of the great rise in the value of land in this parish within these last thirty or forty years, the property of Whitecastle, situated in the most elevated district of the parish, was purchased about forty years ago, for about L. 2700; and it has yielded an annual rent, for these nineteen years past, of L. 283, which is not accounted too high. About thirty-two years ago, a property was purchased for the same sum, in the southern district of the parish; the annual rent of which is now L. 345.

It may be added, that the farmers labour under great disadvantages from their high rents, the difficulty of communication with good and ready markets, and their liability to have their crops of corn and potatoes injured by frosts in autumn; in consequence of which they have not only a deficiency of produce, but are obliged to purchase their seed at a dear rate from a distance. In certain districts, chiefly the poorest, and most elevated of the parish, there is a disease incident to cows called the *stiffness*, the cause or cure of which has never yet been well ascertained, but which generally proves fatal to its victims. It is a general wasting, or atrophy, which attacks cattle in the spring or winter months, and reduces them to skeletons. Their only chance of recovery is in their removal to a richer pasture, before the disease has far advanced.

March 1834.

PARISH OF DOLPHINTON.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN AITON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name—Boundaries.—A Dolphin fish is represented in the arms of the principal heritor; but the name of Dolphinstown, as it was anciently spelled, seems with more probability to be derived from that of one of the early proprietors of the manor. Dolfine, the eldest brother of Coss Patrick, first Earl of Dunbar, acquired this property during the reign of Alexander I., about the beginning of the twelfth century. In the district of the country from which he came, a village with the ruins of an ancient castle still retains his name; and there are other places of the same appellation in Roxburghshire and in West Lothian.*

The parish is 3 miles long from east to west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and contains 2926 statute acres. Its form is nearly that of an oblong square, bounded by Linton, Walston, Dunsyre, and Kirkurd.

Topographical Appearances.—Dolphinton hill is in height above the level of the sea about 1550 feet. This and the hill of Walston adjoining to it, are separated about a mile from the west end of the Pentlands, and form with Tinto, which is five miles to the westward, so many connecting links of one of the great collateral chains which gird our island, from St Abb's Head to Ailsay Craig. With the exception of Keir-hill, which rises in a conical shape about 250 feet high, the rest of the land in the parish is arable, with a moderate acclivity in an altitude of from 700 to 800 feet. †

Meteorology.—During the last two months of spring and first of summer, the wind generally blows from the east or north-east. In March and April it dries up from the ground the stagnant mois-

* In Douglas MS. Chronicle of England, Thomas Dolfine is recorded among the "grete lordes of Scotland" who were defeated at Halidon Hill in 1338.

† Altitude of Garvaldfoot, as ascertained by Telford, 735 feet. The top of Dolphinton-hill, as lately measured by the writer of this account, is 816 feet above the site of the manse.

ture of winter, pulverizes the seed-furrow, and extracts noxious matter from the air; but in May and June it retards vegetation and engenders the grub worm. At this season, in consequence of copious evaporations arising from the high comparative temperature of the German Ocean, (which in winter is three degrees colder, and in summer five degrees warmer than the Atlantic,) thick easterly *haars* occasionally reach us from the coast. When the polar regions become warmer, the westerly winds get the ascendancy; and in winter they temper the air, sweep before them pestilential vapours, and import from the green forests of America gases healthier than those arising from the putrid vegetation of our own country. The prevalence of these winds is indicated by the direction in which the branches of trees are inclined; and to shelter their naked trunk, nature has given a great-coat of cup, herbaceous, and thread-like lichen on its windward side, and on the westward skirts of our plantations.

Climate.—Although most of the arable land lies 700 feet above the level of the sea, yet, as it is partially sheltered by nature and art, and as the rays of the sun are reflected from the hills on both sides of the valley, the temperature of the atmosphere is not so low as might have been expected. The average of the whole year may be about 45° of Fahrenheit. In other words, our climate is more affected by its relative than its real altitude; and, to a certain extent, verifies the observation, that a height of 600 feet is equal to no more than a degree of latitude to the north. As the soil is now generally dry, and as the air is not too moist, epidemic distempers are little known. Our artificial water-meadows may still create some unhealthy exhalations, and induce mildew on grain in harvest, but the extensive agricultural improvements lately effected have substituted a purer air “for the putrid effluvia of the large moss to the eastward;” doubled the husbandman’s return not “in late” but in seasonable harvests, and rendered “early frost in August and September, which oft-times formerly destroyed the crop in one night” of late years almost unknown. That the climate of this parish has been meliorated, and that agricultural improvements have operated to a certain extent in that result, cannot be denied. That the seasons are milder is also probable, and may be partly accounted for. But how in the time of the Romans this country should have been so much warmer than France, as to ripen vines, when in Gaul they could not be cultivated; how trees of enormous dimensions grew of old spontaneously where the ingenuity

of man can scarcely rear them to the tenth part of the size, or keep them alive beyond the age of their youth ; how wheat should have been anciently paid as a tithe to the neighbouring priory of Lesmahago, from lands where, under the present economy, oats can scarcely be ripened ; how the mark of the plough, like that of a field which has been under active culture, is seen much farther up the hill than it is now carried ; how farms in this vicinity, fitted out for the ancient wappingshaws three times the number of men and horses now maintained on them ; and how our very moors at present support less stock than they did at the date of Charters still extant, are important facts, never well accounted for ; the investigation of which might discover the means of still farther remedying the defects and improving the advantages of our northern climate.*

Hydrography.—It is interesting to mark the local agents by which nature secures for her whole family an impartial distribution of moisture, and to see how far the winds carry and mountains attract water to supply the animal and vegetable creation in every quarter. Notwithstanding that Dolphinton is distant fifty miles from the nearest point of the great reservoir of fluidity to Scotland, yet we have nine-tenths of our rain from the Atlantic Ocean. To secure this indispensable requisite, our hills run in ranges almost parallel from the western to the eastern shore. Along the intervening valleys, as if through so many funnels, the watery clouds rush before the wind, dropping their golden showers. For twenty or thirty miles from the Ayrshire coast, the hills tower in regular succession each above another, till they reach the western boundaries of Lanarkshire. The lofty ridge of the Lowthers overtops Cairntable by nearly 1000 feet ; and therefore not only draws up but breaks the clouds, and thus renders them lighter for the distant voyage eastward. On this side of the Crawford mountains, and in the sheltered vale of the Clyde, the atmosphere being much denser, buoys up the clouds, and conveys them as if along an aqueduct by Culter-fell and Tinto, till Walston-mount and Dolphinton-hill get them in charge. Here, as was often observed in the extreme drought of summer 1826, when for four months every dark spot

* Polybius describes the climate of Gaul and Germany as a perpetual winter. Diodorus Siculus says, that such was the piercing coldness of the air in Gaul, that it produced neither vines nor olives. Caesar and Tacitus both testify that our climate was milder than that of Gaul. And it is well known that the Romans obtained liberty from one of their emperors to plant vineyards and make wine in Britain.

in the sky was anxiously watched in vain, they diverge into three portions. One goes towards the south and east down the vale of the Lyne; a second crosses in the opposite direction by Dunsyre and Midcorset; while the third and greater portion keeps the original tract by Mendick along the Pentlands. At the summit of Carnethy, the highest hill of this range, a similar partition takes place. One division is carried towards Dalkeith, a second across the Forth, while the main body moves over Edinburgh by Arthur Seat. When moisture comes from the east, it is either in a creeping *haar*, or in a storm, which, whether it be of rain or snow, usually lasts for three days. As a certain prognostic of a change of weather, it deserves to be mentioned, that in the memorable drought already referred to, the springs of water which had been long dried up, again gathered strength for several days *before* a drop of rain fell. This singular phenomenon is probably referable to the same law of nature which in frost causes rheum to ooze from stone, earth, and trees, prior to any other sign of thaw. The average quantity of rain, so far as it has been ascertained by a guage lately kept at the manse, may be about 27 inches yearly.

With the exception of the moisture from the north side of the parish, which falls in streamlets into the south Medwin and Clyde, the waters of Dolphinton are carried in one small rivulet called Tairth, into the Lyne and Tweed. In the northern extremity of the parish, above Garvald House, the Medwin is separated into two portions. The one of these finds its way eastward into the Tweed, the other by keeping its natural course to the west, runs into the Clyde. It is said that salmon and salmon fry, but no pars, have been killed in the Clyde above Lanark. As these could never ascend the falls, fishers have been puzzled by the fact. But it may perhaps be accounted for, from the topographical circumstance here mentioned. The fish may go up the Tweed, Lyne, and Tairth, into the Medwin by its southern extremity; and in going down the water, they may, from accident or design, take the western stream into the Clyde. Whether they are, in thus returning to the sea, dashed to death over the Corra Linn, or whether they succeed, by this new north-west passage, in exchanging the German for the Atlantic Ocean as their home, cannot well be ascertained.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The principal mineral in nine-tenths of the parish is whin or trap-rocks. These form a portion of the extensive Phonolitic range, which runs from the confines of Ayrshire,

by Haukshawhill, eastward by Tinto, and the Pentlands. The whole of these hills, from their saddle-back shape, indicate to the first glance of the geologist, that they are composed of trap-tuff, or what is popularly styled rotten whin. It is said to be intermediate between the two classes of volcanic rocks, the basaltic and trachytic; and to be composed chiefly of felspar and zeolite. It is not found here in beds, but has a massive form, so brittle as to fall into small pieces when dug up. In this parish it is mostly of a brown colour, and on the top of Dolphinton-hill it has much the appearance of burnt limestone before it is reduced to powder, by the application of moisture. Even the most adhesive portion of it, of which some of the dikes have unfortunately been built, when exposed for a few years to the atmosphere, first cracks, then falls down like a lime-shell, and is finally reduced into mud. But it stands the weather better when pointed with lime. In the south side of the strath, beginning at the brook behind the manse, a stratum of sandstone, at first mixed with brittle trap and quartz, but afterwards much freer, appears. Its dip is towards the east and north, at a small angle. In the centre of our valley, to the north of the freestone range, and to the south of that of the trap-tuff, an amygdaloidal ridge traverses the parish from east to west; and a curious clinkstone porphyry is found in the quarry near Lockhead. Some appearances of lead induced the proprietors of Newholm to make search for it; but the attempt was ultimately abandoned. A vein of it probably stretches from Candy Bank eastward through this and the parish of Linton by Silver Holes. A sort of tilly substance is found in the south corner of the parish, which forms excellent oven-stones.

Soil.—It is said that in warm climates the Phonolitic districts are extremely fertile and well adapted to the culture of the vine; and it is affirmed that this fertility arises from these rocks imparting to the soil during their decomposition a great quantity of alkali. But in higher latitudes, such alluvial formations are generally meagre. In this parish the soil resting on these rocks is remarkable neither for its fertility nor sterility. In general, it is a dry friable earth or sandy loam; in some situations abundantly deep, but in others rather shallow. Our soil is more fertile towards the hill than in the plain below. A sort of clay-soil of a rusty iron colour abounds in the parish, and the subsoil is mostly of this nature. In a few low situations an imperfect moss earth has been

formed by stagnant water over the original soil, but in general it is free from damp.

Botany.—The soil covering rotten whin is said to produce in this county only *ling* (*Calluna vulgaris*,) and similar plants equally worthless; but in this parish all the common grasses and other rural plants are found on the arable lands in abundance, and the swamps have their full proportion of marsh plants. Perhaps our hills, although clothed with grass almost to the top, are deficient in the variety of alpine vegetation. *Genista Anglica*, Newholm plantations; *Ribes alpinum*, west from Craft Andrew; *Myriophyllum spicatum*, in a ditch near town foot; *Equisetum hyemale*, at Nine Wells, are the rarest plants hitherto noticed in the parish. *Hippuris vulgaris* and *Primula farinosa*, one of the rarest and prettiest of plants, may be found in three different habitats on the eastern confines of Dolphinton. The few following plants are mentioned as inhabitants of this district, not because they are rare, but as they afford a botanical index to the nature of our soil and climate, as connected with the physical distribution of the vegetable creation. In the meadows, buckbean, sun-dew, orchis, meadow-sweet, marsh marigold, cotton-grass, louse-wort; on the hills, tormentil and foxglove; in the plantations and fields not under cultivation, saxifrage, wood-anemone; and of the grasses, there are, in most abundance, bent, hair, sedge, foxtail, Timothy, fescue, and cocksfoot; by the way side, stone-crop, ragged-Robin, self-heal, and most of the crow-foot varieties. Several of the fields at Garvaldfoot are, in spite of many judicious attempts to extirpate them, white in July, as if covered with snow, from the astonishing abundance of the ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

There are no forests in the parish, but the trees in it show what may be produced. The heritors are still gradually extending their plantations. As the parish is sheltered by nature from every quarter but from the windy west, two or three broad stripes stretching across the valley would be of essential service.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.*

Historical Notices.—Till the epoch of the revolution, Dolphinton belonged to the diocese of Glasgow, and deanery (or, after the year 1585, the presbytery) of Lanark. In 1644, when the

* For the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the Parish, see Chart. Paisley, No. 333, 342.—MS. Rental-Book, II.—Privy Seal, Reg. xxxvii. 49, 51.—Inquis. Spec. 257, 260, 393.—Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 51.—And Caledonia, iii. Lanarkshire, *passim*.

presbytery of Biggar was erected, this parish was included in its jurisdiction, and became part of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In the time of the sycophantish Baliol, and also after the disastrous defeat of David II. at Durham, when the English boasted that their marches were from Soutray to Carlups and Cross-cryne, Dolphinton was a border parish. And, had the geographical circumstances of the district been the rule by which parishes were originally classed, it would have belonged to Peebles-shire.

The names of places, habitations, fosses, and sepulchres still extant, prove that the parish was anciently inhabited by the native Britons ; but no traces of the Romans now remain. The marks of the Romanised Britons have, from their original similarity, been long confounded with those of the British Gauls ; and even the footsteps of the Saxons who, after the subversion of the Celtic dominion occupied this district, are few and indistinct. The dawn of our history as a separate parish begins with the acquisition of it by Dolfine. How long his descendants retained the territory has not been ascertained. But it is certain that the manor and patronage of the church became an early pertinent of the baronial territory of Bothwell, and with it underwent the stormy changes of its brave proprietors. During the reign of Alexander III. Dolphinton belonged to Walter Olifard, Justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242. It next passed, by marriage probably, to Walter de Moray, the progenitor of Sir Andrew, who was the faithful partner in command with Wallace, the veteran champion with Bruce in all his victories, and the Regent of Scotland in the minority of David II. Edward I. gave it to Aymer de Vallence, Earl of Pembroke, when guardian for Scotland. In 1370, Johanna, only child of Sir Thomas Moray, carried it to the grim Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, who, after the battle of Otterburn, became Earl of Douglas. In 1440, after the young Douglas was served at dinner in Edinburgh Castle with the ominous dessert of a bull's head, James Earl of Avondale became proprietor of our manor. In 1455, when a single battle at Abercorn might have raised Douglas to the throne, but when his own indecision, and the desertion of Hamilton sunk him to an exile, Dolphinton reverted to the crown. In 1483, James III. conferred it on Sir James Ramsay, one of the ablest of his favourites. After the assassination of James at Beaton's mill, Ramsay lost it by forfeiture, and Dolphinton was, in 1488, given by James IV. to the master of his household, Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes. In 1492, when the

treasonable connection of the Earl of Angus with England became apparent, with a view to remove him from the command of the border passes and forts, Hepburn gave him Dolphinton and other central lands in exchange for Liddesdale, and the strong castle of Hermitage; but the superiority was retained till 1567, when it was forfeited by the restless James Earl of Bothwell, whose crimes caused Queen Mary's cruel fate, and his own imprisonment for ten years in a Norwegian dungeon. In 1581 this property was granted to Francis Stewart, who, in his turn, was created Earl Bothwell; but in 1593 it was escheated to the crown by his attainder. Soon after this period the ancestors of the present noble family of Douglas acquired this manor. Chalmers says, in *Caledonia*, Vol. iii. that, during the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century, the lands of Dolphinton were held in property by the family of Brown, but on a stone in front of the burying-aisle for the predecessors and successors of William Brown of Dolphinton, the date 1517 is quite legible. In 1755, Kenneth Mackenzie, advocate, succeeded the Browns by marriage; but Lord Douglas still retains the patronage, and most of the superiority. Exposed to the havoc of border raids, and Annandale lifters, and thus identified with the most memorable revolutions of the nation, it is probable that in early times but a small proportion of our parishioners died in their bed.

Eminent Men.—Major Learmont, an officer of skill and courage, was an elder of our congregation, and proprietor of Newholm, which is not situated in Peebles-shire, as stated in Sampson's Riddle, and in the Parliamentary records of the time, but in this parish. In 1666, when the accidental scuffle in Galloway drove the Covenanters to arms, Learmont, Colonel Wallace, and Veitch, who lived at the hills of Dunsyre, went to Ayrshire to collect their friends. In Echard's History of England, and Law's Memorials, it is stated that Learmont was a tailor,—and Wodrow, instead of correcting the averment, merely rebuts the inference, by arguing that even a tailor may become eminent in the art of war. At the battle of Pentland-hills, he, as commander of the horsemen, led on the second attack, in which he carried every thing before him, and almost captured the Duke of Hamilton. But when Dalziel brought up his whole left wing of cavalry, there being three to one against Learmont, he was borne down. He had his horse shot under him when drawing off his men. But he started back to a fold dike, killed one of the four dragoons who pursued him, and, mounting

the dead man's horse, he made good his retreat in spite of the other three. After this unfortunate affair, the major's life and fortunes were both forfeited in absence. The Laird of Wishaw, his brother-in-law, by paying a composition, obtained the property for the interest of Learmont's family.* Notwithstanding the share he had in these civil wars, he survived the revolution, and died at Newholm in 1693, in the 88th year of his age. Near the door of our church, under a rustic flat stone, without even the initials of his name, the mortal remains of the pious soldier now sleep in the still and peaceful bed where the weary are at rest, and where the prisoner hears no more the voice of his oppressor.†

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers commence in 1693, and have been but indifferently kept. A poem, in Latin, by Drummond of Hawthornden, is the only ancient paper relating to the parish.

Antiquities.—The remains of a camp are yet in a tolerable state of preservation, on the top of Keir-hill; and there are others a few hundred yards above the church, at Chesterlees, and also at Ash-hill, and on the farm of Newmill. The British words *caer* and *chesters*, both signifying camp, show by whom these stations were occupied.—A tumulus of stones, to the height of four or five feet, with a regular ring of larger stones, nearly sixty paces in circumference, on the height, about three quarters of a mile south-west of the manse, points out either a place of sacrifice under the Druids, or an enclosure of the summer residence of the native Britons.—A short way east from this station, an ornament of fine gold, resembling the

* For sixteen years every endeavour was made to secure the major's person,—but he had a vault dug under ground, which long proved the means of safety to him. It entered from a small dark cellar which was used as a pantry, at the foot of the inside stair of the old mansion-house, descended below the foundation of the building, and issued at an abrupt bank of the Medwin, forty yards distant from the house, where a feal dike screened it from view. When the noise of the cavalry reached the major's attentive ear, the blade of the tongs was applied to a small aperture fitted for the purpose of raising a flat stone, which neatly covered the entrance to the vault; and before a door was opened, the Covenanter was safe. Tradition says that the man-servant was three times led out blindfolded to be shot, because he would not betray the secret. Learmont having again taken the field at Bothwell Bridge, exposed himself anew to the fury of the persecutors. By the treachery of a maid-servant, he was at last apprehended, and ordered for execution; but the sentence of death was commuted into imprisonment on the Bass.

† As these accounts, handed down for a century and a-half, had become confused, this detail was submitted to an intelligent lady, who was born at Newholm upwards of ninety years ago. She states, that the stones of the vault were, at an early period, taken to build the garden wall; therefore no trace of the retreat was found when Newholm house was last rebuilt.

snaffle-bit of a horse's bridle, with about forty gold beads, having the impression of a star, was found.—Stone coffins have been laid open in various parts of the parish, and there are innumerable appearances of sepulchral remains; but whether they are those of Druidical victims sacrificed at their feasts, or of men slain in battle, cannot well be ascertained.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755, the population was	302	
In 1791, - - -	200	
In 1801, - - -	231	
In 1811, - - -	268	
In 1821, - - -	236	
In 1831, . - -	275 viz. 129 males and 146 females.*	
In 1831 the number of births was,	- - - -	13
of deaths,	- - - -	7
of marriages,	- - - -	6
of persons under 15 years of age,	- - - -	84
upwards of 70,	- - - -	6
of unmarried men and widowers upwards of 50 years of age,	- - - -	6
of unmarried women upwards of 45,	- - - -	4
Number of families in the parish,	- - - -	56
The average number of children in each family,	- - - -	5
The number of families chiefly engaged in agriculture,	- - - -	35
in trade and manufactures,	- - - -	6

Comparing the population with the extent of soil, there may be about $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres of arable land, and nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of moor pasture to every individual.

The people are generally industrious, sober, contented, and intelligent. The tenants have every qualification necessary for carrying on the most improved courses of husbandry of which the district is susceptible.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture, or the mechanical arts connected with husbandry, form our only branches of industry. The number of Scots statute acres which have been cultivated is about 2000; uncultivated 900, of which 200 or 300 might be reclaimed. There may be upwards of 300 acres in plantation.

Rent of Land.—Rent may vary from 1s. to L. 4 per acre. Average of arable land and meadows, L. 1 per acre. Average rent of

* The actual population at the taking of the last Government census was 305, but the difference between the two numbers was owing to a contingent population being engaged at the time in making a new road.

grazing, L. 3 per cow; L. 1, 10s. for a two-year-old; L. 1 for a one-year-old; and 5s. for a full-grown sheep pastured for the year.

The valuation of the parish of Dolphinton is L. 850. Of this amount Richard Mackenzie, of Dolphinton, Deputy-keeper of his Majesty's Signet, has L. 640; Charles Cuninghame of Newholm, one of the city clerks of Edinburgh, has L. 180; and John Allan Wardrope of Garvaldfoot, has L. 30. In 1755, when Dr Webster's census was taken, the real rental of the parish was near L. 400 Sterling. In 1792, when the last Statistical Account was drawn up, it was about L. 600, and it is now about L. 1700.

Rate of Wages.—Labourers' wages, 10s. weekly: Artisans, 2s. 6d. per day.

Breeds of Live Stock.—The sheep, of which there may be 1000, are, with the exception of a few Cheviots, of the black-faced breed. The cattle, of which there may be 200 milch cows, and 100 young, were formerly of an inferior kind, and kept chiefly for breeding and fattening; but for some time past the dairy breed of cows have prevailed. In general, they are partly the Ayrshire breed transported, and partly the native breed improved, by better feeding and a skilful crossing.

Husbandry.—In few parishes has the state of husbandry been more improved within the memory of man than in Dolphinton. The era of its agricultural revolution may be dated from the accession of Kenneth Mackenzie. Before his time, both the land and its occupiers were proverbially in a wretched condition. The houses were built of mud, and covered with turf. The outfield land was miserably flayed for the supply of fuel, and otherwise entirely neglected. The crofts were held in runrig, and under the servitude of sheep-pasturage during the winter. Even after the rest of the country had adopted the turnip and sown grass husbandry, the tenants here paid their rent mainly by driving lead to Leith, and purchasing south country meal at Peebles, and carting it to Carnwath. But Mr Mackenzie had the estate parcelled out by two intelligent neighbours into farms, so as to render each the most commodious for profitable occupancy, and given not to the highest offerer, but to the applicant who might in all respects be best qualified to stock and farm the lands, according to the stipulations. Dolphinton was in consequence much improved in a few years; and the condition of the live-stock, of the implements of labour, and of the farmers, their families, and servants, have all made rapid advancement. Nor are these improvements now by

any means stationary. Enclosing, planting, draining, levelling, and liming are yet carried on by all the proprietors. Wet lands, formerly not worth half-a-crown an acre, yield, by being converted into water-meadows, 200, 300, or 400 stones of valuable hay. Till of late years the water-courses were narrow and crooked; but now they are widened, deepened, and made strait. One cut alone for the Medwin, from Newholm to Walston Mill, cost near L. 1000, and afforded the means to the different proprietors interested of laying dry 600 Scotch statute acres, which it was formerly impossible to drain. In a word, every encouragement is given to improvement by the proprietors: and no proprietors in this district are adding more every year to the value of their estates.

Produce.—The gross amount of raw produce yearly raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:

Grain of all kinds, 3500 bolls, at 16s.	-	-	L. 2800	0	0
Potatoes, 2400 bolls, at 6s.	-	-	720	0	0
Turnip, 1250 tons, at 4s.	-	-	250	0	0
Clover hay, 20,000 stones, at 6d.	-	-	500	0	0
Meadow hay, 20,000 stones, at 4d.	-	-	333	0	0
Pasture, rating it at L. 3 per cow, and allowing 2 acres for each cow,			600	0	0
200 cows,	-	-	250	0	0
1000 sheep, at 5s. each,	-	-			
Young cattle raised,—young horses bred,—grass seeds, swine, and other articles of which no particular account can be had, sold annually, say			500	0	0
			* L. 5953		
				0	0

* At first sight, a landlord might reasonably be startled at receiving only L. 1700 of rental from nearly L. 6000 worth of produce, but from this amount there falls to be deducted,

For fee and maintenance of 50 servants, say only at L. 15 each,	L. 750	0	0
For keep of cattle, young and old, 300, at L. 5 each.	1500	0	0
For seed-corn, 700 bolls, at 16s.	560	0	0
For horse's feed, equal to seed,	560	0	0
For seed-potatoes, at 4 bolls per acre, for 60 acres,	70	0	0
For rent,	1700	0	0
L. 5140			
0			
0			

There thus appears to be a very small sum, indeed, for carrying the surplus produce of the whole parish to market; keeping up houses, offices, fences, harness, ploughs, barrows, carts, &c.—for maintaining, clothing, and educating children,—for sustaining all losses by death of live-stock, failure of crop, fluctuation of markets, and bankruptcy of dealers,—for interest on capital sunk, and remuneration for work done by both husband and wife. Of old, when farming was profitable, three rents was the rule by which land was taken, one to the landlord, one to the farm, and the other to the servants, smith, wright, saddler, &c. But now that a rise has taken place in fees of servants and wages of mechanics, little less than four rents will enable a farmer to “pay day and way.”

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Markets—Means of Communication.—In 1693 an act of Parliament was obtained for holding a weekly market and two annual fairs in Dolphinton; and formerly there were corn, lint, and waulk-mills, with an inn at both ends of the parish; but now there is no markets, fairs, village, post-office, public-house, mill, or manufactory of any kind. There may be two and a-half miles of turnpike-road, and five miles of parish-roads. The communication between Glasgow and Berwick might be much facilitated by avoiding the ridges of Ellsrigill and Corsoncone, and by bringing the road up the Tairth and down the Medwin.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is too small for the congregation, and of a homely exterior, but it is comfortable within. Our records bear that, prior to 1650, the glebe was far from the church and “the gate to it foul,” and that there was no manse for the minister, who had flitted five times in the memory of man. A manse and glebe of eight acres were then designed at the kirk style. Soon after they were moved to Bankhead, and in 1718 to the present site. The present manse was built in 1770, and repaired and enlarged in 1814, and again in 1828, so that it is now one of the best in the country.

The glebe contains fourteen imperial acres.* In 1275, the whole spiritual revenues of Dolphinton were estimated at L. 3, 6s. 8d. Sterling. In 1561, they were let at L. 4, 3s. 4d. At this, the period of the Reformation, the stipend paid to the officiating minister amounted to L. 1, 3s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sterling. Prior to 1729, it was about L. 30; but it was soon after augmented to L. 47, 4s. 5d.; and by the Government it is now raised to L. 150, and L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements.

The parish seems from the earliest period to have been supplied with a church and priesthood, conformable to the existing establishment. John de Saint Andrews, rector of this church, witnessed two charters, granted by Allan Bishop of Argyle at Paisley in September 1253. John Silvester, parson of Dolphinton, Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, in August 1296. At the reformation from popery, John Cockburn, brother of Sir James Cockburn of Skirling, was rector, and had been presented to the living by the well known Earl of Bothwell. In February 1561-2, Cockburn reported that the revenues of the parsonage

* In Bagemont's roll, Dolphinton is taxed L. 4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues.

were then let at L. 50 yearly, from which there were paid L. 13, 8s. 8d. Scots yearly to the minister who served in the church, and L. 3, 6s. 8d. Scots, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, for procurations and synodials. At the second reformation, viz. from prelacy, Alexander Sommerville, minister of this parish, acted a prominent part. At the earliest stage of the struggle, he with Henderson and others, resisted the orders of their archbishops to use the liturgy. When charged to obey on pain of imprisonment and ejection as a rebel, he supplicated the privy-council, and got the diligence suspended. He was appointed moderator of the Lanark presbytery in the place of the constant moderator for the bishops. He was also nominated one of the commissioners to attend the tables at Edinburgh. In 1638, he represented the presbytery at the memorable Glasgow assembly, and opened the business by preaching before an immense congregation, all armed with "whingers." The presbytery of Biggar was, through his influence, erected in 1644. He died about the year 1649, and was succeeded, on 1st April 1650, by James Donaldson, who was ejected from his living in 1663 for nonconformity to prelacy. Immediately after the suspension of Donaldson, William Dogood officiated as an Episcopalian clergyman. He was succeeded by Alexander Douglas on the 28th September 1675. He went to Douglas, and was succeeded on the 24th April 1679 by Andrew Hamilton. He was succeeded by James Crookshanks, who was instituted 17th May 1684, and deposed for profane swearing. Donaldson was reinstated in 1688. John Sandilands was ordained January 1693; John Sandilands, his son, October 1711; John Bowie, May 1717; Thomas MacCurty, November 1770; James Ferguson, August 1773; John Gordon, March 1781; Robert Russell, March 1815; John Aiton, April 1825.

There were formerly four dissenting churches within reach. Of these two are totally deserted, and the other two had been long without any stated pastors till of late. The average number of communicants is about 130, and of attenders on public worship 100. During the last seven years there have been five charitable collections, amounting in all to about L. 30.

Education.—The school and dwelling-house are very comfortable and commodious. The salary is L. 26, and the wages yield about L. 15. William Brown, about 1658, mortified four acres of land, now worth L. 8, for behoof of the schoolmaster, and 1000 merks, the interest of which is paid him for educating poor scholars.

He mortified 200 merks, the interest to be paid to the poor. He also mortified two acres of land to the minister, which has not been possessed by him since the revolution. Mr Bowie laid out 8000 merks for the lands of Stonypath; and in 1759 he mortified them to the minister and kirk-session, to be disposed of as follows: 100 merks to the schoolmaster for educating 20 scholars; 100 merks for educating any lad of a bright genius, to be allowed for six years, whom failing, to pay apprentice-fees; 50 merks, either to be distributed among the poor of the parish, or to be laid out in buying books for the poor scholars; and 50 merks to the minister, with all the other profits arising from the lands, to compensate for his trouble as factor.

Poor.—There are 4 paupers, who receive at present L. 17 per annum. The whole yearly expenditure of the kirk-session is not less than L. 25. In 1755, the average of the ordinary collections on Sabbath was 1s. In 1792 it was 1s. 6d.; and for the last ten years it has averaged nearly 3s. 10d. The interest at four per cent. of L. 250, invested on bond, yields L. 10. These sums, together with 11s. 1d. being interest on Brown's mortification, and what is derived from proclamations and the use of the mortcloth, may amount to about L. 21.

Library.—In summer 1825, a parochial library was established, which, by liberal contributions in aid of the funds, now contains a considerable number of useful and well-read books.

March 1834.

PARISH OF DUNSYRE.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. MR WILLIAM MEEK, MINISTER.*
GEORGE C. RENTON, ASSISTANT.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name and Boundaries.—VARIOUS etymologies have been given of the name. The most probable is, that it is compounded of *Dun* and *Seer*, the hill of the prophet. The place seems to have been originally the site of a Druidical temple.

The summit of the water-level, at the upper end of the parish, where the stream, by a single turf, might be sent either to the Clyde or the Tweed, to the Atlantic or the German Ocean, is 735 feet above high water at the Broomielaw at Glasgow. The parish is bounded by Dolphinton and Walston on the south-east and south; Linton on the east and north; West Calder on the north; and Carnwath on the west. The extent of surface is 17.25 square miles, or 11071 imperial acres. Its form is nearly a parallelogram, having its longest sides lying south and north.

Topographical Appearances.—The range of the Pentlands, which commences in the vicinity of Edinburgh, may be said to terminate with Dunsyre hill, after extending to the length of twenty miles. This hill is precipitous and rugged, composed of the same stone as Arthur Seat and Salisbury Craigs. It rises about 500 feet above the water level already stated; 1235 feet above high water at Glasgow. From it a range of hills verges towards the west, which gradually slopes into a flat towards Carnwath parish. In the valley betwixt Dunsyre and Walston ranges, runs the water Medwin, through a tract of flat ground about a mile in breadth and three in length, which in that distance falls only about nine feet.

There is a very large cave on the hill Craigengar, on the north-eastern boundary of this parish, which is said to have been a chief rendezvous of the gipsies or tinkers in this part of the country.

* This Account was drawn up by the Rev. Mr Meek.

Meteorology.—In summer, Fahrenheit's thermometer averages from 60° to 70° , and in winter from 40° to 44° ; but in frost the range is from 22° to 34° . It has sometimes been as low as 16° , but very seldom. The general range of the barometer is betwixt 29 and 30, so that the average may be stated at 29.5. It has been as high as 30.6, and as low as 28.5; but these are extremes which it rarely approaches.

The valley of Dunsyre lies almost due east and west, having on each side a range of hills. The rainbow often exhibits a most beautiful and imposing appearance in this valley. This generally happens where the sun is in the west. Three irises are usually seen: I have beheld three entire, and the fourth imperfectly formed. The most prevailing winds in the parish are those from the west. They often sweep the valley with great violence, being confined by the ranges of the mountains. The soft freestone with which the houses are generally built becomes damp several hours and even days previous to a storm of wind and rain; a certain indication of a change of weather. As a symptom of the dampness of the climate, the doors in the interior of the houses frequently stand covered with drops of damp, which run in streams to the floor. This must arise in a great measure from the extent of flat marshy ground on the banks of the river, where the water is almost in a stagnant state, and renders the river in many places impassable. Rheumatism consequently prevails, and there are very few who escape its excruciating ravages. Nervous disorders, probably originating in the same cause, are also common.

Hydrography.—There is abundance of fine springs in this parish. One which is in great esteem issues from a rock of whinstone, on the face of Dunsyre-hill, and seems to be affected neither by summer drought nor winter rains. There is another very abundant spring on the glebe, called the Curate's well. It consists of two circular holes filled with soft sand, from which the water issues; and all around, the ground is composed of the hardest clay and gravel. At intervals of five or ten minutes, it bubbles up at three apertures, as if it emitted air. There is another remarkable stream at Easton. It flows in great abundance, and if wood be left for any length of time in its waters, it becomes encrusted over with a white substance. It appears to issue from a red freestone rock,—as this seems to lie in a thick bed all around, three or four feet from the surface; or perhaps from limestone which may be below the freestone. There is another fine spring

on the farm of Auston Park, consecrated to St Bride, and remarkable for the abundant flow and purity of its waters. It appears to rise from a bed of sand, upon approaching a lower seam of clay and gravel. On the verge of the marsh, there are many springs deeply charged with iron-ore, and seeming to rise either from that mixture or from coal.

The only loch in the parish, the Craneloch, lies in an elevated situation in the moors,—upwards of 300 feet above the water-level. It is about a mile in circumference, surrounded with marshy grounds and skirted with heath. All around, nothing is presented to the eye but a bleak inhospitable desert. The water is of a dark mossy colour, of a pretty high temperature, and very deep. It abounds with pike and perch, which are allowed to enjoy their solitary waters unmolested.

Medwin is the chief stream in the parish, and rises in the north-east corner of it, near the foot of the hill Craigengar. It pursues a southerly direction for about six miles, when it suddenly turns to the west. It is here joined by a stream, called West Water, fully as large as itself, which rises amongst the range of hills in the northern side of the parish. It continues to run at a very slow rate along the vale of Dunsyre, forming the boundary betwixt it and Dolphinton, and then that of Walston. Its greatest width is about thirty feet, its greatest depth about ten. It runs shallow and rapid in some places, but in general, from the flatness of the ground, its motion is slow and inert.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Dunsyre-hill is composed partly of blue whinstone; partly of strata of freestone, dipping about an angle from 7° to 10° towards the north. The range which diverges from Dunsyre-hill contains deep beds of pure limestone, resembling gray marble; some of them eight and even sixteen feet deep. These beds are frequently cut across by dikes of clay, gravel, and loose blocks of the same material. In the channels of some of the streams which run down from the high ground are beds of what is denominated Coston limestone. This is apparently a mixture of sand and lime, which has been subjected to heat, and is extremely hard.

Some traces of iron-ore are to be found in these last-mentioned rocks in close union with the stone; and copper-ore in some places has been discernible. Coal has also been considered as lying under these strata, and attempts have been made to dig it, but without success. A fair trial has never been made. The line of

the seams which run across the island passes through Dunsyre to the east. It has also been wrought about a mile to the west, and runs on to Douglas, and passes through Ayrshire to the Mull of Cantyre. Calc-spar is discernible in many parts in the parish.

There are various alluvial deposits in this parish. At the foot of those streamlets which descend from the high grounds are several acres of fine soil carried upon the flat marshy land below. This soil is generally a mixture of clay and sand, of a reddish colour, and bears most excellent crops. The river has also, by being often flooded, deposited on its banks sand to the height, in some places, of two or three feet above the surrounding bog. This large flat is mostly composed of moss,—in some places eleven and even sixteen feet in depth. In digging down the one-half of that depth, it is found to become soft, and the water and sludge rise to the mouth of the pit. It lies in a kind of basin, whose bottom is adhesive clay. Branches and trunks of trees are everywhere deposited in it, and these are generally composed of hazel, alder, and willow.

Soil.—The soil in this parish, especially in the eastern part, may be said to be generally sandy, and the grounds appear to have been, at one time, traversed by currents of water. Towards the west, the subsoil seems to consist of the debris of various hills; among which are found stones of all kinds mixed with sand and clay, and occasionally transparent pebbles. These stones appear to have been rounded by attrition. The light sandy grounds in a few years are covered with heath, if not kept clear by the plough; and the other soils become foul with rushes, paddock-pipes, and the coarse bog grasses. In many places the Yorkshire fog, as it is called, covers all the surface, particularly if inclined to moss.

Zoology.—On this head, it may be only mentioned, that the gannet, or sea-gull, frequents this parish, especially when a storm of wind and rain is threatened. This appears rather singular in a parish situate nearly thirty miles from the sea coast. The lapwing also migrates in flocks to this point during the summer season, and has been known to continue during winter. The eagle is sometimes seen on the hills to the north of Dunsyre, particularly on Craigengar. There is plenty of grouse in these moors, and a few black game. The gray plover is everywhere to be seen. Wild ducks are numerous in the marshes; and during a storm the parish is often visited with flocks of wild geese, to the amount of fifty or sixty in a covey.

Medwin is a fine trouting stream. The trout are for the most

part red, of a considerable size, and reckoned superior in quality to those of either Clyde or Tweed. Pike of a very large size is often found in the deep parts of the river.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—Many distinguished characters have been proprietors in this parish. So early as the year 1147, William de Sommerville, the third of that noble family, afterwards Lord Sommerville, married Margaret, daughter of Gualter, who is designed of Newbigging, and Lord of Dunsyre. Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales was, during his father's life, designed of Dunsyre, in the year 1450, who, on account of his great merit and fortune, was by King James III. created a Baron or Lord of Parliament, *ante annum* 1456. Adam Second Lord Hales succeeded his father, during whose life he had been designed Adam Hepburn of Dunsyre. His successors were created Earls of Bothwell on the 5th of October 1488, and the last of the family was created Duke of Orkney by Queen Mary, whom he had afterwards the honour to marry.

Archibald the Sixth Earl of Angus exchanged his castle and lands of hermitage in Liddesdale, with Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, for the castle of Bothwell in Clydesdale; and hence this property fell into the hands of the Douglasses. It has since belonged to various individuals.

Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Baronet, is now proprietor of almost the whole parish. The valuation of the parish, as fixed in 1733, amounted to L. 1450 Scots money; of which Sir Norman Lockhart has L. 1383, 13s. 4d., and the remainder L. 66, 6s. 8d. belongs to the Rev. Mr Aiton, which was bequeathed by the late Rev. Mr Bowie, minister of Dolphinton, to the minister *serving the cure* of that parish.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest registers of the parish are dated June 7, 1690. By minute of that date, Mr Robert Skene, curate of the parish, is required to give up the kirk-box and key. They have been regularly kept till the year 1712. An interval then occurs till 1760; after which they are regularly kept to the present day.

Antiquities.—The castles generally denominated fortalices, which were stationed in the valley of Dunsyre, establish the fact that the parish was well inhabited in early times. At Easter Sax-on there were no fewer of these than five. At Todholes, in the west

end of the parish, stood one of considerable strength, with a fosse around it. There were castles of the same construction at Westhall Hills, Auston; and about 300 yards from the church stood the castle of Dunsyre. It had a vault on the ground story, with two apartments above, which were approached by a circular staircase at one of the corners. About eighty or a hundred years ago, the Baron baillie held his courts in this tower, and in the vault were kept the thumbkins and the boots for torture. On the death of the last baron, who is represented to have exercised a tyrannical sway, the people of the village met, and destroyed these odious engines.

Many Roman reliques have been found here. The line by which the army of Agricola reached the camp at Cleghorn lies through the parish of Dunsyre, and the route can be traced up the county of Tweeddale. The entrance to the glen or valley where Dunsyre is situate is called the Garvald or Garrel; it forms the most natural and easy communication betwixt the east and west of the plain. Through this rugged pass lies the Roman line, marked out by a dike of earth. Several cairns occur here and in the neighbourhood; in some of which urns have been found. One of these is about 6 inches in diameter. It is composed of burnt clay, and rudely carved over. Its under part is narrow, of the shape of the human heart, and projects from the depth of 7 inches about $2\frac{1}{2}$ towards the mouth.*

Among the many places to which the champions of the Reformation fled for safety, Dunsyre was one of the chief. On the confines of this parish, where it borders with Lothian and Tweeddale, is a deep ravine, in the centre of which there is a large collection of stones. This deep rugged spot bears the name of Roger's Kirke, which, in all probability, it received from one of the covenanting ministers.

Covenanters.—One of the most celebrated preachers, Mr William Veitch, was tenant in Westhills, which he was forced to abandon after the battle of Pentlands in 1667. He was the person deputed by the council of the covenanting army, while they were lying at Colinton, to go to Edinburgh to learn some intelligence of importance. He accomplished this mission with great difficulty, but without securing the slightest advantage. On returning, he was accidentally surrounded by a troop of the enemy's cavalry, from which he escaped with difficulty, and fled to Dunsyre. Mr Veitch after-

* Several other cairns and urns are noticed in the original MS.

wards escaped to England; and after the Revolution became minister of Peebles, and thereafter of Dumfries. *

In 1669, Mr Donald Cargill, one of the most distinguished friends of freedom, whose persecutions were as remarkable as his conduct was courageous, preached his last sermon on Dunsyre common. He went, though contrary to the advice of his friends, to Andrew Fisher's, at Covington Mill, where next day he was seized by Irvine of Bonshaw. He was treated in the most ignominious manner; his back was turned to the horse's head, his feet tied below its belly; and in this manner he was led through the streets of Lanark. He was afterwards hanged in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, his head struck off and fixed on the Netherbow port.

There are several places in the moor which still go by the name of *preaching holes*, and which formed the retreat of the persecuted preachers. Into these they generally retired, while the congregations dispersed at the approach of the persecutors.

III.—POPULATION.

By the return made to Dr Webster about 1750, the population was					359
In 1783,	-	-	-	-	400
1791,	-	-	-	-	360
1815, according to census taken by minister,	-	-	-	-	312
1821,	-	-	-	-	290
1831,	-	-	-	-	335

The decrease has been owing to the union of small farms, and the dislike which the farmers entertain towards what are generally denominated cottars.

1. Number of families in the parish,	-	-	-	-	57
of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	26
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	-	-	-	19
2. Number of unmarried men, bachelors or widowers, upwards of 50 years of age,	-	-	-	-	13
of unmarried women, including widows, upwards of 45,	-	-	-	-	13
3. The average number of births yearly, for the last 7 years,	-	-	-	-	6
of deaths,	-	-	-	-	3
of marriages,	-	-	-	-	25
4. The number of persons at present under 15 years of age.	-	-	-	-	105
upwards of 70,	-	-	-	-	7

No nobility, nor families of independent fortune reside in the parish. There are only two proprietors, and both their properties are worth upwards of L. 50 annually.

* See notice of Major Learmonth in Account of Dophinton.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

There are in the parish, cultivated and occasionally in tillage, upwards of 3000 acres.

Constantly in pasture, many of which are waste and of very little value, 8000

Capable of being improved by a judicious application of capital, 2000

Under wood, - - - - - 30

Undivided common, - - - - - 0

All the wood has been planted; and, from being constantly cut without any new plantation, will very soon cease to exist altogether. The trees are Scotch fir and larch.

Rate of Wages.—Farm men-servants receive for summer and winter, being generally hired by the year, from L. 8 to L. 12, besides bed and board: females during the summer, L. 3, and during the winter from L. 2 to L. 2, 10s., bed and board. If the men are married, they generally receive about L. 10 wages, and a free house, with a certain quantity of fuel driven. Masons' wages are about 2s. 6d. a-day, and a carpenter's nearly the same.

Breeds of Live Stock.—Considerable attention has been paid to the breeds of sheep and cattle. The Cheviot are bought in some instances when hogs, and afterwards fattened on the turnips. The black-faced are the staple breed, of which there are no fewer than 150 scores in the parish. They are also reared for fattening on turnips. The Ayrshire breed of cattle is generally cultivated, and a cross-breed of heavier stock is annually reared for draughting and feeding on turnips.

Particular attention has been paid to the dairy. The number of milch cows kept by the farmer is generally betwixt 20 and 30. The milk-houses are fitted up in the neatest manner, so as to preserve the milk fresh and clean. The usual method is to make butter, which is salted and sold about Martinmas. Of the skimmed milk, cheeses are made, which are sold about the same time. Dunlop cheeses are also made, and rival any from Ayrshire.

Husbandry.—The fourth rotation is that which is generally practised, as the soil will scarcely admit of a heavier cropping. Turnips are reared in great abundance, and few parishes can boast of so fine crops.

The Medwin has lately been straightened, and will thus afford a facility for draining the surrounding bog. Draining has been carried on to a considerable extent; and irrigation was first practised in this parish in the upper ward of Clydesdale, and has been improving constantly for the last twenty years. The late William

Brown, tenant at Mains, was the first to introduce the improved system of husbandry into this parish.

Leases are granted for nineteen years. The farm-buildings are in general commodious, and in good repair. But the enclosures are few, and in a very indifferent condition.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows :

Produce of grain of all kinds, whether cultivated for food of man or the domestic animals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 3864	0	0
Of potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	0	0
Of turnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1940	0	0
Of hay, whether meadow or cultivated,	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	0	0
Of land in pasture, rating at L. 3 per cow or full-grown ox grazed, or that may be grazed for the season,	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	0	0
Of land in pasture, rating at 5s. per ewe or full-grown sheep pastured, or that may be pastured for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1250	0	0
Total yearly value of raw produce,	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 9052	0	0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns, &c.—The nearest market-towns are Carnwath and Biggar: the former, about 6 miles from the village of Dunsyre, where there is a weekly market held on Friday, which may be said to be the chief resort for farm produce from this parish. Biggar is about 8 miles distant, and is attended from this parish principally for seed-corn in spring on Thursday, every week, and its fairs are frequented for horses, cattle, and lambs. Linton, however, in Tweeddale, which is about 6 miles distant, constitutes the principal sheep and wool market.

Village.—Dunsyre village consists of a population of about 50 souls, chiefly composed of tradesmen, for the accommodation of the parish,—smiths, masons, wrights, tailors, shoemakers, &c. There was once a considerable village at Weston. But now the remaining cottages are chiefly inhabited by the servants and families belonging to the farms of that name.

Means of Communication.—Dunsyre keeps up a weekly communication with Edinburgh by means of carriers; and the parish is traversed three or four times a-week by carriers from the vicinity of the metropolis. They purchase butter, eggs, and fowls, which are generally sold at the Saturday market.

There is no post-office in the parish. Carnwath is the chief post-town for Dunsyre. A runner from the post-office at Linton to Robertson, in Dolphinton, might be had twice a-week for L. 2

yearly. This arrangement would serve three parishes, and pay back more than the outlay.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church stands on a tumulus or mound, on the northern banks of the Medwin, and is quite conveniently situate for the inhabitants. At what time the church was built is uncertain. About 1750 it was thatched with heath; as it then appears to have received for the first time a slate roof. At the Reformation, it had been built of the barn construction with the materials of an old Gothic building. In 1820 it underwent a complete repair; and a Gothic tower was erected at the east end, and on each side is a lofty Gothic window. It is seated to accommodate betwixt 240 and 250 sitters. The seats are all free. The heritors divided them amongst their tenants in proportion to their rentals; and allotted a certain proportion to the village.

The manse was built in 1756, and was pretty well repaired in 1815. It has now, however, become ruinous, and requires either to be rebuilt, or very thoroughly repaired. There is also a deficiency in the accommodation of office-houses.

The glebe consists of fifteen English acres, exclusive of the site of the manse, and offices, and garden. It was subdivided and enclosed with stone dikes, and hedges, and rows of trees, by the present incumbent, and, being well drained, may be worth L. 30 or L. 40 annually.

The church or living was gifted to the Abbot and Convent of Kelso, betwixt the years 1180 and 1199, by Helias brother to Jocelyne, bishop of Glasgow, and held by that Convent from the twelfth century till the Reformation. This parish was a rectory of the monks of Kelso; but the revenue they drew from thence till the year 1316, was not above L. 5, 6s. 8d. annually. At the Reformation the revenue increased to L. 20. In 1791–2 the stipend was L. 100, exclusive of manse and glebe, which last was estimated at L. 10 a-year. In 1811, when the Legislature augmented the livings below L. 150 to that sum, the living of Dunsyre on an average of the seven previous years was worth L. 114, 17s. 11 $\frac{9}{12}$ d. inclusive of L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. As the seven years average was taken when grain was very high, the deficiency in succeeding years became great; and another act of Parliament was passed in 1824 to remedy the evil. Still, however, although a small addition was then made, it seldom happens, from the reduced price of grain, that the stipend rises to L. 150. It may be worth while to mention, that the minister was titular of the teinds, and still

continues to receive annually 15s. 2½d. as feu-duty from the lands called Kirklands.

There are no chapels or dissenting-houses in the parish; and hence the parish church is generally well attended. The average number of communicants is about 170.

The yearly average of collections for the last seven years, including fines, mortcloth, interest, &c., is L. 19, 2s. 6¾d.

Education.—There is only one parochial school in the parish. Latin is taught. The salary is about L. 28. The schoolmaster has the legal accommodation, though it is supposed there is deficiency of garden or glebe. There are no individuals in this parish who have not been taught from their infancy to read and write.

Friendly Society.—A friendly society was instituted about the year 1799: it continues, and has for its object to support the sick or disabled members, and to assist in the funeral expenses of husband or wife.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial assistance for the last seven years is 5⅙, and the sum annually allotted to each is about L. 6. The funds arising from collections, fines, mortcloths, proclamations, and interest of money lent out to the road trustees at five per cent., in general cover the expenditure; but when found insufficient, recourse has been had to voluntary contributions. There was at one time an extreme aversion to receive parochial aid, and there are still many in necessitous circumstances who would feel degraded by accepting it. But the spirit of independence is gradually wearing away, and many consider it not only as not degrading, but talk of it as a right given to them by the law of the land.

Alehouses.—There are no houses of this description in the parish.

Fuel.—The fuel generally used is coal, which is driven from a distance of twelve miles, and costs about 12s. a ton. A great deal of peat is dug. In the moors or in the marsh on the banks of the Medwin, it is to be had in great abundance, but coal is considered more profitable.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

When the former Statistical Account was published, the modern system of husbandry was little known, and as little practised. Nay, those who had the genius or the hardihood to deviate from the old beaten path were branded as visionaries. This, however, is not

the case in the present day: the farmers are active, industrious, and prosperous.

The great want in this parish is shelter,—the farms, for the most part, being quite exposed to the sweep of the east and west winds. There is also a great deficiency in draining. About two years ago the Medwin, which ran in innumerable windings, was straightened for the distance of three miles. This work, however, has not been sufficiently done, as the water at the under part of the cut overflows its banks, in consequence of a mill-dam, which keeps back the water. This should be entirely removed to render the straightening effectual. Were the flat through which the cut runs sufficiently drained by ditches into the river, there would be recovered not less than 400 acres of the best land in the parish,—all of a deep rich water-borne soil, composed of decayed vegetables, and likely to be worth more than one-half of all the land under cultivation.

At present the principal road runs from the one end of the parish to the other nearly parallel with the river, at the distance of half a mile, and at the east end joins the public road from Edinburgh to Biggar by a very circuitous route. Whereas, were it to be continued straight east through the Garvald, to join the same road near Linton, it would open up a most advantageous communication.

Revised April 1834.

PARISH OF CARNWATH.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JAMES WALKER, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Extent, &c.—THE parish of Carnwath is situated in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, 27 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 25 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. In some of the old writings belonging to the family of Lockhart of Lee, who is now the proprietor of the estate, I find it frequently written Cairnwath. The name is descriptive of the situation of the place, as there is a cairn immediately west of the house and village of Carnwath, (which will be noticed more particularly afterwards,) and near the bottom of that cairn there is a *wath*, which, as my predecessor remarks, means in the Saxon language a *ford*. Such is probably the derivation of the name. The oldest people in the place report, that the *wath* or *ford* at the cairn was almost the only pass across the burn of Carnwath at all practicable before it was confined by a cut being made within a narrower space, and bridges thrown over it. The parish is very extensive, being 12 miles from south to north, and 8 from east to west. Its form is pretty regular, (an oblong square,) and it is bounded on the west by the parish of Carstairs; on the east by Dunsyre; on the south by the parishes of Libberton and Pettinain; and on the north by West Calder.

Topographical Appearances.—There are no mountains, or even hills, which deserve the name, though there are two ranges of high ground which run through the parish, but which, even at their highest point, do not exceed 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The low and flat lands consist either of flow-moss, of which we have still a large extent, or holm, which stretches along the banks of Clyde and Medwin, marking the south boundary of the parish. The climate is such as is experienced throughout Scotland at the same altitude above the level of the sea,—about 600 feet being the lowest elevation of any part of the parish; and though there are still cases of rheumatism to be found among the inhabitants, they are certainly fewer than they were, owing, no doubt, to the drainings which have been executed to a great extent in every

part of the parish within the last forty years.* No distemper, indeed, seems to prevail more than another, or can be attributed to the influence of the climate.

Hydrography.—There are several mineral springs in different parts of the parish, but I am not aware that any of them have been analyzed, or have attracted particular notice.—The only loch worthy of notice is what is called the White Loch, immediately west of the village of Carnwath. It covers about 30 acres, is of considerable depth in some places, and finely wooded on the south and west sides. It is more than a mile in circumference. A small kind of perch is the only fish found in it, and it is chiefly remarkable as the great rendezvous of the curlers of the district around. Besides eight or nine *rinks*, as they are called, each rink consisting of eight individuals, whom the parish supplies, and who are to be seen contending with each other in generous rivalry, the curlers from other parishes also frequently meet here to decide the contest, and sometimes upwards of 200 combatants have been arrayed against each other on the slippery bosom of the loch.†

Mineralogy.—On the north side of Dippool, coal, iron, and limestone are all to be found. The ridge of ground immediately north of its banks is chiefly filled with limestone, which is wrought extensively, and is the great depot from which this useful manure is supplied to the surrounding country for many miles. It rises gradually from the moss on the north bank of the above rivulet, and which is generally improved to the extent of half a mile; and the whole of the south acclivity from Westshiel to Eastsidewood has been partially wrought. The metals on this side are disposed as under: After a *tirring*, as it is called, of from 20 to 27 feet, comes the limestone, generally about 6 feet in thickness,—and under it, again, is found a seam of coal of 18½ inches, which is generally sufficient for burning the limestone. All these dip towards the north or top of the ridge, while on the opposite, or north side, from the top of the

* I have observed more cases of cancer in the lip than of any other disease; but these are not to be ascribed to any thing peculiar to the climate, but to the smoking of tobacco, and, especially, to the manner which I have seen that done. I once went into a house where a man was in the last-stage of a disease of the kind. He was still able to take his pipe, and, to my horror, I saw him hand it, when done, to one of his friends, who again handed it to another; and both seemed to enjoy it as much as if it had never come in contact with such a disease.

† In the end of the year 1832, a curling club was founded in the parish, under the auspices of Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, Esq. It consists of sixteen members, all resident, or born within the barony of Carnwath. The club can, by means of its members, have two games going on at once, each member playing two stones. This is not the common way of playing the game in this country, where each player appears upon the ice with only one stone. Sixteen people are thus brought into close contact; but the noise and confusion thus created are far from adding to the beauty or interest of the game.

ridge to Cleugh-burn, where the limestone shows itself in great abundance, the dip is to the south. *Troubles*, as they are here called, frequently show themselves in the limestone, and add greatly to the expense of working it. These troubles are from 4 to 6 feet in thickness, imbedded in the limestone, and they frequently cut it off altogether, but make no change in the coal or sandstone: and when cut out, which is done with great labour and expense, the limestone is found of equal quality with what was formerly obtained. They are formed of a substance here called *Sklut*, which, though unable to withstand the influence of the sun or the action of the atmosphere, which soon crumbles it to pieces, resists the operation of fire: hence they are generally employed for building the sides of the kilns in which the lime is burned. To give some idea of the disadvantage arising from these *troubles*, it may be mentioned, that the range of working at one of the most extensive lime-works on the south side of the ridge is about forty yards, and in that space one or more of these *troubles* are always met with.

On the north side of the ridge above-mentioned, down to Cleugh-burn, presenting an extent of ground greater than the south side, the limestone is equally abundant, but, being unaccompanied with coal, has probably from this cause never been wrought to the same extent.

On crossing Cleugh-burn, an immense field of coal presents itself, and from thence to the northern boundary of the parish, it is believed that an inexhaustible store of this, as well as other minerals, is laid up. The coal has been wrought for time immemorial, but only partially, till about fifty years ago, when two brothers of the name of Wilson, Swedish merchants in London, commenced an iron foundry near a place called Forkens, and in a few years Wilsons town rose into existence.

Wilsontown Iron-works.—In the year 1779 the Messrs Wilsons commenced their preparatory operations for the iron-works, and, in 1780–81, began the manufacture of pig iron. The difficulties they had to contend with were numerous and various. The coal, where previously wrought, was found not well adapted to their purpose; and though they had a sufficient supply at a greater depth of the very best kind, yet, from the quantity of water in the pits opened, and which (from the direction of the strata and the nature of the surface rendering it impossible to obtain a level) could only be cleared away by means of horses, they were forced to give up the attempt, and to return to the coal where they first started. With the supply which this field afforded, the work went on with varied

success, till in 1787 another furnace was built, and another blowing-engine of greater power was set agoing. In 1788-89, a steam-engine was erected to draw off the water from the minerals, and a large field of coal, extending both ways along the bearing of the strata, was thus obtained. The work was now carried on with spirit, the weekly produce of the furnace increased, and, occasionally, a second furnace was set to work not only pig-iron, but great quantities of ballast for ships, and of shot, from 4 to 18 pounders inclusive. Pipes of various kinds, &c. were made. In 1790-91, an extensive forge for the manufacture of blooms was erected; but this had not been at work above one year, when, unhappily, a misunderstanding arose among the partners, and a law-suit took place, the issue of which was a dissolution of the copartnery; and, under the authority of the Court of Session, there was a sale of the works, lands, &c. which belonged to the Company. John Wilson Senior, of London, one of the former partners, became the purchaser. During the dispute the forge had been stopt, and only one furnace was kept going; but after the sale in 1798, the forge was again put to work with an addition of two hammers, and the two furnaces again brought into full operation. In a little time, too, a rolling-mill, on a most extensive scale, and fitted to roll and slit all kinds and sizes of iron, was built, and set to work; a powerful blowing engine was erected; and the weekly produce of the furnaces, which before this seldom exceeded twenty, was now increased to forty tons. A lease of Climpy coal was also at this time obtained, and a village built there, for the accommodation of the workmen. A chapel, connected with the Relief, was built in the middle of that village, and a minister ordained by the Relief presbytery; in a word, in every department prosperity seemed to smile. The coal and iron-stone mines, the furnaces, the forges, the rolling-mill, the shops of smiths, carpenters, engineers, and mill-wrights, all were crowded with workmen. At the census taken in 1807, there were depending on the work for their support upwards of 2000 souls, and the monthly payments to the various work-people were not less than L. 3000.

This seeming prosperity, however, soon vanished; for in 1807-8 the company became embarrassed, a severe depression in the iron trade increased this embarrassment, and made it fatal; and, in 1812, the works were stopt, and the whole population turned adrift upon the world. From that period, till 1821, they continued unoccupied, the machinery, of course, rusting, and the houses falling into ruins, when they were purchased by Mr Dixon of the Calder iron-works, whose son, Mr William Dixon, is now the proprietor.

The failure of the Wilsontown iron-works gave a dreadful blow to the prosperity of that part of the country in which they are situated, and was felt not only in this parish, but in all the parishes around. It closed a market to the proprietors and tenants for almost every kind of produce they had for sale, and which they found ever ready and convenient. Many of the labourers, too, had all their hard-earned savings embarked with the company, and were in a moment reduced to a state of beggary; and of the old and infirm, many who hoped to spend their old age in comfort and independence, were added to the paupers' roll. Even to this day, indeed, the parish feels, in this way, the effect produced by the failure; for though many of those who were thus ruined in their circumstances are dead, yet not a few still remain to swell our assessment. In a word, it may fairly be questioned whether the erection of Wilsontown iron-works was advantageous to the parish or the contrary. They no doubt gave an impetus, while they flourished, to improvements, which probably otherwise would never have been made; but there can be as little doubt that they have brought burdens on the heritors which they would never have been called to bear. As happens in most cases, where such a population has been collected, the morals of the people have also suffered severely, and the religious character of the former inhabitants has been exchanged for indifference and lukewarmness. But of this hereafter.

The advantageous situation of Wilsontown as an iron work will best appear from a sketch of the minerals connected with, and belonging to it.

The Wilsontown coal-field lies in the form of an elliptical bason or trough, bearing east of north to west of south about three miles. The dip is at right angles to the bearing, and is in general about *one* to seven or eight.

The main coal, called the "four feet coal," is the lowest; above it are several thinner *seams*,—one of which, resting on a stratum of fire-clay, is about two feet in thickness, and has been wrought occasionally, both for the use of the works and for sale. The accompanying strata are numerous and various,—*sandstone* or *freestone* of different texture and hardness, *fakes* of various colours, *blaes*, (bituminous shale and slate-clay,) *fire-clay*, small *ribs* of ironstone, &c. Above these, and about thirty fathoms above the main coal, there is a stratum of limestone of excellent quality. It is five feet thick, and from it has been taken the whole supply for the use of the furnaces, and all the numerous and various erections since the commencement of the works. About

fourteen fathoms below the main coal are strata of *blaes*, varying in thickness from fourteen to twenty feet, while on the top of these lies the great freestone rock, from which have been taken all the stones for furnace hearths, and for building both works and village. A few feet under this rock are several strata of ironstone about three or four inches thick, which, when stript of the *blaes*, are to be seen lying in the form of parallelograms and squares, and which, though in close contact with each other, do not adhere; and, though of different sizes, present the appearance of a regular laid pavement. In the lowest part of the *blaes* are several strata of ironstone, all wrought together in one mine. The uppermost of these, seldom exceeding three inches thick, is called the "*spotted stone*," from its being mixed with small shells of a yellowish colour. Next is the *ball stone*, which do not always lie in close or even continued succession, are sometimes large and sometimes small, and have sometimes gone out altogether, but are generally, in this case, succeeded by a close stratum of *spotted stone*. Two feet below this, there is a thin stratum, called from its colour the *black band*; and two feet, or little more, below it, lie the *great bands*. This is the strongest of them all, being six or seven inches thick, lying also in the form of pavement. In some of the *hitches* or *leaps* of this stratum pieces of lead have been found. Ten or twelve fathoms below this, is a stratum of excellent *light* or *candle coal*, which, in the old company's time, was wrought to some extent. It varies in thickness, being on the north-east border of the field, near the boundary of the county, not above sixteen inches, while on the south-east, at Tashy-burn, it is two feet thick.

The Climpy field of coal lies on the west side of the Wilsontown,—the crop of the one nearly approaching the other. It is undoubtedly of great extent. Its general bearing is the same as Wilsontown,—stretching to the south-west into the lands of Birnie-hall and Abbey, in the parish of Carstairs; and to the north into the lands of Muldren, in the parish of West Calder. There can be little doubt but the Wilsontown, Cleugh, and Climpy fields of minerals are only successive continuations of the same strata; and it may be worthy of remark here, that the same strata make their appearance a great way to the east. On the farm of Mosshat-burn-foot, they are to be seen *cropping out*, apparently stretching away towards the lands of Wester and Easter Mosshat. At Mosshat-burn-foot, indeed, the Wilsontown company wrought a considerable quantity of the same kind of stone, with the *spotted stone* at Wilsontown; and it is not unlikely that the limestone formerly

wrought at Easter Mosshat and Urates (or Wolfrod) may be the same with the Climpy and Wilsontown, though perhaps differently modified.

There are no *dikes*, properly so called, in the Wilsontown coal field, but there are several *slips* or *hitches*, as they are here called, of some consequence. The second, from the south-west, may be distinctly seen in the Burn, a few yards above the bridge at Cleugh. It throws the strata a *long way down* to the north-east; and a section of the strata between the main coal and the Wilsontown *spotted stone* is at the above place finely displayed. At a considerable distance farther east, another *slip* or *hitch up* shows itself to from eighteen to twenty feet, and here may be seen an instance how *slips* sometimes derange the strata; for while on the south-west, or low side, the distance betwixt the *main coal* and the *craw coal*, next above, is in general about fourteen feet; on the north-east, or upper side, the space is only about two feet. Still farther east, a fourth *slip* throws the strata again *up*, perhaps even more than the last; and here another instance of derangement presents itself, and that in the *stratum* of coal itself. Throughout the field to the south-west of this, there is a thin stratum of black stone in the coal, about eight or ten inches above the pavement, on the top of what is called the *ground coal*. This *ground coal* differs in appearance from the coal above it, called the *wall coal*. It is of a clear shining black, of a loose texture, and breaks into small *cubes*; whereas the *wall coal* is of a much firmer texture, of a *splinty* nature, and much of it of a rough fracture. Besides these, there is betwixt the two *slips* a very little above the black stone, a stratum of very good *candle coal*, from four to five inches thick; but after passing the last mentioned *slip*, none of these are to be seen, while a *stratum* of blackish stone, of a foot to eighteen inches, shows itself, dividing the *bed* or *seam* of coal into strata of nearly equal thickness, and without increase or diminution of quantity upon the whole.

The *fissures* or *veins* are not what practical men call *direct*, but sometimes incline to the right, and sometimes to the left. The second and third formerly mentioned incline to each other, and will at last meet, unless, indeed, they are partially deranged, or cut off altogether by the twisting and bending of the strata at the hollow of the trough, which, indeed, there is reason to suspect, as they have not been seen in the Climpy field.

From what has thus been stated respecting the minerals laid up at Wilsontown and in the neighbourhood, it will readily be seen how advantageous the situation is for an iron-work. Every thing

required is here brought together; and in such quantities too, that I find it reported by a person employed in 1797 to examine the state of the minerals, that, "from what he had explored, 40,000 tons of iron might be made annually for the space of ninety years! that the supply of ironstone is inexhaustible," &c. *

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Antiquities.—There are few antiquities in the parish worthy of notice. The cairn or moat at the west end of the village, to which reference has been already made, is evidently artificial, but at what time it was raised, or for what purpose, I have been unable to ascertain. It is of a form somewhat elliptical, the diameter from east to west being longer than from north to south. There is a hollow on the top, where, it is said, there was the entrance to a rude stair that reached to the bottom. This has suggested the idea, that the moat was intended as a burying-place, though tradition speaks of it as a place of concealment for the plate, &c. belonging to the family of Carnwath, in the troublous times of Bruce and Baliol. It has evidently been a place of strength, as it is surrounded by a deep ditch, and large mound, † though for what purpose it was raised must remain unknown. The present proprietor, Sir N. Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., has, during the last season, encircled it with a ditch and hedge, and planted it with hard wood, the Scotch fir never having thriven well upon it. These trees a colony of crows has now taken possession of, and seems determined to destroy, by the load of nests,—having, it is worthy of remark, returned only lately, after an absence of forty or fifty years.

North and west from the cairn, on the other side of the moss, are the ruins of Couthalley Castle, formerly the residence of the

* The above was communicated to me, in so far as the minerals of Wilsontown are concerned, by Mr James Meason, formerly a clerk at the works, and now teaching a small school in the village of Forth.

The distance of Wilsontown from the sea is no doubt a great drawback on the works,—the iron having to be conveyed to Borrowstounness, a distance of eighteen miles. This the Union Canal will, perhaps, in some measure remedy.

† The Sommerville papers mention this mound as a memorial of the first Baron Sommerville's firm adherence to the "Brucean interest," in opposition to the "Balliol faction." Thus, after stating, that "during all the days of his life he was a constant follower of King Robert Bruce, and an adherer to his son King David's interest when it was in the most desperate condition," they thus proceed: "Witness his casting up a quantity of earth, of his lands upon the south-west of Carnwath town, which making a little hill, 'tis called yet, *omnis terra*. This was the custom of these times, by which homage they that held the King of Scotland supreme under God were distinguished from the Balliol party, or such as owed any homage to the King of England."

Of such a custom we have no trace, so far as I know, in Scottish history—and the name *omnis terra*, I never heard applied to the mound in question—and perhaps, after all, it may be regarded only as a look-out station, connected with Couthalley castle, as it commands an extensive view of the country around, and is distinctly seen from the opposite side of the moss, where the remains of the castle stand.

ancient family of Sommerville, one of the most opulent and powerful families in this part of the country, about the middle of the twelfth century. Hither James the Sixth seems frequently to have repaired, perhaps to enjoy his favourite sport of hunting, and here he seems also to have sometime spent a considerable portion of his time, as some of the charters granted by him are dated at Couthalley.* The castle is now a complete ruin, though its extent may yet be marked; and, from its situation, surrounded on every side by a deep ditch and earthen mound, with a drawbridge on the west, it must have been a place of very great strength. It is situated on the property of John Wilson of Westsidewood, but Sir N. Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. is the hereditary Keeper of it.

But the most perfect piece of antiquity which is presented in the parish is the aisle which we have already mentioned, and which, though built in 1424, retains much of its original beauty and grandeur. It is a Gothic structure, covered with freestone flags; and the north window especially appears to have been a beautiful piece of workmanship. It has, successively, been the burying place of the Sommerville family, of the Dalziels, Earls of Carnwath, and now of a branch of the Lockhart family. The church, to which, no doubt, it was attached, and of which it formed a part, was founded in 1386, and endowed by the existing Lord Sommerville in 1424, with some lands, which the relict of one of his successors in vain endeavoured to resume. It was founded for a provost and six prebendaries, and there was at the same time, and by the same person, provision made for the maintenance of eight poor old men; but when or how this provision ceased is now unknown.

III.—POPULATION.

1. Population in 1755,	-	-	-	-	-	2390
1821,	-	-	-	-	-	2888
1831,	-	-	-	-	-	3505
Numbers in villages,	-	-	-	-	-	1858
2. Average of births for the last seven years, but many of the dissenters are not registered, and consequently are not reckoned here,	-	-	-	-	-	90 $\frac{1}{7}$
Average of deaths for the last five years,	-	-	-	-	-	45
Do. marriages do.	-	-	-	-	-	27 $\frac{4}{3}$
3. Number of families,	-	-	-	-	-	757
families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	-	169
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handieraft,	-	-	-	-	-	185
Average number of persons in each, (nearly)	-	-	-	-	-	41 $\frac{3}{2}$
4. Number of inhabited houses,	-	-	-	-	-	707
Do. not inhabited,	-	-	-	-	-	181

* The castle of Couthalley, according to the Sommerville papers, was burned down in 1320, and there is no record, so far as I have been able to ascertain, when or by whom it was rebuilt. It was burned, no doubt, during some of the inroads of the English, which were so frequent at the time, and led to the building of what is called in the above-mentioned papers "*the double tour in Carnwath towne*." Of this "double tour" not a vestige remains, though the situation of it is marked out by certain lands being still called Castle Sommerville.

The number of uninhabited houses arises from the breaking up of the Wilsontown iron-works, which, though begun again, are carried on upon a very different scale.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—According to Forrest's map, there are 25193 acres Scotch measure in the parish. Of these not more than one-third are in cultivation.

The number of Scotch acres which remain constantly uncultivated,	-	12000
That might be cultivated with a profitable application of capital, though a great outlay of money would be required, probably	-	4400
In undivided common,	-	70
Under wood,	-	400

Husbandry.—Irrigation is carried on to a considerable extent in many parts of the parish, though in very few scientifically,—most of the farmers and proprietors seeming to imagine that there is no difficulty in laying out and managing a water meadow. The general duration of leases is nineteen years. The state of farm-buildings is improving: the byre, the stable, and the barn all seem to occupy the chief attention in rearing a steading in this country; and though on the estate of Carnwath there are now a number of excellent dwelling-houses, yet, generally, the accommodation of the farmer's family seems to have been only a secondary consideration.

The systems of agriculture pursued in the parish are different in different situations. On one side there is strong and wet clay, and on another a light gravelly soil; in one part a deep black loam, and in another little else but moss. The same rotation, therefore, and the same mode of management cannot be pursued. From Dippool, a small rivulet which divides the parish into nearly equal portions, to the north boundary, clay and moss generally prevail; and though great improvements have been made on both, the close retentive bottom of the one, and the immense depth of the other, baffle the attempts of the husbandman. South from Dippool to the Clyde and Medwin, the soil and climate are very different; and though there are in this part also immense fields of moss, yet the most approved systems of agriculture are generally followed. Little wheat is, indeed, sown, but there is a great extent of turnips and potatoes, barley and oats, hay and pasture on every farm.

The rotation followed in this part of the parish is generally as follows:—1st, Oats after hay, or two years' pasture. 2d, Turnips or potatoes, the turnips either shawed and rooted, and carried home to the feeding stock and cows, or ate off by sheep. 3d, Barley or oats, sown down with grasses of various kinds, viz. ryegrass, red, white, and yellow clover. The four-course shift, as it has

been called by agriculturists, was followed here for a course of years, and is in some cases still retained, but it has been found by our experienced farmers far too severe, and has been given up. The introduction of bone dust for raising turnip forms a new era in the history of the agriculture of this district, and promises to be of essential consequence to the farmer. It was introduced only about five years ago by one of our oldest and most enterprising farmers, and there is hardly any one of capital on this south side of the parish who does not use it. The turnips raised by it are generally ate off by sheep, and thus, while the sheep pay well, the field is left in the very best order for barley, with grass seeds. By the use of it, too, the manure made at the steading by the cattle fed there, and the cows kept, which are both numerous, can be applied to other grounds, or the farmer is enabled to extend his quantity of green crop. The bone dust has been confined here chiefly to the raising of turnip; but Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. when factor on the estate of Carnwath, applied it to top-dressing, and with every promise of success. A very different mode of culture is followed in the northern part of the parish. Oats are chiefly raised; and only as many turnips as will keep a few cows giving milk through the winter, while the quantity of potatoes is generally restricted to what is necessary for family use. This is caused by the nature of the soil, which is generally a wet clay, lying on a close bottom of till. Some most successful attempts have been made, however, of late to introduce a much greater extent of green crop into this part of the parish; and in a few years as great a change may be expected on the clayey, as has already been made on the mossy grounds.

The latter, however, have occupied the chief attention of the farmer in this quarter for a number of years back; and I may state, that within the last thirty years there has been taken out of moss, and brought into crop, from 800 to 1000 acres. The greater part of this ground was unproductive, being saturated with moisture, and incapable of being pastured. Where any thing like grass was produced, it was generally cut in the month of August, and converted into a kind of meadow hay, but of so coarse a kind that it was of little use, except for litter. In places, however, where this used to be the only produce, we have now most luxuriant crops of oats and hay, and even of rich pasture. The mode followed in operating this wonderful change has generally been the following: The field is first laid dry, dug, limed, and dunged, and two crops of oats taken. It is then sown down with rye-grass, Yorkshire

fog, and white clover, and left to lie some years in grass. At the end of this period it is taken up again, and one or two crops, as before, are received from it, when it is again laid down, dung being applied with the crop, among which the grass-seeds are sown, and, if well enough broken, the field is left to be as permanent pasture. The great expense of digging has prevented many additional acres within the bounds of the parish from being cultivated in the same way; but an improvement has been introduced of late years which promises to obviate in some measure this difficulty. Wedge-draining has been followed in some places to a considerable extent, and with complete success. By the use of it fields of moss, which, in common language, would not carry a sparrow, have been so completely dried, that the plough has been introduced, and done its work as successfully as on any other part of the farm. In almost every corner of the parish improvements of the above descriptions have been in progress, within the last twenty years especially, and most successfully on the properties which lie on the banks of Dippool, Medwin, and Cleughburn.

Dairy System.—The dairy system is carried on almost on every farm to a great extent, and with great success. Some of the farmers keep twenty cows, and the prizes awarded by the Highland Society to the district for the best managed dairy, and the best made cheese, have, in almost every instance, found their way to this parish. The cheese is of the kind called Dunlop, and most of it is carried to Edinburgh, where it is sold at from L. 2 to L. 3 per cwt.

Rent of Land.—The rent of land per acre is very different, according to circumstances and situation. Thus, immediately around the village of Carnwath, L. 4, and even L. 5 are paid for an acre, and four guineas is the common grass mail for a milk cow, while not much more than a mile from the same village, a hundred acres will not bring much more than any of these sums. In the upper part of the parish the same disparity prevails, but it may be mentioned, that, after the most minute investigation, the present incumbent, in 1822, gave in the rental to the Court of Teinds at L. 14,000 a-year. Since that period he has no reason to think that it is lessened, though the liberality of Sir C. Macdonald Lockhart's deductions to his tenants have been such as to reduce it somewhat, so far as he was concerned.

Rate of Wages.—The wages of a good ploughman are from L. 6 to L. 8 a half year; of a female servant, from L. 3 to L. 4 for the same time; of a labourer, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day, in summer; of a shearer (man) L. 2, of a woman 35s.

Breeds of Live Stock.—It can hardly be said that there is a flock of sheep in the parish, though we have them of all kinds, as black-faced, Leicester, and Cheviot. The first are bred on the moorland and high part of the parish; the second fattened on some of our best farms; and the third only are bought in, to eat off the turnip in winter. The breed of cattle is chiefly what is called the Ayrshire. The cows are almost universally Ayrshire, as these are accounted best for the dairy; and while the quey calves are reared in numbers, and with the utmost care, the bulls are fattened and sent as veal to the Edinburgh market.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Village.—The village of Carnwath is much changed for the better within the last twenty years. Formerly its streets were encumbered with dung-hills and peat-stacks, which are now all swept away; and even the old houses now present an appearance of comfort and cleanliness. Many of the new houses are handsome; and should Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. succeed in his plans of feu-ing, which he has already done to a considerable extent, the next twenty years will do more for its improvement than even the last.

Means of Communication.—The roads throughout the parish are in a far better state than formerly; and there is one change which deserves to be particularly marked, as by it the neighbouring parishes are in a manner brought nearer to each other, and a new thoroughfare is opened to the country at large. The Clyde, which is the boundary of the parish on the south and south-west, often overflows its banks, and even long before it does so becomes impassable by the fords. For at least nine months in the year the parishes of Pettinain and Carnwath were thus separated by 8 or 9 miles. To this I have been exposed even in the month of July, while the distance betwixt the one place and the other was not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This led the proprietors on both sides to think of some means of communication more direct and convenient; and about five years ago a boat or float was erected, and has ever since continued to ply on the river, to the immense comfort and accommodation of the inhabitants on both sides, as well as of the country in general. The float is large, running upon a chain, and two or even three loaded carts can pass on it at a time. Thus a new outlet for the lime and coal of the parish is opened up, and were the roads on each side more improved, they would obtain a sale much more extended than ever they have yet done. The Clyde is, indeed, still impassable during some of the winter floods, the holms on each side

being so extensive ; but this continues only for a few hours, and were the south pier raised a few feet, which the proprietors talk of doing, the river will be impassable for even a shorter period.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is most inconveniently situated for the great body of the parishioners, being placed at the south and west end of the parish. There are, indeed, only two families immediately to the west, and not above ten or twelve on the south of the church. Many families are thus placed six and seven miles from the enjoyment of public ordinances, and in a high country such as this is, it is not to be expected that in winter the inhabitants of the upper districts are to attend regularly. Of them in general, however, I am happy to speak in terms of high commendation, and many a day their pews may be seen filled, while many who are within hearing of the Sabbath bell obey not the summons which it sends forth. The church was built in 1798, and is neither elegant nor commodious.* Being set down close beside the aisle of the old one, which, though built in 1424, still remains a handsome Gothic structure ; the contrast only serves to indicate the different spirit in which these things were gone about in the fifteenth and in the eighteenth century.

It is seated for 1100 people, and is, of course, too small for our population, and were it not for the accommodation afforded by dissenters, many of the parishioners would have no opportunity of receiving religious instruction. At our communion, indeed, a large body of the communicants are obliged to be without doors altogether. The seats erected for the communion table were, till within these few years, appropriated to the use of the poor, but one of them is now occupied by an heritor and his family, of course, with the consent of the other heritors.

The manse was built in 1817, and is, upon the whole, substantial and convenient. The glebe consists of ten acres, lying immediately round the manse, and since the improvements made upon it, by ditching, draining, and levelling, is not unproductive. It is worth L. 2 per acre, though the land in the crofts around the village brings a much higher price, people paying for convenience, rather than going to market for every thing they need. The amount of stipend is 16 chalders, 8 of meal, and 8 of barley, and L. 10 for communion elements.

* The church was last year very much improved, both internally and externally. The ceiling, which was very much broken, was completely renewed ; the whole interior white-washed, and a stove erected. I have little doubt, but in a few years, this last improvement will repay itself, for in addition to the comfort which it yields to the congregation, it has extracted all the damp from the wood and walls, which must have otherwise accelerated their ruin.

There are no chapels of ease, though, from what has already been stated respecting distance, and considering that the population of Wilsontown,* Forth, and the corner of the parish beyond them, amounts to nearly 1000, there is certainly much need for a chapel of some kind. In former years this was in some measure remedied by the Relief chapel already mentioned at Climpy, and by means of a chaplain in communion with the Established church, kept and paid by the Wilsontown Company, when in its prosperity. Climpy chapel, however, like the houses around it, is fast falling into ruins, and Wilsontown chapel, though in good order, is seldom opened for divine service.†

About three miles north from this, on the road to Wilsontown, there is a Burgher New Light chapel, which has been of considerable service in providing accommodation for our redundant population; and there is no other dissenting house in the parish. The minister has for stipend, L. 90, with a house and a few acres of land. The chapel was built and seated for 400 people, but was contracted some years ago, and there are now betwixt 200 and 300 joined members.‡

The attendance on the Established church is highly creditable to the parishioners; for on an average there are upwards of 1100 communicants. This, with the accommodation originally provided, rendered our service at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper very protracted, there being fifteen tables. For two years back, however, we have contrived to shorten the service, by obtaining accommodation for forty additional communicants, at each table,

* The villages are Carnwath, containing upwards of 800 inhabitants, the great body of whom are employed in weaving, and dependent on Glasgow for employment;—Newbigging 200, entirely weavers;—Bracehead a mixed population of 120, weavers and labourers;—Forth 300, chiefly miners, as being close upon Wilsontown;—and Wilsontown 400, miners and labourers of all kinds belonging to the works.

† One of these chapels might easily be procured, could a stipend be obtained for a minister. Climpy is, indeed, now at a distance from the great body of the population, while Wilsontown is almost in the centre, of course the latter would be by much the more desirable situation. If Government, therefore, would allow even L. 50, so as to procure a preacher there, it would be of immense consequence, not only to the parish, but to the outskirts of West Calder, and Carstairs. Since the above was written, I am happy to find, that the present company at Wilsontown have resolved to employ a preacher of the Establishment to teach and preach at the works. They intend to carry on the works to a much greater extent than they have been wrought for many years, which necessarily implies a great addition to the population, and renders the appointment of a chaplain the more necessary.

‡ Since the above was written, a schism has taken place in this congregation, which has led to the building of another chapel, in the village of Carnwath, in connection with the same body. The consequence of this has been increased difficulties to each of the congregations. The portion of hearers in the village of Carnwath, being perhaps the wealthiest, brought the former minister from Bracehead to labour among them; but, on what account I know not, he soon found it necessary to embark for America with his family. The minister at Bracehead, I am told, has now only L. 60, and his congregation is, of course, minus, by the portion belonging to this village.

by means of pews at each end of the church, and joining them to the original communion table. We have thus reduced our number of tables to ten.

The amount of collections in the church has fallen off very much within the last seven years,—in consequence, chiefly, of the increase of assessments laid on the parish for the support of the poor. This falling off has been from L. 80 a-year to no more than L. 40. The heritors have now to provide from L. 144 to L. 186 of assessment.

Education.—There are at present eight schools in the parish; seven besides the parochial school, which, like the church, is most inconveniently situated for the general population of the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, and is otherwise well provided with an excellent school and dwelling-house; but the others have no salary, and in some cases have even to provide a school-house for themselves. The parochial teacher receives yearly from school fees about L. 37; and his other emoluments amount to L. 14.

The people are in general anxious to obtain education for their children, and the heritors laudably pay for the families of paupers; perhaps there are no persons in the parish who are unable to read.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There are 46 regularly enrolled poor, and 16 occasional. The average sum allotted to each is from L. 2, 10s. to L. 3 per annum.

Library.—There is a subscription library in the village of Carnwath.

Fairs, &c.—There are five fairs in this village in the year, and a weekly market, which is devoted solely to the sale of meal and barley. One of these fairs, which is held in July, is chiefly for hiring shearers, and for the sale of cows and young horses. In another, about the middle of August, lambs form the staple commodity, though there are a great number of young horses also; and on the day after the fair a foot race is run, which deserves mention, as it is one of the tenures by which the property of Carnwath is held by the Lockhart family. The prize is a pair of *red hose*, which are regularly contended for, and the old people in the village tell me, that, fifty years ago, the laird used to have a messenger ready, whenever the race was finished, to communicate the intelligence to the Lord Advocate of Scotland. This prompt information is now, I suppose, dispensed with; but I can testify that the race has been regularly run for the last twenty-five years.

The day is indeed regarded as a holiday by the people for many miles round, and the scene has been made still more attractive by the present proprietor, Sir N. Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. who, in addition to the red hose, gives prizes for leaping, throwing the hammer, putting the stone, playing quoits, &c. The day is finished with a steeple chase on foot. Other two of the fairs, one in February, and the other in October, are hiring fairs as they are called,—than which, a worse system for obtaining servants never was introduced into a country. The evil, however, will, I believe, soon cure itself, for as masters have already begun to feel the consequences of hiring servants, without knowing any thing of their character, so few servants of character will go to a fair for the purpose of being hired.

Alehouses, &c.—The number of alehouses or rather whisky-houses is by far too great; and, of course, they have the most deteriorating effect on the morals of the people. This is an evil, however, which it must be difficult to remedy, so long as the trustees on roads have the power of granting licenses; because each is anxious to secure to his own particular toll-house that by which the rent is augmented. Hence there are six tolls in the parish, and to the keeper of each a license is granted,—and that in some instances within a very short distance of a licensed inn.

Fuel.—Our fuel, though peats are in abundance, consists chiefly of coal, which we have at a very reasonable rate; a cart load of 12 cwt. costing about 2s. 6d. Reasonable as this rate is, however, many of the people still lay in a store of peats, which every householder has a right to cast in some one of the mosses which are so abundant in the parish.

May 1834.

UNITED PARISHES OF WISTON AND ROBERTON.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. CHARLES WOOD, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Boundaries, &c.—THE parishes of Wiston and Robertson were united in the year 1772. Robertson was probably so called from some eminent person of the name of Robert, or, from some opulent family having conferred it as a portion upon a son of that name. Two derivations are given of the name of Wiston. By some it is supposed to have been originally Woolstown, or rather, in the Scotch language, Woostown, in course of time corrupted into Wiston, and to have been so called from its having been in former times a great market for wool. It is certain that there is still, about the middle of the village, a mound or small rising ground, pointed out by the old inhabitants as the cross or place where that market was held. By others, again, it is supposed to have been originally Wisetown, thence easily contracted into Wiston, and to have been so called from its having been the property of a man of the name of Wise. The Place, the name of a farm close upon the village, seems to indicate that it was at one time the seat of the proprietor. Neither derivation is unnatural, though which is the correct one it may not be easy to determine.

The united parish extends about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, exhibiting very nearly the form of a parallelogram. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Symington; on the north by the hill of Tinto; on the west by the parish of Douglas; and on the south by the parish of Crawfordjohn and the river Clyde.

Topographical Appearances.—Tinto, the Hill of Fire, which forms the northern boundary of the parish, is upwards of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and commands in every direction a most extensive view. The principal points seen from it are Hartfell, Queensberry Hill, Cairntable, Goatfell, Isle of Arran, the Bass, the hills in the north of England, and even in the north of Ireland. Directly opposite, and almost in the centre of the parish, is Dugavel, a hill with two tops, presenting in its appearance a perfect

contrast to its neighbour of Tinto; the one being mild, green, and beautiful; the other, craggy, bold, and frowning.

There is no disease peculiar to the parish, and, from the recent improvements in agriculture, and the increasing attention to the accommodation of the people, counteracting to a certain extent the natural influence of the climate, even the distempers which formerly prevailed are now very much decreased.

Geology.—The soil is very different in different districts of the parish; it may be described as principally gravelly and black loam; great part of it, however, is exceedingly marshy. It is generally supposed that there is coal in the parish. Some years ago an attempt was made for it, which was suddenly and unaccountably abandoned, and has not since been repeated. At present, and for several years past, there have been lime-works in full operation. The direction of the strata is from south to north; the dip 14 feet; the inclination 1 in 7. One principal dike of whinstone runs in a slanting direction along the west side of the layer. In breadth it is 20 feet. There are also several clay dikes running in irregular directions. Corals, branches of trees, nuts, shells of various kinds, are frequently met with among the limestone strata. A deer's horn, not petrified, was lately found in the alluvium; and a year or two ago, a fossil tree, found in these limestone quarries, was sent to Edinburgh, and, on inspection, it appeared that none of the kind had been seen before.

The hill of Tinto in this parish, according to the accurate and comprehensive description of the Rev. Dr Macknight, published in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, rises in a district where *greywacke* and superimposed *old red sandstone* occur. The mountain itself in its lower part presents rocks of old red sandstone conglomerate, but the predominant rocks are of plutonian origin, chiefly claystone and felspar porphyries, with subordinate masses of greenstone.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—There are seven heritors, all of them proprietors of land upwards of the yearly value of L. 50. The two principal are Lord Douglas, and Lockhart of Cleghorn. The only resident heritor at present is Thomas Gibson, Esq. of Eastfield. Macqueen, late Lord Justice-Clerk, bought the estate of Hardington, or Bagbie, as it was then called, which he very much improved, and where he occasionally resided. Hardington House is at present occupied by his grandson, Robert Macqueen, Esq. Younger of Braxfield.

Parochial Registers.—The books belonging to the kirk-session of the old parish of Roberton have unfortunately been lost, and no trace of them can be discovered. The earliest of those belonging to the old parish of Wiston bears the date of 1694, and with occasional, but trifling interruptions, they are extant from that period to the present.

III.—POPULATION.

The return to Dr Webster in 1755, the earliest account of the population of the parish that we have been able to discover, gave from Wiston 591, and from Roberton, 511, in all 1102. From a census taken by the writer in the month of February last, it appears that the present population of the united parish is 949, or 153 less than it was about eighty years ago. In 1791, the population was only 740, or 362 less than it was about forty years before. This large decrease was easily accounted for, from the circumstance, that between the years 1755 and 1791, the system had come into vogue of throwing several small farms into one large farm, and, as a matter of course, driving the small tenants, with their families, out of the parish; and the very gradual increase which has since taken place is as easily accounted for on merely natural principles. There are three villages in the parish, Roberton, Wiston, and Newton of Wiston. And from the census taken in February last, it appears that there were then residing in the village of Roberton, 235; in the village of Wiston, 123; in the village of Newton, 56; and in what may be called the country parts of the parish, 535.

There is no register of deaths kept in this parish. The births average from 15 to 20, and the marriages about 7 a year.

1. Number of families in the parish,	-	-	-	-	189
of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	80
chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	-	-	-	48
2. Number of unmarried men, bachelors or widowers, upwards of 50 years of age,	-	-	-	-	17
of unmarried women, including widows, upwards of 45,	-	-	-	-	49
3. The number of persons at present under 15 years of age,	-	-	-	-	358
betwixt 15 and 30,	-	-	-	-	262
30 and 50,	-	-	-	-	161
50 and 70,	-	-	-	-	151
upwards of 70,	-	-	-	-	24

Perhaps it may be worth mentioning, that a week or two ago, an aged couple, who, for upwards of half a century had trode the path of life together, died within a few days of each other; the husband at the advanced age of 82, and the wife ten years older.

Customs, &c. of the People.—Not very many years ago, cock-fighting and foot-ball were favourite amusements in this district, and were frequently made the subject of a trial of strength between two

rival parishes. They are now sunk into merited oblivion, and their place is well supplied by the not less interesting, and far less exceptionable amusement of curling. In their domestic character and habits the people generally are manifestly improving; and though there is still ample room for amendment, it is evident that the indolent, slovenly, “canna’ be fashed” system of the last century is fast falling into disrepute, and yielding to a taste for neatness, and a habit of cleanliness, both as to their houses and their persons, the effects of which are already apparent. The farmers are active, intelligent, and hospitable. Equally removed, on the one hand, from the conditions and character of the mere serf, and, on the other, from that of the gentleman farmer, they are, some of them, wealthy, and all of them able to make a respectable appearance, enjoy in abundance the necessaries of life, and are becoming daily more alive to its comforts and its elegancies. The lower orders are in general comfortable in their circumstances, and contented with their lot; honest, industrious, and sober; inferior to no peasantry in Scotland in point of intelligence, and unstained by the prevalence of any particular vice,—poaching, perhaps, excepted, which, in the eyes of some, seems to possess an attraction absolutely irresistible.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—There are about 2183 acres in this parish in constant rotation; about 1600 occasionally in tillage; about 5388 which never have been cultivated, and which remain constantly waste, or in sheep pasture; and at least 1500 which, with a profitable application of capital, might be added to the cultivated land of the parish, whether that land were afterwards to be kept in occasional tillage, or in permanent pasture. There is no land in this parish in a state of undivided common. There are only about 200 acres under wood, none of it indigenous; of these nearly one-half have been planted within these few years on the property of Lockhart of Cleghorn. The wooded grounds are judiciously laid out, and are carefully attended to. The wood thrives remarkably well, and promises, ere long, to give a new face to this part of the parish, and holds out every encouragement to the other proprietors to beautify and improve their properties in a similar manner. It consists, in general, of larch and Scotch fir, with a sprinkling of hardwood, in the proportion, perhaps, of twenty of the former to one of the latter.

Rent of Land.—The land in this parish is of such various value, some of it being worth, perhaps, L.4 per acre, and some of it

scarcely 4d., that it is difficult to say what is its average rent. Of the land constantly in rotation, perhaps L. 2, 10s. may be taken as a pretty fair average; and of that which is only occasionally in tillage, perhaps 15s. The average rate of grazing is L. 3 for an ox or cow, and 5s. for a ewe or full-grown sheep pastured for the year.

Rate of Wages.—The rate of labour, winter and summer, for farm-labourers is 1s. 4d., and for country artisans, 2s. 6d. per day, victuals included; for a man-servant, L. 12, and a woman-servant, L. 5, 15s. per annum.

Live-Stock, &c.—There are about 185 scores of sheep in the parish, chiefly of the black-faced Linton breed; about 366 milk cows, principally of the Ayrshire breed, though a new species has lately been introduced, and found upon trial to be of superior quality, viz. the Lanarkshire newly improved breed, crossed by Ayrshire cow and short-horned bull, or *vice versa*; and about 76 horses employed in agriculture, of the Clydesdale breed. There is an evident growing attention to the improvement of the breeds of sheep and cattle, to which, perhaps, the various cattle shows in the neighbourhood have not a little contributed; and, indeed, the character of the husbandry in general has of late very much improved, and is still improving, particularly as to the reclaiming of waste land, draining and liming. As a proof of which, I may state that one of our farmers, Mr Muir, Hardington Mains, obtained this year the silver medal given by the Highland Society for the reclaiming of waste land; and I believe that another, Mr Wilson, Hillend, would have been equally successful had he chosen to apply. It is right to add, that the merit of whatever has been done in this respect is almost entirely due to the tenants themselves, who receive in general but too little assistance from their respective proprietors.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish cannot be exactly ascertained; but it is believed that the following is nearly correct:

Produce of grain of all kinds,	-	-	-	-	L. 3370	0	0
Potatoes and turnips,	-	-	-	-	1456	0	0
Hay, meadow and cultivated,	-	-	-	-	2548	0	0
Grazing, at rate of L. 3 per cow, and 5s. per ewe or sheep,	-	-	-	-	250	0	0
Lime-works, rated at 18,000 bolls per annum, 1s. 6d. per boll,	-	-	-	-	1350	0	0
Miscellaneous produce, including dairy, &c.	-	-	-	-	2923	0	0
Total yearly value of raw produce raised,	-	-	-	-	L. 11,897	0	0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—Biggar, about seven miles distant, is our nearest post

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and market-town. As already stated, there are three villages in the parish, Robertson, Wiston, and Newton of Wiston.

Means of Communication.—The turnpike road from Stirling to Carlisle runs through the whole length of the parish, and has in various respects been of vast advantage to it. There are no bridges of any consequence; the fences are deficient, but such as we have are tolerably good.

Ecclesiastical State.—The present church is that of the old parish of Wiston. It was enlarged after the annexation of the two parishes, has since been repaired, and is at present in a very tolerable state. It is situate within a mile and a-half of the eastern, and fully four miles and a-half from the western, extremity of the parish. But though not exactly central, as even the private roads in the parish are now generally good, those at a distance have no great reason to complain; nor do they seem to feel it any inconvenience, for few attend church with greater regularity. It is seated for 355, not the legal provision; but by means of forms and folding seats, accommodation has lately been provided for about thirty more, and these newly provided sittings are free.—The manse was built in the year 1750, and during the present incumbency, upwards of twenty years ago, a considerable addition was made to it.—There are two glebes, the glebe of the old parish of Robertson, and that of the old parish of Wiston. The former is sixteen acres in extent, and is let at present for L. 25; the latter is about seven acres and a-half, including the garden and site of the manse and offices, and would let, I suppose, for about L. 20. The glebes are more than two miles distant from each other, and though it is strongly recommended in the decret of annexation “to exchange the glebe and yard of Robertson for lands lying contiguous to the glebe of Wiston,” the recommendation has not yet been attended to. The teinds are exhausted, and by a decret of modification and locality, 1816, the stipend was fixed at L. 191, 11s. 8d. money, and one chaldron meal.

There is a Relief chapel in the village of Robertson. It was built about thirty-three years ago, and is seated for 377. The minister’s salary, I believe, depends entirely on the produce of the chapel; what that may exactly amount to I cannot tell, for, of course, I have no official communication on the subject, but I rather think it will not exceed L. 40 per annum. It has been in a declining state for several years; nor is its decline to be ascribed to any circumstances of an accidental or extraordinary nature. There are 150 families attending the Established church, and 42 families attend-

ing different dissenting chapels, particularly the Relief one already mentioned. There are 766 persons of all ages belonging to the Establishment, and 183 of all ages belonging to dissenterism. There are 405 in communion with the church of Scotland, and 102 in communion with dissenting bodies.

Education.—There are three schools in the parish, two parochial and one private and unendowed. The branches generally taught are, English, writing, arithmetic, and occasionally Latin. The salary of the schoolmaster of Wiston is L.25, 13s. 3d., that of the schoolmaster of Roberton, L.30. The fees in the school of Wiston are, English, 2s., English and writing, 2s. 6d., English, writing, and arithmetic, 3s., English, writing, arithmetic, and Latin, 4s. per quarter. In the school of Roberton the fees are, English, 1s. 6d. English and writing, 2s. 6d. English, writing, and arithmetic, 3s. 6d. per quarter. At the annual examination in March, there were attending the parochial school of Wiston, 64; the parochial school of Roberton, 56; and the private school in Roberton 32. Both parochial teachers have the full legal accommodation. In nothing, perhaps, has there been such a decided improvement of late years, as in the system of parochial teaching; and in no parish with which I am acquainted are the people more alive to the benefits of education, nor do they evince a keener interest in the subject. This is apparent from the fact, that in the poorest hamlets in the most distant parts in the parish, you will not find a child six years of age who has not been at school, as well as from the great turn out of parents on the day of annual examination, and the eagerness with which they listen to the proceedings.

Libraries.—There are two public libraries in the parish, one a subscription library, consisting of books of every description, the other a Sabbath school library, consisting exclusively of religious works, but not limited in its circulation to the children attending the school. Both are well supported.

Friendly Society.—A friendly society was instituted a considerable time ago, though in what year it is impossible to say, as the original books have been lost. The earliest record in the possession of the society bears the date of 1782. We regret to add, that it is not quite so flourishing as it once was; and we can ascribe its decline (temporary we hope) to no circumstance, so much as to the almost general extinction of that spirit of honest independence by which the inhabitants of Scotland were at one time so remarkably and honourably distinguished; nor can we think of any thing more likely to revive the prosperity of the society, than

for the heritors and other influential individuals connected with the parish to give it their countenance and support, by enrolling themselves as members, and taking an interest in its proceedings. For their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the community at large, they ought to do so, as it is now, in this parish at least, the only remaining bar against the inroads of pauperism.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is from 15 to 20, exclusive of occasional paupers; the sum allotted to each individual is of course regulated by circumstances. The least that is given (and truly it is as little as can be given) is 4s. per month, and the most 15s. In 1832, the total amount of money received in behalf of the poor was L. 119, 11s. 1½d. The church collections amounted to L. 12, 13s. 4½d. and, with the exception of the interest of L. 100, and a few other inconsiderable items, the remainder of the sum arose from the regular assessment, at the rate of 10d. Sterling, on each pound Scotch, one half paid by the proprietor, the other by the occupier.

Inns.—There are no fewer than four inns or public houses in the parish, while one would be quite sufficient. Their effect, as might be expected, is decidedly bad.

Fuel.—The fuel is coal from the neighbouring parishes of Douglas and Carmichael. The price is 8d. a-load at the pit, and 10d. a-load for driving. The distance is about six miles.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

In the Statistical Account of 1792, it is stated, “there is, strictly speaking, no poor’s roll. It is sometimes necessary to press aid on the necessitous, such is their modesty.” From the foregoing account, it will be seen that matters are in this respect lamentably altered. Various causes have no doubt contributed to this effect. The dissenting chapel at Roberton, by thinning for some time the attendance at the Established church, necessarily diminished the amount of church collections, whilst the enlarged scale on which the lime-works came to be wrought, by introducing into the parish a poor and thoughtless population, added to the number of the necessitous, without providing any supply for their relief. These two circumstances combined gave rise to the necessity of a legal assessment, and that in its turn, and as its necessary consequence, has extinguished the spirit of independence, increased the number of the poor, and dried up almost every source of voluntary contribution for their support.

May 1834.

CITY OF GLASGOW,

AND SUBURBAN PARISHES OF BARONY AND GORBALS.*

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, AND SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. DUNCAN MACFARLAN, D.D., *Minister of the Inner High or Cathedral Church.*

THE REV. JOHN FORBES, *Outer High Church.*

THE REV. JOHN LOCKHART, D.D., *College Church.*

THE REV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, *Tron Church.*

THE REV. JOHN G. LORIMER, *St David's Church.*

THE REV. JOHN SMYTH, D.D., *St George's Church.*

THE REV. NATHANIEL PATERSON, *St Andrew's Church.*

THE REV. JAMES HENDERSON, *St Enoch's Church.*

THE REV. THOMAS BROWN, D.D., *St John's Church.*

THE REV. JOHN MUIR, D.D., *St James' Church.*

THE REV. JOHN BURNS, D.D.,

THE REV. W. BLACK, D.D., A. & S., } *Barony Church.*

THE REV. ALEXANDER TURNER, *Gorbals Church.*

IN a work of this nature a minute history of the city and suburbs is not to be expected. All that seems necessary is a concise view of their former and present state, referring those who wish to have a fuller account of their rise and progress to the histories published by M'Ure, Gibson, Denholm, and Cleland.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Latitude and Longitude.—According to the determination of Dr Wilson, formerly Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, the latitude of the Macfarlane Observatory in the College Garden of Glasgow is $55^{\circ} 51' 32''$ north, and longitude $4^{\circ} 17' 54''$ west. Glasgow is therefore nearly eight miles farther south than Edinburgh, and $1^{\circ} 1'$ farther west.

Name and Boundaries.—There is no authentic record of the origin of Glasgow. Its name in the Gaelic language is interpreted by some as signifying a Grey Smith, whilst others think it means a Dark Glen, in allusion to the ravine near the cathedral, where a primary settlement appears to have been made. While the Romans maintained possession of North Britain, it is related

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that they had a station on the spot, on which Glasgow is now built, and being within the wall of Antoninus, which crossed the island from the Forth to the Clyde, a few miles to the north of Glasgow, it was included in the province of Valentia, and was retained by that warlike people till their final expulsion from Britain. The congregating of houses in this part of the country, begun by the Romans, was afterwards hastened by St Mungo, who had established a cell, and ultimately a religious fraternity at Glasgow. For many ages afterwards, this city continued to be little else than a religious establishment. At the Reformation in 1560, Glasgow also comprehended what is now known by the name of the Barony Parish, but in the year 1595, it was found that the locality was too great for one parish; the Presbytery therefore disjoined it from the original parish, and it now forms a suburb of the city. The extreme length of the original and still existing boundary, from the Kelvin at Garscube House, to the Bishop's Loch, is 8 miles and about 7 furlongs, and the greatest breadth from the river Clyde at Dalbeth, to the boundary at Coshnochmoor, 4 miles and about 2 furlongs. Glasgow, *i. e.* the ten parishes of the royalty, lies on the south side, and is included in the above boundary. It extends from the Clyde at Hutcheson's Bridge to the estate of Possil, northwards, 2 miles and about 5-8ths of a mile; and from Camlachie burn, to M'Alpine's Street, at the steam-boat quay, westwards, 2 miles and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

The Gorbals or suburbs lying on the south side of the Clyde was originally a part of the parish of Govan. The lands of Gorbals were for a long period under the superiority of the Archbishop of Glasgow; but in 1571 they were granted to George Elphinstone, a merchant of Glasgow, from whom they descended to his son Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, who obtained from the Archbishop the privileges of a burgh of barony. In 1647, the corporations of the city, Trades House, and Hutcheson's Hospital purchased these lands, which have since been the source of great wealth to these respective bodies. In 1732, a Chapel of Ease to the parish of Govan was erected in Gorbals, and in 1771, Gorbals was erected into a separate parish. The word Gorbals is of very difficult etymology; the most obvious interpretation (though not very applicable) is by the British word *Gorbal*, signifying *very far* or *distant*.

Topographical Appearances.—The south part of the city is built on a tract of flat land adjoining the Clyde, averaging about half a mile in breadth. On the north parts, the surface rises into upland,

where the ancient town was situated. In the landward parts of the suburban parishes the soil is highly cultivated, and produces plentiful crops.

Climate. *—Climate commonly denotes the nature of the weather usually prevalent in any particular district or country. Northern climates are more favourable to health and longevity than tropical regions. The alternate change of seasons produces a variety, which cheers the mind and acts upon the animal frame. Healthiness in the mass of the people constitute an essential part of national prosperity, because without it labour cannot be performed. Salubrious air and fertile soil contribute to produce an industrious peasantry.

As Glasgow has taken the lead in the formation of tables for exhibiting the probability of human life in large towns, we have felt it right to give a particular account of the climate. In the second edition of Cleland's folio Statistical work, pp. 102 to 109, the yearly quantity of rain is given for thirty years, as ascertained in the Macfarlane Observatory, by Dr James Couper, Professor of Astronomy in this University, showing an yearly average of 22.328 inches. The least quantity in any one year during that period was 14.468 in 1803, and the greatest 28.554 in 1828. The quantity of rain which falls at Glasgow is less than at Edinburgh: this may be accounted for by the circumstance, that the former place is nearly twenty miles inland from the west coast, and is therefore beyond the immediate influence of the Atlantic, which renders some parts of the north-west of England so rainy, while its distance from the east coast, and the high land between it and Edinburgh, screen it from those violent rains, when the east wind blows, which are so common in Edinburgh. The distance of the hills from Glasgow is greater than from Edinburgh, and it is in some degree screened by high ground, both on the east and west.

The state of the thermometer and atmospheric appearances is also given in the work alluded to, every morning throughout the year

* "The two seas by which Scotland is bounded, in consequence of their difference of temperature, have a remarkable effect on its climate. The German Ocean, which stretches along the east coast, being of small extent and of no considerable depth, is easily affected by the changes of the seasons on the adjacent continent, in so much that it is three degrees colder in winter and five degrees warmer in summer than the Atlantic, which, without any material interruption, occupies the western coast of the kingdom."

"In summer, therefore, in consequence of the high comparative temperature of the German Ocean, a copious evaporation takes place throughout its whole extent, which produces those easterly *haars*, as they are called, or thick mists, which are seen at a certain period of the day to arise from the sea; and which are not only dangerous to navigation, but advancing upon the land render the eastern coast often highly disagreeable."—*Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Analysis of Scotland*, p. 95.

at nine o'clock ; but here we have been enabled, from knowing the state of the thermometer every hour, day, and night during the year 1834, to give the average monthly for the year. This has been obtained through the politeness of Mr Mackain, the scientific manager of the Glasgow Cranstonhill Water-Works Company. Mr Mackain suspended one of Crichton's Fahrenheit thermometers in an open well about twenty feet diameter, cradled with stone, in a position apart from the rays of the sun, and gave in charge to the day and night engineer, who are in constant attendance, to mark the hourly state of the thermometer in a book ; and from that book Mr Mackain constructed a table, exhibiting the temperature hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly. The following is an abstract from that laborious and most important document.

1834, Jan. 24, greatest heat,	44.37	Jan. 29, least heat,	33.12	average,	40.58
Feb. 18, .	46.08	Feb. 13, .	32.25	.	40.08
March 12, .	49.95	March 20, .	35.45	.	42.32
April 24, .	52.16	April 11, .	38.25	.	45.37
May 27, .	59.95	May 1, .	45.41	.	54.70
June 2, .	63.45	June 13, .	52.33	.	57.91
July 4, .	67.33	July 19, .	56.87	.	62.04
August 3, .	67.83	August 28, .	49.75	.	59.37
Sept. 18, .	61.45	Sept. 13, .	48.79	.	53.17
Oct. 4, .	56.33	Oct. 24, .	36.95	.	48.19
Nov. 5, .	52.29	Nov. 24, .	30.70	.	41.59
Dec. 6, .	52.16	Dec. 19, .	26.37	.	39.63

The greatest height of the thermometer in June was 72°, and the lowest 46°. In July 78° and 54°. In August 78° and 49°. These extremes are applicable only to a few hours in the respective months. Average temperature at the Cranstonhill Water-Works during two years, viz. from 1st January 1833 to 1st January 1835, 48.43.

The mean heat of Glasgow was formerly determined by Professor Thomas Thomson to be 47°. 75', while that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, was 47° 7'; but it is presumed that these eminent philosophers had not the advantage of hourly inspection.

In 1834 and 1835 the winters were so mild that ice was imported from Iceland to Glasgow. This may account for the difference of temperature, as ascertained by Professor Thomson.

Hydrography.—The city is bounded on the south by the Clyde, and that river bounds the Gorbals on the north. The Barony parish is bounded on the west parts by the river Kelvin. The Forth and Clyde, and the Monkland Canals, run through a considerable part of it, and it contains the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs, which act as feeders to the town mills.

Mineralogy.—The suburbs contain large quantities of coal, ironstone, limestone, freestone, whinstone, fire and potters clay, and

other valuable minerals. Kilpatrick and Campsie hills abound with a great variety of curious and valuable minerals, but as these belong to neighbouring parishes, they are not noticed here.

II.—CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The following facts, collected from the records of the town-council, the Presbytery, and kirk-session of Glasgow, the Bishops' Cartulary, and other authentic documents, by Dr Cleland, convey a pretty accurate account of the state of society in Glasgow at the periods referred to.

See of Glasgow.—Although Glasgow was an early seat of the Church, historians do not agree as to the time when the See was founded. That it is next to St Andrews in point of antiquity is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder, Kennet, in his *Parochial Antiquities*, says, it was instituted by Kentigern or St Mungo, in the year 560.* Dr Keelyn, speaking of the see of St Asaph in Wales, observes, "that the see was founded by St Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities, it may be inferred that St Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and became the first bishop, and that when a cathedral of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would be dedicated to St Mungo. Baldrade, St Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinnan, is said to have succeeded him in the bishoprick. There is no record of the See for more than 500 years after this period. This great blank cannot be accounted for with any degree of certainty. Among other conjectures, it is said that the church was destroyed by the ravages of the Danes, who murdered or drove off the religious who had settled in Glasgow.

In the year 1115, David, Prince of Cumberland refounded the See, and having, in 1124, succeeded his brother Alexander I. to the throne of Scotland, he promoted his chaplain, John Achaius, to the bishoprick in 1129. In 1133, the cathedral was solemnly consecrated in presence of the King, who endowed it with the lands of Partick. In 1165, Pope Alexander III. issued a bull commanding the faithful to visit the cathedral of Glasgow. In 1176, Bishop Joceline enlarged the cathedral, and rebuilt a part of it in a style

* "The city and castle of Glasgow have long been the seat of the bishops and archbishops of Glasgow. St Mungo, to whom the cathedral was dedicated, is esteemed the first bishop of Glasgow. He was of great birth, great piety, and great learning. Much that is written of him depends upon the credit of the authors. He lived in the sixth century. There is a bull of erection and confirmation of the bishoprick soon after the Pope's authority was owned in this kingdom."—*Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark*, by William Hamilton of Wishaw, compiled about the beginning of the last century, and recently printed by the Maitland Club, pp. 4, 5.

more magnificent than it had ever been. In the same year, William the Lion, King of Scots, granted a charter to the town for holding a market on Thursday. In four years thereafter, Glasgow was erected into a royal burgh, and, "in 1190, the town received a royal charter for holding a fair every year, for ever, from the 8th of the Apostle Peter, (29th June,) and for the space of eight days complete." The fair commences on the second Monday of July, and continues the whole week. In 1210 the Grayfriars Monastery was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it, than that the citizens of Glasgow, at that date, went in a body on the last day of the fair to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the fair.

In 1270, the religious fraternity of Blackfriars was patronized by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted an annuity from his estate, "on condition of their saying mass for ever for the souls of him, the said Matthew, and for his mither and bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually." This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, was named one of the sureties on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

In 1300, Edward I. of England took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik to the see of Glasgow. Earl Percy, at the same time, usurped the military government of the western part of Scotland, and took possession of the Episcopal palace in Glasgow.* Sir

* The ancient eastle of Carstairs was originally a Roman station or fortification, and was given by King David, or St David, as he was called, in 1126, to the Bishop of Glasgow for his country palae. The following curious information is from the *Rotuli Scotiae*, in the Tower, published by the Record Commission.

"When Edward I. was at Berwick in 1292, deciding on the claims of Bruce and Baliol, he was in possession of all the fortresses in Scotland. At that period the King granted a license to Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow, to finish the Castle of Carstairs, which had been begun without leave. The following is a copy of the license:—'The King and Sovereign Lord of the kingdom of Scotland, to all his bailiffs and faithful men to whom these shall come, greeting, Whereas a venerable father, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, at his manor of Carstairs, in the county of Lanark, a certain eastle of *stone and mortar*, after the death of Alexander of blessed memory, late King of Scotland, without any license, began to build. We, to the same bishop a special graee, being willing to have granted in this part to him, for ourselves, and for our heirs, that he the said eastle so begun, may finish and fortify with kernals, and the same so finished and turreted, or kernallated, may hold to him and to his successors for ever. Nor wish we that the said bishop or his successors, by occasion of the said castle being begun without our licence or will, as aforesaid, is by us or our heirs, or our bailiffs or servants whatsoever, be quarelled, or in any way aggrieved. Witness the King at Berwick-on-Tweed the 15th of July."

It is remarkable that in 1292 the eastle and manor of Carstairs was possessed by one of our most public-spirited and benevolent bishops, and that, after a lapse of more

William Wallace, who was then at Ayr, determined on ridding his country of the English usurpers, and, accompanied by Wallace of Richardtown, the Laird of Auchinleck, his friend James Cleland, and others, gave battle to the usurper in the High Street, nearly where the college now stands, when Sir William cleft the head of Earl Percy with one stroke of his sword, on which the route of the English became general. On 28th August in the following year, King Edward offered oblations at the shrine of St Mungo, in the cathedral church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, a Scottish knight, being taken prisoner by Sir John Seagreave.

It appears from the Bishop's Cartulary that the plague raged furiously here in the years 1330, 1350, 1380, 1381, 1600, 1602, 1604, and in 1649.

In 1387, the great wooden spire of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which was covered with lead, was destroyed by lightning. In 1392, a mint-house was erected in the Drygate, where coins were struck with the motto, "*Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum, villa de Glasgow, Dominus Protector.*"

In 1420, there was a convent for Grayfriars somewhere about the west end of the Grayfriars' Wynd. The friars were patronized by the celebrated but unfortunate Isobel Duchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on 18th May 1431, at Inchmurrin, mortified the lands of Ballagan to the convent of the Grayfriars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of "the salvation of our souls, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear husband; and also of Duncan Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons." It is worthy of remark, that this pious lady received from the King, her cousin, as a present, the heads of her husband, her father, and her sons, Walter and Alexander; James having fled into Ireland.

In 1426, Bishop Cameron, soon after his induction, established the Commissariat Court, and increased the number of the prebendaries of the cathedral to thirty-two. In 1441, St Enoch's Church was built within St Enoch's gate, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St Michael. It had a principal, eight prebendaries, and a large burying-ground. There is no vestige of the burying-ground, and there seems to be no record when the church was

than 500 years, the magnificent mansion and extensive manor of Carstairs is possessed by a citizen of Glasgow, Mr Henry Monteith, alike distinguished for public spirit and active benevolence, whether engaged in mercantile enterprise, in the senate, or in honourable retirement.

taken down. In 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained a charter from James II., erecting the town and patrimony of the bishoprick into a regality.

In 1456, St Nicholas' Hospital was founded and endowed by Bishop Muirhead, for the maintenance of twelve poor laymen and a priest. The Hospital was situated on the west side of Kirk Street, near where the Bishop's palace stood. Its ruins were taken down in 1808; the ground on which it stood now forms part of the Gas Work premises. Its revenues, now reduced to about L. 30 per annum, arise from ground annuals in the neighbourhood of the hospital, Lindsay's Middle, or New Wynd, &c. The Town-Council lately conferred the patronage on Provost Dalgleish. In 1484, the Collegiate Church of St Mary (Tron) was built, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. In 1488, the see of Glasgow was made archiepiscopal, during Bishop Blackadder's incumbency. The Bishop, along with the Earl of Bothwell, negotiated a marriage between King James IV. of Scotland and the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which they brought about to the mutual satisfaction of both kingdoms. This union laid the foundation of the title of the Scotch Kings to the English throne; which, in right of proximity of blood, King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth. In 1496, the Chapel of St Roque, belonging to the Blackfriars without the Stable Green Port, had an extensive burying-ground, where great numbers of those who died of the plague in after years were buried. In 1527, Jeremiah Russell and John Kennedy were burned alive in Glasgow for adhering to the principles of the Reformation. Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, and Dunblane, &c. were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence, which was read in the metropolitan church on the last day of February.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time in support of the splendour of the see of Glasgow were very great. The archbishops were lords of the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow; besides, there were eighteen baronies of land which belonged to them within the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the stewartry of Annandale, including 240 parishes. There was also a large estate in Cumberland within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the see was made archiepiscopal, jurisdiction was given over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles. At the Reformation in 1560, Arch-

bishop Beaton retired to France, taking with him all the relics, documents, and plate which pertained to the see and the archbishoprick. Since the renovation of the see, there have been twenty-six Roman Catholic bishops; the first, John Achaius, elected in 1129, and the last, George Carmichael, in 1483, and four Roman Catholic archbishops, the first, Robert Blackadder, in 1488, and the last, James Beaton, in 1551. From the Reformation till the Revolution, the church in Glasgow was governed by fourteen Protestant archbishops, the first, James Boyd, elected in 1572, and the last, John Paterson, in 1687.

State of Society, &c.—Prior to the Reformation, the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were governed by churchmen, who kept them in a state of ignorance and superstition truly deplorable. At that period, the principles of the glorious Reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow in the persons of Knox and Melville. In 1560, when the Reformation took place, and for a considerable time after, the great body of the people retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition. This is strikingly marked by their being constantly armed: even the ministers in the pulpit were accoutred. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts, turned over to the censure of the church, but too plainly point out the depraved character of the people.

In 1546, Glasgow, although only the eleventh town in Scotland, in point of trade and importance, had some shipping; the privy-council of Scotland having issued an order, that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's uncle.

In 1556, during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, an ancestor of the noble house of Hamilton, the second person in the kingdom, and nearest heir to the throne after Mary, was appointed Regent. This appointment having been opposed by the Earl of Lennox, and the Queen Dowager, an engagement took place at the Butts, where the weaponschaws used to be held, (now the site of the Infantry Barracks.) The citizens taking part with Lennox, the Regent was defeated, which so exasperated him, that, rallying his troops, he entered the town, and gave it up to pillage; which was so effectually done, that the very doors and windows of the houses were destroyed.

In 1566, Henry Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, came to this city on a visit to his father, who resided in a house on the east side of Limmerfield, a little south from the new Baro-

ny Church, a part of the south wall of which is still preserved. As the King was taken ill, the Queen came from Stirling to see him in this house, where she resided till he was so far recovered as to be removed to Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of which he was soon after murdered. On 30th September 1578, Robert Stewart Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew, the father of Henry Darnley, was entered a burgess, and in the same year elected Provost of Glasgow.

In 1581, the King appointed Mr Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, to be Archbishop of Glasgow, with the understanding that he was to confer the title of hereditary lords of the Bishop's Castle on the Lennox family, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of L. 1000 Scots, some horse corn, and poultry. The people, considering the archbishop erroneous in doctrine and loose in morals, opposed his entry, by getting Mr Howie to preach at the time he was to be inducted. Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, Provost of Glasgow, being desirous of obeying the King's commands, went to the church and desired Mr Howie to break off his sermon, which refusing, the provost pulled him out of the pulpit. In the struggle some hair was drawn out of Mr Howie's beard, several of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed. On this Mr Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Matthew, and his family. M'Ure, in his History of Glasgow, says, that in less than seventy years, this opulent family was so reduced that they subsisted by charity. The church considering the transaction with the Lennox family illegal and disgraceful, the archbishop was forced to resign the benefice. He afterwards became minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton in Ayrshire, where he died. At this period the church discipline was severe. On 16th August 1587, the kirk-session appointed harlots to be carted through the town, ducked in Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross, on a market day. The punishment for adultery was to appear six Sabbaths on the cockstool at the pillar, bare-footed and bare-legged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town, and ducked in Clyde from a pulley fixed on the bridge." The release from excommunication was as follows: "A man excommunicated for *relapse in adultery*, was to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie Kirk, six Sundays, at six in the morning at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders or deacons, or any other two honest men, and to stand at the kirk door bare-footed, and bare-legged, in sackcloth, with a white wand in his hand, bare-headed till after the reading of the text; in the same

manner to repair to the pillar till the sermon was ended, and then to go out to the door again, and stand there till the congregation pass from the kirk, and after that he is released."

The presbytery admonished their ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparel, and not vain with long ruffles, and gaudy toys in their clothes. The brethren (Presbytery) interpret "the Sabbath to be from sun to sun; no work to be done between light and light, in winter, and between sun and sun in summer." Subsequently, the brethren declared "the Sabbath to be from twelve on Saturday night till twelve on Sabbath night." The session directed that the drum should go through the town, to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by old or young. Games, golfs, bowls, &c. were forbidden on Sundays; and further, that no person go to Ruglen to see plays on Sundays. Parents who had bairns to be baptized were to repeat the Commandments distinctly, articles of faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or be declared ignorant, and *some godly* person to present their bairn; with farther punishment, as the kirk shall think fit. That no proclamation of banns be made without the consent of parents; persons who cannot say the commandments were declared to be unworthy of marriage. Because of the many inconveniences by marriages on Sundays before noon, "the session enact that none be made till the afternoon."

In 1588, the kirk-session appointed some ash-trees in the Hie Kirk yard to be cut down, to make forms for the folk to sit on in the kirk; women were not to sit upon the forms, but to bring stools with them. Intimation was made, that "no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk door to preachings or prayers with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer; with certification, that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle. The beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they were to get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the bell and rowing up the *knock*, and for setting the forms in the Hie Kirk, and in the Blackfriars Kirk, and also the New Kirk. The kirk beadles were to allow none to enter the steeple to trouble the *knock* and bell there, but to keep the *knock* going at all times, and the five hours bell in the morning, and eight hours bell at even, and that for a long space. The minister gave the dead bellman a merk to buy a book, to enter the names of the dead with their age."

"On 26th December 1588, the magistrates, considering the

manifold blasphemies and evil words spoken by sundry women, direct the master of works to erect jugs, three or four steps up, that they may not be torn down. The town-council enacted that no market be kept on Sundays, and that persons blaspheming and swearing shall be punished according to law. Walter Prior of Blantyre, tacksman of the teinds of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the communion, he was spoken to, to provide a hogshead of good wine. The time of convening on the Sundays of the communion was four o'clock in the morning. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the Hie Kirk, at three o'clock in the morning. At that period the town-council enacted that wine shall not be sold dearer than 18 pennies Scots, for a Scotch pint, and ale not to exceed 4 pennies Scotch, = one-third of a penny Sterling for two imperial quarts."

"On 7th October 1589, there were six lepers in the Lepers' House at the Gorbals end of the bridge, viz. Andrew Lawson, merchant; Steven Gilmour, cordiner; Robert Bogle, son of Patrick Bogle; Patrick Brittal, tailor; John Thomson, tailor; and Daniel Cunningham, tinker."

For a considerable time previous to 1604, very serious differences had arisen between the merchants and trades' ranks, regarding precedency; to put an end to which, and to restore peace in the burgh, a submission was entered into on 10th November 1604, which led to the letter of guildry. On 16th February 1605, at a meeting in the Council-House, Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, provost, informed the meeting that the provost, bailies, and council being ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common weal of this burgh, have accepted, received, and admitted the said letter of guildry, and in token thereof have subscribed the same.

On 3d March 1608, the kirk-session gave intimation, that the Laird of Minto, a late provost, was accused of a breach of chastity. The session considering his *age* and the *station* he held in the town *pass* him with a *reprimand*.

At this period the funds of the corporation must have been very low. At a meeting of the town-council, on 9th April 1609, the provost informed the council, that the magistrates had been charged the sum of 100 pounds, by the clerk register, for the book called the "*Regium Majestatem*," that they were in danger of horning for the same, and that, as the town was not stented, and as the council could not advance the money, (L. 8, 6s. 8d. Sterling,) he had borrowed it from William Burn, merchant burgess.

It would appear that the letter of guildry had only removed the burghal discontent, as on 19th May 1609, the provost informed the council, that the Earl of Glencairn, and the Lord Sempil, with their friends, were to be in this town on Monday next, conform to the ordinance of the secret council, for the purpose of compromising their deadly feuds; "therefore for eschewing of all inconveniences of trouble which may happen, (which God forbid,) the council directed that the number of forty persons, with one of the bailies, and the whole council, should attend upon the provost, and that one of the other two bailies, and threescore men, should attend at the lodgings of the said noblemen, all the foresaid persons to have long weapons, and swords, and to be in readiness to accompany and convoy the said noblemen, with their friends, in and out, in making their reconciliation, conform to the ordinance of the secret council, and the drum to pass through the town, to advertise and warn all the inhabitants, to be in readiness with their arms foresaid, and to meet the provost and the bailies on Monday next, at seven hours on the green, that the foresaid number of persons may be chosen, and that under the penalty of L. 5." On 19th August following, the council granted a warrant to John Bernit, master of works, for 41 punds, 10s. as the expenses of wine and confections spent at the cross, upon the 5th day of July, the King's day, my Lord Bishop of Glasgow being present, with sundry other honourable men.

On 6th October 1610, the town-council enacted, that there should be no middings (dunghills) on the fore streets, nor in the flesh-market, meal-market, or other market of this burgh, under the penalty of 13s. 4d. and that no timber lie on the High Street, above year and day, nor any turf, turf stakes, or lint, be dried upon the High Street, under the penalty of 13s. 4d, and that the fruit, kail, and onion crammies, stand betwixt the gutter and the house, and that each stand and flake be an ell in length and breadth.

The council at the same time ordained, that the lepers of the hospital should go only upon the causewayside, near the gutter, and should have "clapperis," and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they receive alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital.

On 22d December 1613, mortality bills were directed to be made in the city for the first time.

In 1635, the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn, the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang in the Drygate, which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and

such was the vigilance of the kirk-session, that they directed the women to be whipped every day during pleasure.

The Laigh Kirk steeple was built in 1638. The Tron or public weights were kept in the under part of this steeple for a number of years; hence the name Tron. The dues of the tron, which formerly belonged to the Archbishop, were conveyed to the College, which still draws a small sum from the town in lieu of them.

The council agreed to license Duncan Birnet to teach music within the burgh, provided he takes no more "skolleges fra the bairns than James Sanderis was allowed." They authorized the master of work now in Flanders, to purchase for the town's use fifty muskets with "stalfis and bandeleiris," and fifty pikes. On 8th September they ordered "three score young men to be elected and trained to handle arms, the driller to have for his pains 40 shillings each day for his coming out of Edinburgh, aye until he be discharged, with his horse hire hame and afield."

On 25th September 1638, the principal and regents of the College petitioned the town-council for help to build the new work within the said College. The council "condescended and agreed to give to the building of the said work 1000 merks when the work is going on, and another 1000 merks to buy books to the library, whenever they buy their books to make a library to the said College. The money to be advanced by the provost and bailies, who may be in office at the time."

"On 8th October 1638, the provost, bailies, and council, understanding that his sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to indict a general free assembly to be holden in this city the 21st November next, to which it is expected that a great number of noblemen, commissioners from presbyteries, and other commissioners will repair hither, therefore it is statuted and ordained, that no burgess or inhabitant within this burgh shall set, or promise to set, for rent or otherwise, or give to any friend any house, chamber, or stable, until they first acquaint them therewith, that the provost, bailies, and council may give a license thereto, to the end that every one may be lodged according to their quality and ability in this city, under the pain of 100 punds, and imprisonment of their persons during the magistrates' will. And likewise, that those give obedience to this who are appointed to survey the houses within the city, and also that no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables than shall be appointed by the said provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the

same to be intimated through the town by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance."

On 3d November, the town-council, understanding that a great number of people will convene within this burgh at the ensuing assembly, they statuted and ordained, that there be a guard of men kept through the day, and a watch at night, under the direction of the provost and bailies. On the 18th, the treasurer was directed to purchase for the town's use 100 muskets with "stalfis and bandeleiris," 30 pikes, 4 cwt. of powder, and 4 cwt. of match.

On 21st November this famous assembly met in the nave of the Cathedral. During the preceding year, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, had ordered a service-book to be read in the Scotch churches, which the people thought savoured of the mass. This innovation afforded a fit opportunity for the friends of the Presbyterian form to exert themselves in the cause; they therefore with great assiduity procured a numerous attendance at this assembly. The celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. The venerable Mr John Bell, minister of the Tron Church of Glasgow, preached, after which Mr Alexander Henderson was elected Moderator. The assembly was attended by a great proportion of the nobility and other persons of rank and consideration in Scotland. The Presbyterian party carried every thing their own way. The Commissioner protested and dissolved the assembly. After his Grace had departed, the assembly held twenty-six diets, when they decreed, *1st*, The abjuration of Episcopacy; *2d*, The abolishing of the service-books and the high commission; *3d*, The proceedings of the six preceding assemblies during Episcopacy were declared null and void; *4th*, They deposed and excommunicated the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Brechin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle, and Dunblane, and a number of other clergymen; *5th*, The Covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all ranks, under pain of excommunication; and, *6th*, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament.

On 19th March 1640, intimation was made by the session, that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who have not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c. and that every family should have prayers and psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 8th January in the following year, the kirk-session, in pursuance of an act of Assembly held at Aberdeen, enacted that the magistrates should cause all monuments of ido-

latry to be taken down and destroyed, viz. all superstitious pictures, crucifixes, &c. both in private houses and in the Hie Kirk. Next day it was reported that they found only three that could be called so, viz. the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and a Pro-nobis.

On the 19th June 1641, the council directed the treasurer to pay Mr Gavin Forsyth 162 pounds for his bygone services in baptizing infants within this city, and visiting the sick in the time of the town's necessity, and for preaching God's word on Tuesdays. On 1st December, the council enacted that some Holland cloth, and Scotch linen cloth, with some plaids, as also two gallons of *aqua vita*, and four half-barrels of *herring*, be sent as a present to Mr Webb, servant to the Duke of Lennox, as a testimony of the town's thankfulness to him for the pains he took in the town's business. The said day the Marquis of Argyle exhibited in presence of the town-council, a commission from the secret-council anent the transporting of 5000 men to Ireland, desiring the council to provide boats and barques for their transport. After much reasoning, it was thought fit that the freight of each soldier should be 1 pund, 10s., and that the soldiers and boatmen should have 6s. in the day for victuals during the time they are at sea; the whole to be paid by the community.

On 13th April 1649, parochial sessions were first appointed; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of Government, his Majesty, Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April 1662 that the legal restriction was removed. On 6th July 1649, the kirk session intimated that any person who knows any point of witchcraft or sorcery against any one in this burgh, shall delate the same to some of the ministers or magistrates.

Oliver Cromwell having on 3d September 1650, got possession of Edinburgh, marched to Glasgow, and took up his lodgings and held his levees in Silver Craigs House, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate.

“Cromwell having learned that Mr Patrick Gillespie, minister of the Outer High Church, had the chief sway in ecclesiastical affairs, sent for him, and after a long conference, gave him a prayer. On the following Sunday he went in state to the Cathedral Church. Mr Zachary Boyd, the distinguished paraphrast, having been appointed to preach, took occasion to inveigh against Cromwell, on which Thurlow, his secretary, said he would pistol the scoundrel. ‘No, no,’ said the General, ‘we will manage him in his own way.’

Having asked the minister to dine with him, Oliver concluded the entertainment with prayer, which it is said lasted three hours.

On 16th June 1660, the session having taken into their consideration the Lord's merciful providence in returning the King's majesty to his throne and government, do judge it their duty to set apart some time for public thanksgiving to God for the same. The Restoration took place on 29th May, and such was the persecuting spirit of the times, that on 14th July following, the privy-council sent an order to the magistrates of Glasgow, to desire Principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th August, when, for the favour he had shown to Cromwell, he was sent to Edinburgh jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass Island, along with a number of ministers. After a period of confinement, the Principal was brought before Parliament and liberated.

Soon after the Restoration, an attempt was made to force Episcopacy on the people of Scotland, and nowhere was this attempt more opposed than in Glasgow, where the great body of the people were Covenanters. The King having appointed Mr James Sharp, minister of Crail, to be Archbishop of St Andrews; and Mr Andrew Fairfowl, minister of Dunse, to be Archbishop of Glasgow; and two other ministers to be bishops, they were ordained in London, and on 10th April 1662, arrived in Edinburgh. The clergy and laity of Glasgow, with a few exceptions, having refused to conform to Episcopacy, the Earl of Middleton, and a committee of the privy-council, came to Glasgow on 26th September 1662. The council met in the fore-hall of the college, when, after the usual preliminaries, Lord Middleton informed the committee, that the archbishop desired the royal order for uniformity to be enforced. This was agreed to by all but Lord Lee, who assured the committee that the enforcement of that order would desolate the country. In the face of this it was enforced, when upwards of 400 ministers were turned out, and took leave of their flocks in one day, among whom were five belonging to Glasgow, viz. Principal Gillespie, Messrs Robert Macward, John Carstairs, Ralph Rogers, and Donald Cargill. Early in 1678, the committee of council returned to Glasgow, where they remained ten days. They sat on Sunday during divine service, administering a bond for preventing all intercourse with the exiled ministers; and such was the terror which accompanied their proceedings, that Provost Campbell, Bailies Johnston, Campbell, Colquhoun, and others, to the number of 153 persons, signed the obnoxious bond. The council,

the better to enforce their arbitrary measures, summoned to their aid some of the chieftains and clans, afterwards designated the Highland Host. These rapacious mountaineers, unaccustomed to discrimination, plundered the inhabitants of every thing they could lay their hands on. Under such an order of things, emigration to Holland or Geneva was the only safe alternative. On 2d February following, the host left Glasgow for Ayrshire, and on their return in small detachments, loaded with plunder, they were attacked by the students and other young men of the town, who recollecting their former practices, relieved them of their burthens, and showed them the way to the Highlands through the West Port.

On 17th August 1669, the Presbytery of Glasgow directed that the day of preparation before the communion should be a day of fasting and humiliation. During the troubles in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. and the greater part of the reign of Charles II. the communion was but seldom administered in Glasgow, and not at all in the year 1646-47-51-52-53-58 and 59. From 1660 to 1676, the communion was occasionally given once in the year; and from 1693 till the Union in 1707, it was regularly given once a-year; and it has almost uniformly been given twice a-year since that period.

In 1677, a great fire took place in Glasgow, when 130 houses and shops were destroyed. In 1684, a number of Covenanters were hanged in Glasgow, and their heads stuck on pikes on the east side of the jail. Their bodies were buried at the north side of the Cathedral Church, near where a stone with an inscription is placed, and still remains in the wall.

In 1689, on the abdication of James II., the city of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 rank and file, and sent them to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyle, to guard the Covenanters. This regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians, and subsequently the 26th Regiment of Foot. During this year the magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the burgesses; but in the succeeding year, an act of William and Mary empowered the magistrates and council to elect themselves.

On 4th June 1690, the Presbytery of Glasgow, considering that "this is the first diet after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of church government," directed Mr Joseph Drew to go to Stirling, and preach to the people of Glasgow, who had been driven there on account of the troubled state of the kingdom. On 2d May 1695, an act was read from the pulpits in the city, against buying or selling things on the Sabbath, also against feeding horses

in the fields, or hiring horses to ride on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, of which the magistrates are to be made acquainted. The ancient and laudable custom of elders visiting the families once a quarter was revived.

On 12th March 1698, the magistrates of Glasgow granted an allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. The elders and deacons, two and two, were enjoined to search the change-houses in their proportions on the Saturday nights at ten o'clock, and to delate the drinkers and houses to the magistrates.

In 1707, the union with England was effected. This measure was so inimical to the citizens of Glasgow, that the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit more than three persons from assembling together on the streets after sunset.

In 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Marr, the city of Glasgow raised a regiment of 600 men at their own expense, who marched to Stirling under the command of Colonel Aird, the late provost, and joined the King's forces.

In 1717, the Convention of Royal Burghs passed an act prohibiting persons from trading in Glasgow, unless they resided eight months of the year within it.

On 11th November 1725, the kirk-session enacted, that the elders and deacons should go through their proportions, and take notice of all young women who keep chambers alone, especially those suspected of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get *honest men*, or take themselves to service.

In 1736, the foundation stone of the Town-hall, and the first Assembly Rooms, was laid by Provost Coulter. The hall and Assembly Rooms were opened in 1740. Although Deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Naismith, carried on the work, and carved the caricature heads on the key stones of the arches of the arcade, so justly admired. Till the Assembly Rooms were opened in 1740, the Glasgow assemblies were held in the Merchant's Hall, Bridgegate. These assemblies were usually well attended. The Duchess of Douglas, for several years, patronized them.

The Rebellion of 1745 afforded the citizens of Glasgow an opportunity of showing their loyalty to the Government, by raising two regiments of 600 men each, at their own expense. On the news of the American war reaching Glasgow, the magistrates cal-

led a public meeting, when resolutions were entered into, to support the Government. A corps of 1000 rank and file, afterwards the 83d Regiment of Foot, was raised at an expense of about L. 10,000.* To give countenance to recruiting, and to show their determination to oppose the Americans, above 500 of the principal inhabitants formed, as it were, a recruiting party. Mr John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; Mr James Finlay, father to Mr Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, played the bagpipe; while other eminent merchants and citizens performed the duty of fifers, or carried broad swords, colours, or other warlike ensigns. Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw, Mr Speirs of Elderslie, and others, hired their ships as transports; but Mr Glassford of Dugaldston, disapproving of the warlike preparations, laid up his ships in Port-Glasgow harbour.

In 1787, the cotton manufacturers proposed to reduce the price of weaving, on which a number of weavers stopt work, and, after parading the streets on 3d September, burned and destroyed a number of webs in the Drygate and Calton. Provost Riddell called out the military, under the command of Colonel Kellet, when the riot act was read; the mob refusing to disperse, three men were killed near the Hangman's Brae, (north end of Barrack Street,) and several wounded.

The revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country during 1793-4, that an Act of Parliament was passed, authorizing his Majesty to accept the military services of such of his loyal subjects, as chose to enrol themselves as volunteers, for defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which were immediately accepted. During the war there were thirteen volunteer corps raised, and when these were disbanded, there were five regiments of local militia formed.

In 1799 and 1800, the failure of the crops was so great, that provisions could not be got through the usual channels. The corporation, and a number of benevolent individuals, entered into a subscription, and purchased grain for the supply of the working-classes. The purchases amounted to L. 117,500. On the return of plenty the concern was wound up, which showed a loss of

* The Trades-House, the fourteen incorporated trades, and individual members, subscribed L. 5025 towards the expenses of the regiment. The corporation of the city voted an address to his Majesty, containing the tender of a regiment; and the London Gazette, January 19, 1778, states, that the Hon. Robert Donald, Lord Provost, and Duncan Niven, Esq. Convener of the Trades-House, who presented the address, were most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

L. 15,000. As a large proportion of this came from the corporation funds, a bill was brought into Parliament, for taxing the inhabitants for a part of the loss; but it was so vehemently opposed, that the magistrates withdrew it.

In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the stagnation of trade was such, that the working-classes in the city and suburbs could not find employment. The distress of the workers was so great, that it was found necessary to raise money for their relief by voluntary subscriptions. From a large sum raised, the committee distributed L. 9653, 6s. 2d. among 23,130 persons.

In 1818, the lower classes of this city and suburbs were severely afflicted with typhus fever. No sooner had the disease made progress than L. 6626, 14s. 1d. was raised for the relief of the afflicted sufferers by voluntary contribution. The accommodation in the Royal Infirmary being quite inadequate for the number of fever patients, the subscribers built a temporary fever hospital at Spring Gardens, fitted to contain upwards of 200 beds. The hospital was opened on 30th March 1818, and closed on 12th July 1819. Between these periods 1929 patients were admitted. The greatest number at one time was 212, and the deaths amounted to 171. During the period of the disease, upwards of 5000 apartments in the city and suburbs were fumigated, 600 lodging-houses were examined, infected bedding was burned, and the owners supplied with new bedding.

In 1819, the working-classes were again thrown into great distress from want of employment. The seeds of discontent which had been widely sown took deep root in this part of the country, and ended in what has been emphatically called *Radicalism*. At this alarming crisis, when thousands of workers paraded the streets, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spade work, or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities, and individuals in the suburbs, the magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed upwards of 340 weavers at spade work in the green, nearly the whole of whom remained for upwards of four months under the direction of Dr Cleland; and it is only justice to those individuals to say, that under his kind usage and vigilant superintendence, not one of them left their work to attend political meetings in the Green, although thousands marched past them with radical ensigns, accompanied by well-dressed females carrying caps of liberty. The distress and dissatisfaction continued during the greater part of 1820, when large distributions of clothing, meal, and coals were given to

such persons as could not find employment. The distress was such that 2040 heads of families were under the necessity of pawning 7380 articles, on which they received L. 739, 5s. 6d. Of the heads of families 1943 were Scotch, and 97 English, Irish, or foreigners; 1372 had never applied for nor received charity of any description; 474 received occasional aid from the committee, and 194 were paupers. On the 30th August of that year, James Wilson was hanged and beheaded for high treason.

In August 1822, when George IV. visited Edinburgh, the corporation of this city and the Merchants and Trades Houses sent deputations with splendid equipages, and presented loyal addresses to his Majesty.

Another period of mercantile distress occurred in 1826, and from 8th April of that year till 31st October 1827, about L. 9000 were laid out for the amelioration of the working-classes, and from 12th March till 20th October 1829, there was expended on work for operatives the sum of L. 2950.

Bills of Mortality.—Bills of mortality are understood to contain a list of births, marriages and deaths, from parochial registers, at stated periods, in connection with the population.

Glasgow Bills of Mortality.—As the Glasgow bills of mortality, from which the probability of human life in large towns, and other important results may be deduced, have met with more than ordinary approbation from political inquirers, we think it right to give a detailed account of the manner in which those bills have been prepared. The parochial register of births in Glasgow being so defective that no reliance could be placed on it, Dr Cleland, who had hitherto taken the whole charge of the bills, obtained the necessary information in the following manner: On the 6th of December 1829, he addressed a letter to each of the seventy-five clergymen and lay-pastors in the city and suburbs, who baptize children, requesting to be favoured with returns of the numbers they might baptize from the 14th of December 1829, to the 15th of December 1830, both days inclusive, being the year previous to the last Government census. The letter was accompanied by a book in which the sexes and the particular parishes in which the parents resided were to be inserted. He also requested the various societies of Baptists, the society of Friends, and Jews, and others who do not dispense the ordinance of baptism to infants, to favour him with the above particulars, relative to children born to members of their societies; and in due time he had the satisfaction of re-

ceiving returns from the whole, as also an account of the children of parents, who, while disapproving of infant baptism, did not belong to any religious society. It appeared that in the city and suburbs, there were 6397 children baptized or born to Baptists, &c. and of that number there were only 3225 inserted in the parochial registers, leaving unregistered 3172.

Although in Scotland there is no marriage act as in England, restricting the solemnization of marriages to clergymen of the Established Church, the ordinance can only be regularly celebrated by persons duly called to the pastoral office, and not until a certificate of the proclamation of banns has been produced. Persons irregularly married are deprived of the privileges of the church, till they appear before the kirk-session, acknowledge their fault, and be reponed. From this circumstance, in connection with the solicitude of the female and her friends, to have the marriage registered, the marriage register of Glasgow and its suburbs may be held as correct for all statistical purposes.

The deaths are ascertained by the number of burials. The burying-grounds in the city and suburbs are placed under the management of fourteen wardens. These officers, who attend every funeral, enter in a memorandum book at the grave, the name, age, and designation of the person buried, along with the amount of fee received, and the name of the undertaker. Having taken these, and other particulars, the wardens afterwards enter the whole in a book classified conformably to a printed schedule, drawn up by Dr Cleland. At the end of the year they furnish him with an abstract from their books, and it is from a combination of these abstracts that he ascertains the number of deaths at the various ages. The abstract includes still-born children, and the deaths of Jews, and members of the Society of Friends, who have separate burying places.

Dr Cleland having been appointed to take the sole charge of conducting the enumeration and classification of the inhabitants of the city of Glasgow and suburbs, for the Government census of 1831, he employed twelve parochial beadles, nineteen mercantile clerks, and one superintendent of police, to take the lists. Before the books were prepared, an advertisement was inserted in the Glasgow newspapers, requesting the inhabitants to favour him with their suggestions as to classification, and before the list-takers commenced their operations, bills were posted upon the public

places and dwelling-houses of the city, informing the inhabitants of the nature of the inquiries, and that they had no reference to taxes, and moreover, that non-compliance, or giving a false return, subjected them to a fine. When the books were returned to him, the public, through the medium of the press, were requested to call at an office appointed for the purpose, and to correct any omission or error which might have been made in their returns. The list-takers having made oath before the Lord Provost, that the name of every householder in the district assigned to them, his, or her age, profession, religion, country, &c. had been faithfully entered in a book, and a similar description of his or her family taken down, he proceeded to classification, and formed tables and abstracts for each parish, containing numerous details not required for the Government digest.

Glasgow Bill of Mortality for 1830.—A general list of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, within the ten parishes of the royalty, and the suburban parishes of Barony and Gorbals.

<i>Births and Baptisms.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Returns from clergymen and lay pastors,	-	3281	3116	6397
Add still-born from do.	-	246	225	471
Total,		3527	3341	6868
Of this number there were registered only,	-	1678	1547	3225
Number unregistered, exclusive of still-born,	-	1603	1569	3172*

The children were baptised as follows, viz.				
By clergymen of the Church of Scotland,	-	-	-	3123
By do. of the Sceession church,	-	-	-	664
By do. of the Relief church,	-	-	-	671
By do. of the Roman Catholic church,	-	-	-	915
By do. of the Scotch Episcopal church, Independents, Methodists, and other denominations, including births among Baptists, Society of Friends, Jews, &c.	-	-	-	1024
Total,				6397

Marriages engrossed in the registers of the City, Barony, and Gorbals:—In the city, 857; Barony, 691; Gorbals, 371; total, 1919.

Burials engrossed in the registers of the City, Barony, and Gorbals burying grounds:—

* While the great importance of accurate parochial registers is admitted by all, it is astonishing how little they have been attended to in this country. In Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, a city distinguished for its erudition, and for its numerous and valuable institutions, the baptismal register is miserably defective. It appears from a printed report of a Committee of the Town-Council of that city, of date, 20th February 1835, that in 1834, the baptismal register for the thirteen parishes contained only the names of *four hundred and eighty* children.

				<i>Of whom have died.</i>				
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
January	273	268	541	Still-born,	-	246	225	471
February,	226	223	449	under one year,	463	414	877	
March, -	218	207	425	1 and under 2,	316	307	623	
April, -	208	184	392	2 - 5,	263	237	500	
May, -	185	175	360	5 - 10,	134	119	253	
June, -	200	178	378	10 - 20,	144	132	276	
July, -	194	182	376	20 - 30,	189	145	334	
August,	232	206	438	30 - 40,	169	144	313	
September,	240	229	469	40 - 50,	184	164	348	
October,	236	184	420	50 - 60,	177	175	352	
November,	234	189	423	60 - 70,	168	171	339	
December,	255	259	514	70 - 75,	109	102	211	
				75 - 80,	55	58	113	
Total,	2701	2484	5185	80 - 85,	48	48	96	
				85 - 90,	24	26	50	
				90 - 95,	9	10	19	
				95 - 100,	3	6	9	
				104 -	0	1	1	
				Total,	2701	2484	5185	

Ages of persons in Glasgow, and in the Suburban Parishes of Barony and Gorbals, in 1830.

	<i>Under Five.</i>	<i>Five to Ten.</i>	<i>Ten to Fifteen.</i>	<i>Fifteen to Twenty.</i>	<i>Twenty to Thirty.</i>	<i>Thirty to Forty.</i>	<i>Forty to Fifty.</i>
Males,	15422	13127	10491	8489	15177	12179	8685
Females,	14855	12580	10720	12256	23008	14240	9329
Total,	30277	25707	21211	20745	38185	26419	18014
	<i>Fifty to Sixty.</i>	<i>Sixty to Seventy.</i>	<i>Seventy to Eighty.</i>	<i>Eighty to Ninety.</i>	<i>Ninety to a hundred.</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males,	5549	3228	1090	260	26	1	93724
Females,	6099	3692	1502	385	32	4	108702
Total,	11648	6920	2592	645	58	5	202426

About twenty years ago, the causes of death were announced yearly in a periodical along with the gross number of burials, but as no confidence could be placed in such statements, Dr Cleland has since that period declined to publish a list of diseases; but, being aware that, if a correct list could be obtained at the census of 1831, when the population, births, marriages, and deaths, were ascertained, it would be very beneficial in a medical point of view, he addressed letters to upwards of 130 medical gentlemen, in the city, and suburbs, requesting that they would favour him with a return of the diseases of which their patients died during the period in which he had requested the clergymen to give him a note of baptisms. As he only succeeded with a small portion of the members of faculty, the attempt became fruitless, and in all probability any future attempt will be unsuccessful, until a compulsory act of the legislature regarding parochial registers for births, marriages, and deaths, be obtained. Dr Cleland having also been

entrusted with drawing up and classifying the Government population returns for 1821, took the same precautions as to births, marriages, burials, and population as in 1831, in the view of being able to ascertain the ages of the population, and the periods of life at which death ensued at particular epochs, when the population could be accurately ascertained. He states as the result of his experience, that in all the authentic bills of mortality he had ever seen, there were more males born than females, but, taking the population above fifteen years, the number of females preponderates. The following results for Glasgow are derived from the census of 1831.

Births—Males, -	3,527	Females,	3,341	excess of males,	186
Males under five years,	15,422	Females,	14,855	excess of males,	567
Males under ten years,	28,549	Females,	27,435	excess of males,	1,114
Males under fifteen years,	39,040	Females,	38,155	excess of males,	885
Males under twenty years,	47,529	Females,	50,411	excess of females,	2,882
Males under thirty years,	62,706	Females,	73,419	excess of females,	10,713
Males—entire population,	93,724	Females,	108,702	excess of females,	14,978
Burials—Males, -	2,701	Females,	2,484	excess of males,	217

Probability of human life in England.—The want of sufficient data for the formation of tables relative to the probability of human life in this country is apparent from a report of a Committee of the House of Commons, (ordered to be printed on 15th August 1833,) on the evidence of persons distinguished by their knowledge in political science, such as George Mann Burrows, Esq. Doctor in Medicine; John Bowring, Esq. M. P. Doctor in Laws; Stacey Grimaldi, Esq. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society; the Rev. W. Hale Hale, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and others, that the public registers in England are so inefficient as to render it impossible to determine the law of mortality among the working-classes of the empire, either generally or locally. Mr John Tilley Wheeler, clerk to the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks, stated, that in London, the returns for the mortality bill are made up in each parish by *two old pauper women*, who are utterly incompetent to give correct information, and frequently receive most fallacious reports; and John Finlaison, Esq. the Government Actuary, stated that no faith whatever could be put in bills of mortality as they are now prepared. In order to procure an approximation of the rate of mortality which prevails among the working-classes of this country, that distinguished political inquirer resorted to the public registers at Ostend in Flanders, where he made an observation on the mortality of that town for a period of twenty-six years, ending in 1832. The result of his investigations was, that in a

population consisting of about 11,000 souls, the rate of mortality was as *one in thirty-six and one-eighth*. Mr Finlaison stated in evidence, that “ he was enabled to determine that Ostend is (notwithstanding the opinion that prevails in England) a very healthy situation, and no doubt is equal to the average of England, at least the only knowledge of the law of mortality, as prevailing among the lower classes in England, on which he was able to depend, is derived from that which he obtained in Flanders.”

Probability of human life in Glasgow.—That Glasgow is a place of average health for statistical purposes, may be inferred from the statement under the head climate. But more particularly the degree of health may be known, and tables formed for ascertaining the probability of human life, from a series of the mortality bills, where the ages of the living, and those of persons who have died, are stated in connection with the population, and a table of longevity for Scotland, which Dr Cleland prepared in 1821, by which it appeared that, on an average of all the counties of Scotland, there was one person eighty years of age, for every $143\frac{9}{100}$ of the population, whilst in the county of Lanark, with a population of 316,790, including 263,046, who live in towns, viz. in Glasgow, 202,426, and in other towns, 60,620, there was one such person for every $169\frac{71}{100}$, showing a degree of health in the population of Glasgow nearly equal to that of the whole of Scotland.

The following results have reference to Glasgow and its suburbs, which partake of a mercantile and manufacturing population, or something between Liverpool and Manchester, but more especially the latter, the town population being 198,518, and the rural, 3908. In 1831, the population was found to be 202,426, the burials 5185, and the rate of mortality consequently $39\frac{4}{100}$. The births being 6868, there is one birth for every $29\frac{4}{100}$ persons. The number of marriages being 1919, there are $3\frac{5}{100}$ births, to each marriage, and one marriage for every $105\frac{4}{100}$ persons, the number of families being 41,965 there are $4\frac{8}{100}$ persons to each family. It is very satisfactory to know that with the same machinery in 1821, the population being 147,043, the burials 3686, the rate of mortality was $39\frac{8}{100}$, or, in other words, as near as may be to the mortality of 1831. By reference to the bills of mortality between the years 1821 and 1831, similar results will be obtained.

Thus it appears that the mortality in England in 1832 was assumed to be one in $36\frac{1}{8}$ derived from data of about 11,000 souls

resident in and belonging to a foreign country, while the mortality in Glasgow in the preceding year was only one in $39\frac{4}{100}$, as ascertained from a population of upwards of 200,000, whose avocations are narrated in the Government census; and as to the principle by which the amount of mortality is ascertained, Joshua Milne, Esq., the celebrated political inquirer, author of a Treatise on Annuities, the Law of Mortality, &c. and Actuary to the Sun Life Assurance Corporation, London, stated as his opinion, in reference to the Glasgow bill, published by Dr Cleland in 1831, having reference to former bills, that “the law of mortality in a large manufacturing town may now be determined, though it could not *heretofore* for want of the necessary data.” It is therefore no small honour to Glasgow that it may fairly claim precedence in whatever relates to the formation of accurate tables for ascertaining the probability of human life in large commercial and manufacturing towns.

Although every one at all conversant with political science would place the utmost confidence in the testimony of Mr Milne,—that testimony has been fully corroborated by the most distinguished political economists in this country, and on the continent: among others, by Mon. Jean Baptiste Say, the Adam Smith of France, Dr Speiker of Berlin, the German Professor Friedlaender, Sir John Sinclair, author of the original Statistical Account of Scotland; the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, &c.*

* As an appendix to the bill of mortality, we have thought it right to give an abstract of a statement which was drawn up for the Board of Health respecting cholera.

That dreadful epidemic, cholera morbus, showed itself in this city on the 12th February 1832, and continued to 11th November. During that period there were 6208 cases, 3203 recoveries, and 3005 deaths, viz. males, 1289; females 1716; of whom, under 20 years of age, 368; 20 years and under 70, 2365; 70 years and under 90, 272.

It was found that there had been three eruptions of cholera marked by the reduced number of cases happening about the 3d of June, the 16th September, and the 11th November. Each eruption had a period of increase. In the first eruption, persons poorly fed, of irregular habits, and dwelling in the crowded ill-aired parts of the city, were chiefly affected. The second eruption was more severe, the attacks were more scattered over the town, and many healthy persons, and in easy circumstances, fell victims to the disease. The last eruption was milder than the second, but still surpassing the first, both in the number of cases and in the healthy and good condition of many of the sufferers.

The total number of cases, 6208, is one for about every $32\frac{1}{2}$ of the population.

The total number of deaths, 3005, is one for about every $67\frac{1}{2}$ of the population.

The progress of the disease was such as to have seized one victim for about every *six*, and to have occasioned one death for about every *thirteen* families.

It became desirable, in a medical and statistical point of view, to ascertain the number of burials during the existence of the cholera, namely, from 12th February to 11th November 1832, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year. The following was the result:

III.—POPULATION.

There is no enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow that can be relied on before the year 1610; but there are grounds for supposing, that about the time of the Reformation, in 1560, the population amounted to 4500.

In 1610, the Episcopal mode of government having been resumed in the church, Archbishop Spottiswood directed the population of the city to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7644.

In 1660, at the restoration of Charles II., the population amounted to 14,678.

In 1688, at the Revolution, the population had decreased to 11,948. The civil wars are assigned as the cause of the decrease, and it is a curious historical fact, that the number fell off immediately after the restoration of Charles II., and that it required more than half a century to make up the defalcation.

In 1708, immediately after the union with England, the population amounted to 12,766. This enumeration was made by direction of the magistrates, to mark the falling off which they expected.

In 1712, the population amounted to 13,832. This was made by order of the Convention of Royal Burghs, directing each of the burghs to make a return of its population on oath.

In 1740, the population was ascertained by the magistrates to be 17,034.

In 1755, the population had increased to 23,546, but this enumeration included persons living in houses which had been built adjoining to, but without the royalty. At that period, the magistrates directed returns to be made for the Rev. Dr Webster, then preparing his scheme for the Ministers' Widows' Fund.

In 1763, the population amounted to 28,300. This enumeration was drawn up by Mr John Woodburn, the city surveyor.

Burials from 12th February to 11th November 1832, including persons who died of cholera,	8124
Deduct those who died of cholera, and were buried in the burying-grounds in the city and suburbs, including 161 persons who died beyond the boundary of the population district,	3166

Burials from 12th February to 11th November 1831,	4958
	4862

Increase of burials during the above period, after deducting deaths by cholera, 96

It was very fortunate, in a statistical point of view, that the pestilence did not visit this city when the Government census was taken, otherwise the data for ten years would have been rendered more indistinct and less suitable for the formation of tables for exhibiting the probability of human life in large towns. The paper, of which the preceding is an abstract, was prepared by James Cleland, LL. D. Member of the Board of Health, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lanark, and by James Corkindale, M. D., LL. B., Medical Secretary to the Board of Health.

In 1780, the population had increased to 42,832; but in this enumeration the whole of the suburbs were for the first time included.

In 1785, soon after the termination of the American war, the magistrates directed the population to be ascertained; it then amounted to 45,889.

In 1791, the population was ascertained for Sir John Sinclair's national statistical work. At that time, it amounted to 66,578, including 4633, being part of the suburbs which had been omitted in the return.

Prior to 1801, the general results only of the different enumerations were preserved, but in that year a census of the inhabitants of Great Britain was taken, for the first time, by order of Government, when the population amounted to—males, 35,007; females, 42,378; total, 77,385. But in this enumeration, a part of the connected suburbs, the population of which amounted to 6384, had been omitted, and which, added to the above, made the actual population of Glasgow at that time 83,769.

In 1811, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which the population of Glasgow was as follows:—males, 45,275; females, 55,474; total, 100,749. But, in like manner, a part of the connected suburbs, the population of which amounted to 9711, had not been included in this enumeration, and which, added to the Government table, made the population of the city at that period 110,460.

In 1819, Dr Cleland, under the sanction of the public bodies, drew up the first classified enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow, according to which, the population amounted to—males, 68,994; females, 78,203; total, 147,197.

In 1821, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, when the population of Glasgow was—males, 68,119; females, 78,924; total, 147,043.

In 1831, there was a fourth enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which, the population of Glasgow was—males, 93,724; females, 108,702; total, 202,426.

IV.—COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Glasgow is advantageously situated for commercial pursuits. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal, and by various rail-roads, and connected on the one hand with the

Atlantic by the Clyde, and on the other with the North Sea and the German Ocean, by the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the river Forth, it possesses facilities peculiarly favourable for trade. Notwithstanding these local advantages, Glasgow was not remarkable for trade until a considerable time after the union with England. Its importance in a commercial point of view may be greatly attributed to the improvements on the Clyde, and to the enterprising spirit of its merchants and manufacturers during the last seventy years. In 1420, a Mr Elphinstone is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market; and Principal Baillie mentions that this trade had greatly increased between the years 1630 and 1664. As an encouragement to trade, then in its infancy, an act was passed, in which it was stipulated that the whole materials used in particular manufactures should be exempt from duty; and in the same Parliament it was enacted, for the better encouragement of soap manufacturers, that oil, potashes, and other materials for making soap, should be exempt from duty. On 31st of January 1638, "Robert Fleyming and his partners made offer to the town-council, to set up a manufactory in the city, wherein a number of the poorer sort of the people may be employed, provided they met with sufficient countenance. On considering which offer, the council resolved, in consideration of the great good, utility, and profit, which will redound to the city, to give the said company a lease of their great lodging and back yard in the Drygate, excepting the two front vaults, *free of rent*, for the space of seventeen years. On 8th May thereafter, the convener of the trades reported, that the freemen weavers were afraid that the erecting of the manufactory would prove hurtful to them. On which, Patrick Bell, one of the partners, agreed that the company should not employ any unfree weavers of the town."

Printing.—Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow by George Anderson in the year 1638; and one of the first works printed by him was an account of the General Assembly, which met there the same year. Anderson came to Glasgow in consequence of an invitation from the magistrates. It appears from the records of the town-council, 4th January 1640, that the treasurer was directed to pay him 100 pounds, in satisfaction of his expenses "in transporting his gear to this burgh," and in full of his bygone salaries from Whitsunday 1638 till Martinmas 1639. It also appears from the records of the council, 10th June 1663, that Anderson was succeeded by his son, Andrew, as ordinary printer to the town and

College, on condition of his "services as well, and his prices being as easy as others." Andrew, who had been a printer in Edinburgh, not finding matters to his mind here, returned to Edinburgh, and in 1671 he was made King's printer for Scotland. Anderson was succeeded in Glasgow by Robert Saunders, who styled himself printer to the city, and who was for many years the only printer in the west of Scotland. But his predecessor, now the royal typographer, came to Glasgow, and by threats and promises prevailed on Saunders' workmen to desert him in the midst of an impression of the New Testament. This oppressive conduct brought the matter before the privy-council, which decided in December 1671, that Saunders should be allowed to finish his book, and that any printer in Scotland had an equal right with his Majesty's to print the New Testament and Psalm Book in the letter commonly called English Roman. Saunders died about 1696, leaving his printing establishment to his son Robert, better known by the designation "of Auldhouse,"—a property purchased from a younger branch of the family of Maxwell of Polloc. A few of the works first printed by him were tolerably executed; but his latter productions are extremely paltry and inaccurate. Printing was now, and for some years afterwards, in the lowest state in Scotland. The exorbitancy of the royal grant to Anderson had produced the worst effects. No person appears to have been employed for the sole purpose of correcting the press; and the low wages given to pressmen, with the badness of the machines themselves, also tended to retard the improvement.

The University, in the meantime, was not wanting in efforts to improve the printing in Glasgow. A paper, entitled "Proposals for erecting a bookseller's shop, and a printing-press in the University of Glasgow," appears to have been presented to the faculty in 1713, in which it is mentioned, that they were "obliged to go to Edinburgh in order to get one sheet right printed." During the same year, Thomas Harvie, a student of divinity, engaged to furnish one or more printing-presses, and in the course of four years to furnish founts and other materials for printing Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, on condition that he should be declared University printer and bookseller for forty years, "with all the privileges and immunities which the University hath, or shall have hereafter, to bestow on their printer and bookseller." Although these terms were probably not ultimately accepted, they seem at least to have been under frequent consideration; and the sketch of a contract

with Harvie is preserved among the University papers. Two years afterwards, "Donald Govane, younger, merchant in Glasgow, and printer," was appointed to the same office for seven years, but his name appears at few books.

James Duncan, who printed M'Ure's History of Glasgow, continued to print here till about the year 1750. Robert Urie and Company were printers in the Gallowgate in 1740; and, during the following year, executed several works for Robert Faulls, (improperly termed Fowlis.) Urie is entitled to the credit of adding to the respectability of the Glasgow press. Amongst the finest specimens of his work, are his editions of the Greek New Testament, and of the Spectator. But the art of printing was carried to great perfection by the Messrs Faulls, who introduced into Glasgow a style of printing which, for beauty and correctness, has never been surpassed in any country. A brief account of these distinguished persons cannot fail to be interesting.

Robert Faulls, the eldest son of Andrew Faulls, maltster, was born in or near Glasgow, on the 20th of April 1707, and his brother Andrew on the 22d of November 1712. Robert was sent at an early period as an apprentice to a barber, and seems to have practised the art of shaving for some time on his own account. While in this situation, Dr Francis Hutcheson, then Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, discovered in him the talent which was afterwards cultivated with so much success, encouraged his desire of knowledge, and suggested to him the idea of becoming a bookseller and printer. Although Robert Faulls did not receive a complete University education, he continued to attend for several years the lectures of his patron; but Andrew received a more regular education, and for some years taught the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Having thus acquired a pretty accurate knowledge of books, Robert began business in Glasgow as a bookseller in 1741, and in the following year the first production of his press appeared. He was assisted in the correction of his press by George Rosse, then Professor of Humanity in the University, and by James Moor, at that time a tutor about the college, and afterwards Professor of Greek. To these advantages may be added the appointment, on 31st March 1743, of the elder brother as printer to the University. In the same year he produced *Demetrius Phalerius de Elocutione*, apparently the first Greek book printed in Glasgow, though George Anderson's printing-house had been nearly a century before supplied with Greek and Hebrew types. In 1744,

appeared the celebrated edition of Horace, the proof sheets of which, it is well known, were hung up in the college, and a reward offered to any one who should discover an inaccuracy. By the year 1746, Faulls had printed eighteen different classics, besides Dr Hutcheson's class-book in English and Latin; and Homer with the Philippias of Demosthenes, were advertised as in the press. The Homer appeared in the following year, both in a quarto and in an octavo form. The first of these is a very beautiful book, and more correct than the other, which was printed after Dr Clarke's edition. The success which had attended the efforts of the Faullses as printers, induced the elder brother to extend the sphere of his usefulness. After being four times abroad, he sent home to his brother a painter, an engraver, and a copperplate printer, whom he had engaged in his service, and returned to Scotland in 1753, and soon afterwards instituted an academy in Glasgow for painting, engraving, moulding, modelling, and drawing. The University allowed him the use of a large hall for exhibiting his pictures, and several other rooms for his students; and three Glasgow merchants afterwards became partners in the undertaking. The students, according to the proposed plan, after having given proofs of genius at home, were to be sent abroad at the expense of the academy. But the scheme, which was somewhat romantic, did not succeed, and was attended with considerable loss to all concerned. In Faull's own words, "there seemed to be a pretty general emulation, who should run it most down."

Letter-press printing has been carried on of late years to such an extent that it could not be accomplished without the aid of steam. Printing-machines were invented by Mr Nicholson, editor of the Philosophical Journal, about the year 1790, but they were first constructed, and put in operation, if not invented anew, by a German named König about twenty to thirty years ago, and set agoing in the printing of the London Times newspaper on 28th November 1814, steam being the propelling power. The machines may be said to consist of two kinds,—those which print only one side of a sheet of paper at a time, for newspaper work,—and those which print both sides of the sheet, and are adapted for book work. Messrs Ballantyne and Company of Edinburgh were the first in Scotland who printed by steam. In 1829 or 1830, they fitted up a steam-press for printing Blackwood's Magazine, and the Waverley Novels. Soon after this, the Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow Advertiser was printed by steam, then the Edinburgh

Weekly Chronicle, Chambers' Journal, and the Farmers' Magazine. In 1831, the Aberdeen Journal was printed in this way; and in 1834, Mr Edward Khull, printer to the University, fitted up a steam-press for printing the Church of Scotland Magazine in this city.

A copartnery for carrying on the whale fishery and making soap was entered into in this city on the 15th of September 1674. Mr George Maxwell of Polloc, (created a baronet in 1682,) Provost William Anderson, and James Colquhoun, one of the bailies of the city, were among the original partners. The company employed five ships; and the Providence, built at Belfast, was sailed by Mr John Anderson, one of the partners. The company had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber and curing fish. An advertisement appeared from them in the Glasgow Courant on the 11th of November 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper in the west of Scotland. It was in the following words:—"Any one who wants good black or speckled soap may be served by Robert Luke, manager of the soaparie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates." The soaparie was at the head of Candle-riggs Street, now the Commercial Buildings.

The manufacture of ropes was commenced on the 17th of March 1696. Mr William Crawford of Jordanhill, and Mr James Corbet of Kenmure, were among the first partners. In 1698, an act of Parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or east seas; and, in return, the company were to advance a capital of L. 40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work. It is probable that the company's first premises had gone into decay, as the buildings of what was afterwards known by the name of the Glasgow Rope-work Company, reaching between Stockwell Street and Jamaica Street, were not erected till the autumn of 1766.

With regard to sugar-houses, although the colonies were not laid open to the Scotch until the Union, it appears that there were sugar-houses in Glasgow long before that period; for, in an action which the Crown brought against the sugar bakers in Glasgow and Leith, it was urged that they had not only enjoyed the exemption from the duties and customs on the import of materials for a great number of years, but also the duties of excise upon the spirits and other commodities manufactured by them. At length, in 1715, a process was raised against them for the bygone excise duties; and,

in 1719, the Court of Exchequer found them liable in the sum of L. 40,000 Sterling. As the trade could not pay any such sum, a compromise was suggested, and a clause added to an act of Parliament, authorizing the treasury to treat with them; and, by another act, the sugar manufacturers were acquitted of the L. 40,000 on relinquishing their right of exemption from duties and customs. The statute is general, and seems to subject all other privileged parties to the general custom and excise of the nation. The only parties in Scotland at that time exempt from the importation duties were the Glasgow and Leith sugar companies, the Glasgow soap-work, the rope-work companies, and a pin manufactory; the three last made a claim as a compensation for the surrender of their private rights, which does not seem to have been attended to. The buildings of Stockwell Place are now erected on the site of the sugar-house.

The tanning of leather seems to have been carried on in Glasgow from an early period. The Glasgow Tan-work Company, whose extensive premises were at the head of the Gallowgate, commenced soon after the Union. There seems to have been three sets of partners in this great undertaking. In 1780, the names of Provost John Bowman; Mr Alexander Speirs, of Elderslie; Mr John Campbell, of Clathic; Mr Robert Bogle, of Daldowie; Mr Robert Marshall, and others, appear among its partners.

The brewing business, like the tanning, seems to have been carried on with great spirit. Soon after the Union, Mr Crawford of Milton erected an extensive brewery at Grahamston, afterwards the property of Mr Robert Cowan. The brewing trade was carried on extensively here at an early period by the Anderston Brewery Company, and latterly by Messrs Blackstock, Baird, Struthers, Buchanan, Hunter, &c.

Previously to the Union, the foreign trade of Glasgow was chiefly confined to Holland and France. The union of the kingdoms, which took place in 1707, having opened the colonies to the Scotch, the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and having engaged extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their city a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers-general of France received their supplies of that article. In 1721, a remonstrance was preferred to the Lords of the Treasury, charging the Glasgow merchants with fraud. After having heard parties, and considered the representation, their Lordships dismissed the complaint "as ground-

less, and proceeding from a spirit of envy, not from a regard to the interest of trade or the King's revenue." To such an extent was this branch of commerce carried on in Glasgow, that for several years previously to 1770, the annual import of tobacco into the Clyde was from 35,000 to 45,000 hogsheads. In 1771, 49,016 hogsheads were imported. As the Glasgow merchants were enabled to undersell, and did undersell, those of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, jealousies arose which ended in litigation. As the tobacco trade was suspended in 1783, at the breaking out of the war with America, the merchants of Glasgow engaged their capital in other pursuits.

Some attempts having been made to open a connection with the West Indies, the imports from that quarter into the Clyde in 1775 were as follow: Sugar, 4621 hogsheads, and 691 tierces; rum, 1154 puncheons, and 193 hogsheads; cotton, 503 bags. The following excerpt of imports into the Clyde, from the custom-house books, shows the great increase of this trade. In the year ending the 5th of January 1815, immediately preceding the battle of Waterloo, there were imported, sugar, 540,198 cwts. 2 quarters, and 25 lbs.; rum, 1,251,092 gallons; cotton-wool, 6,530,177 lbs. The import duties of these and other articles amounted to L. 563,058, 2s. 6d., and the produce was imported in 448 ships, carrying 79,219 tons, and employing 4868 men in navigating them. These imports are, exclusive of grain, hemp, tallow, &c. from the Baltic, through the Great Canal. The exports during the same period to America, the West Indies, and Europe, amounted to L. 4,016,181, 12s. 2½d., and 592 ships, 94,350 tonnage, and 6476 men, were employed in this traffic.

In 1718, the art of type-making was introduced by James Duncan. The types used by him are evidently of his own making, being rudely cut, and badly proportioned. He deserves credit, however, for the attempt, and his letters are little inferior to those used by the other Scottish printers of that period. In M'Ure's History of Glasgow, he is styled "printer to the city."

In 1740, the art was brought to great perfection by Mr Alexander Wilson, afterward Professor of Astronomy in this University, and by his friend Mr John Baine. They first settled at St Andrews, the place of their nativity, but soon after removed to Camlachie, a suburb of this city, where they carried on business till the partnership was dissolved on Mr Baine's going to Dublin, where he remained but a short time. The professor removed to Glas-

gow, and lived to see his foundery become the most extensive and the most celebrated of any in Europe. At his death, the business was carried on by his son, and continued by the family on a very extensive scale for a number of years. As a considerable part of their types went to London and Edinburgh, and as other type-makers had commenced business here, the Messrs Wilsons, in 1834, removed their business from this city, one part of it to London, and the other to Edinburgh; Alexander conducting the London department, and Patrick the Edinburgh.

Although the origin of stereotyping is uncertain, it is evident that it was not invented by the French. If it be a modern invention, or there be any question as to the country in which it was first used, the Scots are entitled to the preference; for there certainly was an instance of the art having been used in Edinburgh many years before the earliest date at which it is said, or is even supposed to have been used in France. And in evidence of this, reference is made to the original stereotyped page of Sallust, with the plate and matrix, as well as a copy of the book, in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. Mr Andrew Duncan introduced stereotyping into this city in 1818; and since that period, Messrs Hutchison and Brookman, Edward Khull, Blackie and Son, and Fullerton and Company, carry on the business of stereotyping to a very great extent.

Steam Engines as applicable to Manufactures.—As the great improvement on the steam-engine was made in Glasgow, a brief account of that mighty engine may not be improper here. The steam-engine was invented in the reign of Charles II. by the Marquis of Worcester, who, in the year 1663, published a book entitled *A Century of Inventions*. But as the Marquis, though notable as a theoretical projector, knew little of practical detail, Captain Savary took up the subject, and published a book in 1696, entitled *The Miner's Friend*, where he described the principles of his improvement, for which he obtained a patent. About this time, M. Papin, a Frenchman, came to England, and becoming familiar with the elastic power of steam, on his return home he was employed by Charles, Landgrave of Hesse, to raise water by a machine which he constructed; and from this, his countrymen affected to consider him as the inventor of the steam-engine. In 1707, he published an account of his inventions. Not long after this, Mr Amonton contrived a machine which he called a fire-wheel. It consisted of a number of buckets placed in the circumference of

the wheel, and communicating with each other by very circuitous passages. One part of the circumference was exposed to the heat of a furnace, and another to a stream or cistern of cold water. At the death of Amonton, M. Dessandes, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, presented to the academy a project of a steam-wheel, where the impulsive force of the vapours was impelled; but it met with little encouragement. In the meantime, the English engineers had so much improved Savary's invention, that it supplanted all others. Mr Newcomen, a blacksmith at Dartmouth in Devonshire, observing that Savary's engine could not lift water from deep mines, set his genius to work, and made great improvements on it. Savary's engine raised water by the force of steam; but, in Newcomen's contrivance, this was done by the pressure of the atmosphere, and steam was employed merely as the most expeditious method of producing a vacuum. This engine was first offered to the public in 1705, but its imperfections were not removed till 1717, when Mr Beighton brought it into its present form.

The greatest improvement on the steam-engine was, however, reserved for Mr James Watt, who was born at Greenock on the 19th of January 1736. When Mr Watt had completed his education in Greenock and Glasgow, he went to London in 1754, and returned in 1757, and in a short time he was appointed philosophical instrument-maker to the university. This circumstance laid the foundation of an intimacy with Drs Adam Smith, Black, and Dick, Mr Anderson, Mr Robison, and other distinguished persons connected with the university. In contemplating the principles of a small working model of Newcomen's steam-engine, which Professor Anderson sent him to repair, Mr Watt thought it capable of improvement; and having procured an apartment in Delftfield, he shut himself up along with his apprentice, Mr John Gardner, afterwards a philosophical instrument-maker in this city, and it was in this place that the foundation of the great improvement on the steam-engine was laid.* In 1769, Mr Watt, on the recommendation of Dr Black, formed a connection with Dr Roebuck of Carron

* When Jean Baptiste Say, the celebrated French philosopher, visited Glasgow several years ago, he sat down in the class-room chair which had been used by Dr Adam Smith, and after a short prayer, said, with great fervour, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace." In August 1834, when the no less celebrated M. Arago, Perpetual Secretary to the French Institute, visited this University, accompanied by Principal Macfarlan, Professor MacGill, Professor Meikleham, and Dr Cleland, he requested to see the small model of Newcomen's steam-engine, which directed Mr Watt's mind to his great improvements. On the engine being shown him, he expressed great delight, and considered it as a relic of great value.

Iron-works, when he left Glasgow for Kinneil House, near these works, where he constructed a small steam-engine. The cylinder was of block-tin, eighteen inches diameter. The first experiment, which was made at a coal mine, succeeded to admiration; indeed his success was so great, that he procured a patent "for saving steam and fuel in fire-engines." Dr Roebuck's affairs becoming embarrassed in 1775, Mr Watt formed a connection with Mr Boulton of Soho, Birmingham, where they had the exclusive privilege of making steam-engines for a period of *twenty-five years*.

On the expiration of the exclusive privilege, the engineers of this city commenced making steam-engines; and to such an extent is this business carried on here for every part of the country, that there are now fourteen firms who make steam-engines or mill machinery. Some of the works are more like national than private undertakings. Three houses alone employ upwards of 1000 persons in this important branch of trade.

It appears from Dr Cleland's folio statistical work, that in 1831 there were in Glasgow and its suburbs thirty-one different kinds of manufactures where steam-engines are used, and that in these, and in collieries, quarries, and steam-boats, there were 355 steam-engines = 7366 horse power; average power of engines rather more than twenty horses each. The increase of engines in four years may be taken at about 10 per cent.

The Cotton Trade.—The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued to be the staple manufacture till they were succeeded by muslins. The following is a brief account of that important event:

About the year 1730, the late Mr J. Wyatt of Birmingham first conceived the project of spinning cotton yarn by machinery. The wool had to be carded in the common way, and was pressed between two cylinders, whence the bobbin drew it by means of the twist. In 1741 or 1742, the first mill for spinning cotton was erected in Birmingham; it was turned by two asses walking round an axis, and ten girls were employed in attending the work. A work upon a larger scale on a stream of water was soon after this established at Northampton under the direction of Mr Yeoman; but nothing new had occurred in weaving till 1750, when Mr John Kay, a weaver in Bury, invented the fly shuttles. In 1760, Mr James Hargreave, a weaver at Stanhill, near Church in Lanca-

shire, adapted the stock cards used in the woollen manufacture, to the carding of cotton, and greatly improved them. By their means, a person was able to do double the work, and with more ease than by hand-carding. This contrivance was soon succeeded by the cylinder carding-machine. It has not been ascertained who was the inventor of this valuable machine, but it is known, that the grandfather of Sir Robert Peel, late first Lord of the Treasury, was among the first who used it. In 1767, Mr Hargreave invented the spinning jenny. This machine, although of limited powers, when compared with the beautiful inventions which succeeded it, must be considered as the first and leading step in that progress of discovery, which carried improvement into every branch of the manufacture, changing as it proceeds, the nature and character of the means of production, by substituting mechanical operation for human labour. The progress of invention after this was rapid. Hargreave in the meantime had removed to Nottingham, where he erected a small spinning work, and soon afterwards died in great poverty. The jenny having in a short time put an end to the spinning of cotton by the common wheel, the whole wefts used in the manufacture continued to be spun upon that machine, until the invention of the mule jenny, by which in its turn it was superseded. It would appear, that whilst Hargreave was producing the common jenny, Mr (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright, was employed in contriving that wonderful piece of mechanism, the spinning-frame, which, when put in motion, performs of itself the whole process of spinning, leaving to man only the office of supplying the material, and of joining or piecing the thread.*

In 1769, Mr Arkwright obtained his patent for spinning with rollers, and he erected his first mill at Nottingham, which he worked by horse power. But this mode of giving motion to the machinery being expensive, he built another mill at Cromford in Derbyshire, in 1771, to which motion was given by water. Water-twist received its name from the circumstance of the machinery from which it is obtained, having for a long time after its invention been generally put in motion by water. The only improvement or even alteration yet made on Sir Richard's contrivance, the spinning-frame, is the machine invented several years ago, called the throstle. Instead of four or six spindles being coupled together,

* Those who desire a more minute account of the early history of the cotton trade, are referred to a valuable and elaborate work on that subject, by Mr John Kennedy of Manchester.

forming what is called a head, with a separate movement by a pulley and drum, as is the case in the frame, the whole rollers and spindles on both sides of the throstle are connected together, and turned by bands from a tin cylinder lying horizontally under the machine, but its chief merit consists in the simplification of the apparatus, which renders the movement lighter. Besides this, the throstle can with more ease and at less expense than the frame be altered to spin the different grists of yarn.

In the year 1775, Mr Samuel Crompton, of Bolton, completed his invention of the mule jenny, so called from its being in its structure and operation a compound of the spinning-frame, and of Hargreave's jenny. The mule was originally worked by the spinner's hand, but in the year 1792, Mr William Kelly of Glasgow, at that time manager of the Lanark mills, obtained a patent for moving it by machinery; and although the undisputed inventor of the process, he allowed every one freely to avail himself of its advantages. A great object expected to be obtained by this improvement was, that, instead of employing men as spinners, which was indispensable when the machine was to be worked by the hand, children would be able to perform every office required. To give the means of accomplishing this, Mr Kelly's machinery was contrived so as to move every part of the mule, even to the returning of the carriage into its place, after the draught was finished. But after a short trial of this mode of spinning it was discovered that a greater amount of produce might be obtained, and at a cheaper rate, by taking back the men as spinners, and employing them to return the carriage as formerly, whilst the machine performed the other operations. In this way one man might spin two mules, the carriage of the one moving out during the time the spinner was engaged in returning the other. The process of mule-spinning continued to be conducted upon this plan until lately, when several proprietors of large cotton works restored that part of Mr Kelly's machinery which returns the carriage into its place after the draught is completed.

During the time that the machines for the different processes of cotton spinning were advancing towards perfection, Mr James Watt had applied his admirable improvements on the steam-engine to give motion to mill-work in general. His inventions for this end, besides the ingenuity and beauty of contrivance which they possess, have had an influence upon the circumstances of this country, and of mankind, far more important than that produced by any other mechanical discovery.

The foregoing application merely assisted the spinner in pushing in the carriage. To meet the more nice and difficult operations of winding the thread upon the spindle, and forming it into the proper shape of a cop, still devolved upon the spinner, and required persons of superior skill and dexterity. The wages of that class of workmen have been maintained at a higher range than in the generality of manufacturing employments. This high rate of wages has led to the contrivance of many expedients to lessen the cost of production in this process of the manufacture. About the year 1795, Mr Archibald Buchanan of Catrine, now one of the oldest practical spinners in Britain, and one of the earliest pupils of Arkwright, became connected with Messrs James Finlay and Company, of Glasgow, and engaged in refitting their works at Ballindalloch in Stirlingshire. Having constructed very light mule jennies, he dispensed altogether with the employment of men as spinners, and trained young women to the work. These he found more easily directed than the men, more steady in attendance to their work, and more cleanly and tidy in the keeping of their machines, and contented with much smaller wages. That work has ever since been wrought by women, and they have always been remarkable for their stout healthy appearance, as well as for good looks, and extreme neatness of dress. Mr Buchanan having, in 1802, removed to the Catrine works, in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, then purchased by James Finlay and Company, carried some female spinners with him, and there introduced most successfully the same system as at Ballindalloch. This system has from time to time been partially adopted at other works in Scotland and England; but men are still most generally employed.

The men having formed a union for the protection of their trade, as they supposed, have from time to time annoyed their employers with vexatious interferences and restrictions, which have induced a great desire on the part of the masters to be able to dispense with their employment; and this has led to several attempts to invent a set of mechanism to perform all the operations hitherto performed by men or women, thereby forming a self-acting mule. Mr William Kelly was the first to patent a machine of this description in the year 1792, as has already been stated. About the same time, Mr Archibald Buchanan of Catrine Works, then at Deanston Works, in Perthshire, made an attempt to perfect a self-acting mule, but was not at that time successful. The next attempt was made by Mr Eaton of Derby, who took out a patent in 1815, and fitted up

a flat of his mills in Manchester soon after. The mechanism being complicated, no practical spinners ventured to give the machine a trial.

In 1825, M. de Jonge, an ingenious French gentleman, who has been long resident in this country, contrived a machine of more simple construction, for which he obtained a patent. This he had in operation at Warrington in Lancashire, and in Yorkshire; but they have never made farther progress. The spinners of Manchester and neighbourhood having been much annoyed by the union of their spinners, applied to Messrs Sharp, Roberts, and Company, celebrated machine-makers, to allow their Mr Roberts, a man of great ingenuity, and of much skill and taste in mechanism, to endeavour to perfect a self-acting mule. This Mr Roberts undertook; and having devoted himself to the pursuit, succeeded, after several years of experiment, and at the expense of a large sum of money, (upwards, it is said, of L. 10,000,) in producing a machine which has been found to work well in the spinning of yarn, not exceeding forty hanks in the pound. In the construction of this machine there is a display of great ingenuity, skill, and taste, and it has been adopted to some extent by several extensive spinners. Still, however, there are objections to these machines, on account of the complexity and expense of the mechanism; and from the peculiar style of the movements, the machine is still liable to breakage, and to considerable tear and wear. About the year 1826, Mr Buchanan having to renew the mules at Catrine Works, resolved to attempt again a self-actor; and with some suggestions from his nephew, Mr James Smith of Deanston Works, and with much ingenuity and perseverance on his own part, he succeeded in contriving an effective machine. He has had his whole work in operation on this plan for six years past, and under his peculiar good management, the machines perform very well in low numbers. In 1820, Mr James Smith of Deanston Works had contrived and constructed the mechanism of a self-acting mule; but his attention having been required to other more extensive and important operations, he laid it aside, it is believed, without trial. In 1833, Mr Smith seeing the desire that existed for a simple and efficient self-acting mule, and more especially such as could be applied to the mules of various constructions at present in general use in the trade, set about contriving one; and, having made some progress, he came to hear of a very simple contrivance for facilitating the process of backing off (one of the most difficult to ac-

comply in a self-actor,) by John Robertson, an operative spinner, and foreman to Mr James Orr of Crofthead Mill, in Renfrewshire. Robertson, through Mr Orr, obtained a patent for his invention, which consisted of other movements, rendering the mule completely self-acting. Mr Smith, struck with the simplicity and efficacy of his backing-off movement, which consists in stripping the coils from the spindles, entered into an arrangement with Mr Orr and Robertson, and having united the mechanism of his own patent with that of Robertson and Orr, they have now brought out a machine, which is considered to be more simple and effective, and more generally applicable to all mules, than any other yet brought before the trade, and it is believed it will soon be generally adopted.

The adoption of the self-acting mules will bring the business of spinning much more under the control of the master, and will aid much in enabling the spinners of Britain to maintain a successful competition against the cheap labour of other countries, who have less capital and less facilities for obtaining these improved machines, and less skill for their management, if obtained.

About six years ago, Mr Smith of Deanston Works, invented a very simple throstle for spinning water-twist yarn, in the form of a cop, intended to facilitate the manufacture of water-twist shirting. This machine works well, and the tension of the thread in spinning is maintained by the action of two fanner's slades or wings attached to the stem of a spindle, similar to a mule spindle, and on which the cop is built; and which, from the uniform and soft resistance of the air, gives a never-varying tension. But the most wonderful improvement in water-spinning was brought to this country from the United States in 1831, by Mr Alexander Carrick, a native of Glasgow, who then obtained a patent for the invention. The inventor, a mechanic of the name of Danforth, came with the machine to this country, and it has now obtained his name, being denominated the *Danforth Throstle*. This throstle has no flies. The twisting part consists of a dead or fast spindle, on which a socket of about five inches long is fitted to revolve, and on this the bobbin for receiving the thread being spun is placed. On the top of the spindle is placed a hollow cap of one and a-half to two inches diameter, which covers the bobbin; and the thread, passing from the roller to the bobbin, is revolved by the motion of the socket and bobbin round the outer surface of this cap; but the centrifugal force of the thread causes it to fly out from the cap,

and the only point of contact is round the edge of the mouth of the cap, when the thread passes to the bobbin. From this, and the resistance of the air to the movement of the thread, the tension is derived, and is light and uniform. The spindle of the common throstle cannot be driven to advantage above 4000 or 5000 revolutions in a minute, whilst the Danforth socket may be run with advantage at 8000 or 9000. This machine has been slowly getting into use, and suits to spin twist from tens to forties. The yarn has a medium character, betwixt water-twist and mule-twist. The power required to turn this machine is great, and the tear and wear of the machine considerable. Another American throstle (which, however, was invented in Scotland thirty years ago,) was introduced about four years ago, by Mr Montgomerie of Johnston. It consists of a long central spindle, embraced by a double-necked flur, and is said to work well, building the yarn in the form of a cop, or on a bobbin, as may be required. Several are at work about Glasgow. By these and other improvements in the various processes of cotton spinning, as much yarn can now be spun for 5s. of wages as cost L. 1 twenty-five years ago. *

In the year 1797, a new machine for cleaning cotton was invented by Mr Neil Snodgrass, now of Glasgow, and first used at Johnston, near Paisley, by Messrs Houston and Company. It is called a skutching or blowing machine. Its merits were not sufficiently known till 1808 or 1809, when it was introduced into Manchester. About that period it received some improvements from Mr Arkwright, and Mr Strutt, who applied a fanner to create a strong draft of air passing through a revolving wire sieve, whereby the dust and small flur separated from the cotton by the blows of the skutcher is carried off, and thrown into a chamber, where it is deposited, or into the open air out of doors; whilst the opened cotton is stopped by the sieve, and, arranging into a fleecy form of uniform thickness, passes by the revolution of the sieve to a roller, when it is wound up, to be carried to the carding-engine.

The most complete arrangement of this machine was made by

* In November 1831, Dr Cleland ascertained, that in 44 mills in Lanarkshire, for spinning cotton, there were 1344 spinners, 640,188 spindles, viz. 591,288 mules, and 48,900 throstles.

On 21st July 1834, the total number of persons employed in the cotton, woollen, flax, and silk mills in Scotland, was 46,825, of whom 13,721 (3799 males, and 9992 females) are between the ages of 13 and 18, and 6228 (2552 males, and 3676 females,) are under 13 years of age. There are few under 11. Their number, as stated in the returns, amounts to 1143; but that is not to be taken as the number now in the mills, some mill owners having discharged all under 11.—*Factory Report*, p. 7.

Mr Buchanan of Catrine Works in 1817, whereby the whole processes of opening, cleaning, and lapping the cotton are performed at once by a series of four skutchers, each with a sieve. The rooms in which these machines work are as free of dust as a drawing-room; and this process, at one time the most disagreeable and unwholesome, is now quite the reverse; besides, the cotton being completely freed of the dust and flur, is more cleanly in all succeeding processes, much to the comfort of the workers, and the benefit of the work.

Little improvement was made in the carding-engine for many years. About 1812, however, a system of completing the carding process in one machine was introduced, and is now pretty generally adopted for numbers under fifties, and in some cases as high as eighties. In 1815, Mr Smith of Deanston Works, constructed a carding-engine, having the flats or tops moveable on hinges, and applied an apparatus for turning and cleaning the tops, which was the first self-topping engine; and with him the idea had originated. Two years after, Mr Buchanan arranged a more perfect machine, and had it adopted in all his water-twist mills. Some years after, he farther improved this apparatus, and obtained a patent. In 1829, Mr Smith again improved the topping apparatus, by substituting a chain of successive tops, and had them made of tin plate, to avoid warping. This improvement, together with a neat and effective arrangement of cylinders, forming a compact single engine, he completed in 1833, and obtained a patent.

These engines occupy about half the space of the Oldham engine much used in England, make more perfect work, and will turn off nearly two pounds per inch of wire per day, for numbers from thirties to forties.

Some of the movements are extremely striking and beautiful. This machine gives promise of many advantages to the trade.

In the roving process some recent improvements have been introduced. About ten years ago, Mr Henry Houldsworth Junior of Glasgow, now of Manchester, contrived a beautiful differential motion for the winding in of the rovings on the spindle and fly machine, and obtained a patent. This improvement has got much into use. About the same time a very peculiar mode of roving was introduced from America, by the late Mr James Dunlop, and which was afterwards improved, and patented by Mr Dyer of Manchester. This machine is called the tube-machine, and has got much into use for the lower numbers of yarns. The rove coming

from the drawing rollers, passes through a tube revolving at the rate of 5000 turns per minute, whereby a hard twist is thrown up to the rollers, and the roving being wound on a spool or bobbin at the opposite end of the tube, gives off all the twist, but from the compression and rubbing it has undergone, retains a round and compact form, and has sufficient tenacity to pull round the spool or bobbin, in being drawn into the spinning-machine. This machine is simple, goes at a great speed, and turns off a deal of work, but it has not yet been successfully applied to any numbers above forties.

There are now many splendid spinning establishments in and around Glasgow. Those of the Lanark Company, on the Clyde, about twenty miles from Glasgow, are the most extensive in one establishment; but the three establishments of Messrs James Finlay and Company of Glasgow, (of which Mr Kirkman Finlay is the head,) at Catrine, Deanston, and Ballindalloch, are the most extensive ones in the whole kingdom, and employ about 2400 hands in spinning, weaving, bleaching, &c.

In reviewing the various machines which have been invented for the cotton manufacture, the result terminates in this,—that one man can now spin as much cotton yarn in a given time as 200 could have done sixty years ago.

On the 21st of July 1834, Mr Leonard Horner, one of the Parliamentary Factory Commissioners, reported, “That in Scotland there are 134 cotton-mills; that, with the exception of some large establishments at Aberdeen, and one at Stanley, near Perth, the cotton manufacture is almost entirely confined to Glasgow, and the country immediately adjoining, to a distance of about 25 miles radius; and all these country mills, even including the great work at Stanley, are connected with Glasgow houses, or in the Glasgow trade. In Lanarkshire, (in which Glasgow is situated,) there are 74 cotton factories; in Renfrewshire, 41; Dumbartonshire, 4; Buteshire, 2; Argyleshire, 1; Perthshire, 1. In these six counties, there are 123 cotton-mills,” nearly 100 of which belong to Glasgow. The following statement, also from the Factory Commission Report, will give a pretty good idea of the amount of cotton trade in Glasgow: “In Lanarkshire, there are 74 cotton, 2 woollen, and 2 silk factories; 78 steam engines,* namely, 17, each

* Mr (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright obtained his patent for spinning cotton with rollers in 1769. Soon after this he erected his first mill at Nottingham, which he worked by horse-power. His second mill he erected at Cromford in Derbyshire in 1771, to which he gave motion by water. In 1785, Messrs Boulton

of 50 horse power and upwards; 11 from 40 to 49 horse power; 9 from 30 to 39 horse power; 19 from 20 to 29 horse power; 20 from 10 to 19 horse power; 2 under 10 horse power. Water-wheels, 3, each of 50 horse power and upwards; 2 under 10 horse power. Total horse power, 2914; of which, steam, 2394, water, 520. Total persons employed in factories, 17,949; of this number, 13 years and under 18 years, 5047, viz. males, 1345; females, 3702; under 13 years, 1651, viz. males, 756; females, 895."

The increase of the cotton trade in Scotland may be seen by the following official statement of cotton-wool taken for the consumption of Scotland from 1818 till 1834.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1818,	46,565	1827,	72,655
1819,	50,123	1828,	74,037
1820,	51,994	1829,	79,742
1821,	53,002	1830,	79,801
1822,	55,447	1831,	85,929
1823,	54,891	1832,	88,162
1824,	54,708	1833,	86,964
1825,	56,995	1834,	95,603
1826,	56,117		

Calico-printing has been the subject of modern improvement, which may be compared in importance with those in cotton-spinning; and most of these improvements have either originated or been matured and perfected in Lancashire. The old method of printing still continued—for certain parts of the work—was by blocks

and Watt put up the first steam engine for spinning cotton in Britain, at Papplewick, for Messrs Robison. The first steam engine for spinning cotton in Manchester was put up in 1790, and the first in Glasgow in 1792. This was for Messrs Scott, Stevenson, and Company, opposite the Broomielaw.

The following table, taken from Mr Baines' History of the Cotton Manufacture, exhibits the astonishing increase of the cotton trade in sixty-six years.

Grand summary of cotton mills in the United Kingdom.

<i>Districts of Factory Inspectors.</i>	<i>No. of Mills.</i>	<i>Horse power.</i>		<i>No. of persons employed.</i>
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Water.</i>	
Mr Rickards,	934	26,513	6,093½	175,268
Mr Horner's,	152	3,670	2,792	35,623
Mr Saunder's,	54	438	1,172	8,128
Mr Howell's,	14	232	146	1,806
Total,	1154	30,853	10,203½	220,825
In England and Wales,	1000	27,049	7,343½	185,031
In Scotland,	125	3,200	2,480	31,099
In Ireland,	29	604	380	4,695
Total in the United Kingdom,	1154	30,853	10,203½	220,825

In 1785, when Boulton and Watt put up their first steam engine for spinning cotton, the quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain, was 18,400,384 lbs. of which there were exported 407,496 lbs. In forty-eight years after, viz. in 1833, the quantity imported was 303,656,837 lbs.; exported, 17,363,882 lbs.; quantity entered for consumption, 293,682,976 lbs.

of sycamore, about ten inches long by five broad, on the surface of which the pattern was cut in relief, in the common method of wood-engraving. On the back of the block was a handle by which the workman held it: the surface was applied to a woollen cloth stretched over a vessel containing the colour, and in contact with that colour, so as to be saturated by it, and was then laid upon the piece of cloth, (there being wire points at the corners of the block to enable the workmen to apply it with exactness,) and struck with an iron mallet. Thus the figure was impressed upon the cloth, one colour only being used at once; and if other colours were required to complete the pattern, it was necessary to repeat the operation with different blocks. In order to produce more delicate patterns than could be engraved on wood, copper-plates were introduced in the neighbourhood of London, and the cloth was thus printed from flat plates, with the kind of press used in copper-plate printing. Each of these modes was tedious, as no more of the cloth could be printed at once than was covered with the wooden block or copper-plate; and a single piece of calico, twenty-eight yards in length, required the application of the block 448 times.

The grand improvement is the art of cylinder printing, which bears nearly the same relation in point of despatch to block-printing by hand as throstle or mule spinning bears to spinning by the one thread wheel.

This great invention is said to have been made by a Scotchman of the name of Bell, and it was first successfully applied in Lancashire, about the year 1785, at Mosney, near Preston, by the house of Livesay, Hargreaves, Hall, and Company.

The chemical department of printing has not been less rich in discoveries than the mechanical. At the head of these stands the grand discovery of the properties of chlorine, and which are of important use in several stages and processes of printing, as well as in whitening the cloth. Whenever, in the course of printing, the calico is to be freed from stain or discoloration, the solution of chloride of lime is used; and by the aid of this powerful agent a rich chintz, which formerly required many weeks to print in the summer season, when it could be laid on the grass exposed to the air and sun, is now produced without ever going from under the roof of the factory, and almost in as many days.

It has been remarked, that cotton fabrics are very rarely dyed of a uniform colour. Sometimes a flower, stripe, or other figure, is printed on a white ground; and at other times the pattern only

is white, and the rest of the cloth dyed. The proper use of mordants lies at the foundation of the dyer's art. The nature of mordants is thus explained by Dr Thomson :

“ The term mordant is applied by dyers to certain substances with which the cloth to be dyed must be impregnated, otherwise the colouring matters would not adhere to the cloth, but would be removed by washing. Thus the red colour given to cotton by madder would not be fixed, unless the cloth were previously steeped in a solution of a salt alumina. It has been ascertained that the cloth has the property of decomposing the salt of alumina, and of combining with and retaining a portion of alumina. The red colouring principle of the madder has an affinity for this alumina, and combines with it. The consequence is, that the alumina being firmly retained by the cloth, and the colouring matter by the alumina, the dye becomes fast, or cannot be removed by washing the cloth with water, even by the assistance of soap, though simple water is sufficient to remove the red colouring matter from the cloth, unless the alum mordant (from the Latin word *mordeo*, to bite,) was applied to these substances by the French writers on dyeing, from a notion entertained by them, that the action of the mordants was mechanical; that they were of a corrosive or biting nature, and served merely to open pores in the fibres of the cloth, into which the colouring matter might insinuate itself. And after the inaccuracy of this notion was discovered, and the real use of mordants ascertained, the term was still continued as sufficiently appropriate, or rather, a proper name without any allusion to its original signification. The term mordant, however, is not limited to those substances merely which serve, like alumina, to fix the colours. It is applied also to certain substances which have the property of altering the shade of colour, or of brightening the colour as it is called.” *

The art of dyeing the fine red, called Turkey or Adrianople red, on thread or yarn, has long been practised in the Levant, and subsequently in Europe. About forty years ago, it was introduced in Glasgow by M. Papillon, a Frenchman, who established a dye-work with Mr George Macintosh, and this city has ever since been famous for dyeing Turkey red.

The art of giving this colour to cloth was unknown till the year 1810, when it was first practised by M. Daniel Koechlin of Mulhausen, in Alsace. The discovery, which has immortalized the name of

* Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th edition, article, “ Dyeing.”

this gentleman in the annals of calico-printing, was made the following year. It consists in printing upon Turkey red, or any dyed colour, some powerful acid, and then immersing the cloth in a solution of chloride of lime. Neither of these agents singly and alone affects the colour; but those parts which have received the acid, on being plunged in chloride of lime, are speedily deprived of their dye, and made white by the acid of the liberated chlorine. This is one of the most beautiful facts in the chemistry of calico-printing.

For this process, a patent was obtained in this country by Mr James Thomson of Primrose, near Clitheroe, in the year 1813; and the same gentleman, in 1816, took out a second patent for a very useful and happy modification of the principle of the former one, namely, for combining with the acid some mordant, or metallic oxide, capable, after the dyed colour was removed, of having imparted to it some other colour. This laid the foundation of that series of processes, in which the chromic acid and its combinations have since been employed with such great success.

Progress of the Power-Loom.—The power-loom was introduced into Glasgow in the year 1793, by Mr James Lewis Robertson of Dumblane. It was invented by the Rev. Dr Cartwright of Doncaster, and was patented by him in 1774. About 1789 or 1790, a number of these looms were fitted up in the hulks, to employ the convicts. They were driven in a manner similar to the inkle-loom, of which, indeed, the whole machine was a modification. Mr Robertson having been in London in 1792 or 1793, bought a couple of the looms from the hulks, and brought them to Glasgow, when they were fitted up, and wrought in a cellar in Argyle Street. He removed the driving-bar, and employed a large Newfoundland dog, walking in a drum or cylinder, to drive the looms. He had an ingenious old man, William Whyte, from Denny, to manage the looms; and, by a son-in-law of this man's, the design of the looms was communicated to a bleaching and calico-printing establishment at Milton, near Dumbarton, in 1794, where about forty looms were fitted up there for weaving calicoes for printing. In 1801, Mr John Monteith of Glasgow got a pair of looms from Milton, and, in the course of two years afterwards, had 200 looms at work in a portion of his spinning establishment at Pollockshaws, near Glasgow. In 1803, Mr Thomas Johnston of Bradbury, Cheshire, invented a very beautiful and useful machine for warping and dressing warps; and sometime after, Messrs Radcliffe and Ross of Stock-

port improved the dressing-machine, and obtained a patent for these improvements. This machine they also employed in dressing webs to be woven on hand-loom by boys and girls. In 1804, Mr Monteith prevailed upon Mr Archibald Buchanan of Catrine to take a pair of looms from him, urging him to improve the machine. Mr Buchanan worked these looms for a year, with a view to obtain experience on the subject; and finding the annoyance of dressing the web in the loom great, he set about contriving a dressing-machine. In this machine he used cylindrical brushes, and succeeded at that time pretty well; but from the obstinacy of the person engaged to work the machine, and his own want of knowledge in the art of dressing, he was led to abandon it. He then invented a remarkably neat and effective loom, and in 1806 proceeded to fill a large room with them, and again applied himself to contrive a dressing-machine; he abandoned the cylindrical brushes, and adopted parallel moving ones, similar to those of Radcliff and Ross; and after much experiment with various success, and by the exercise of much ingenuity, and perseverance, he succeeded in effecting a complete machine, and rapidly extending his looms, with the necessary dressing-machines. In the year 1807, he had the first complete work in Britain, in which warping, dressing, and weaving by power, were uniformly carried on; and it may be said that from this establishment emanated the power-loom weaving of Britain.

When Mr Buchanan first began the power-loom, from seventy to eighty shots or picks per minute were considered as great speed; but, from improvements since introduced by Mr Buchanan and others, a speed of a hundred and forty shots per minute is now obtained. About this time, Messrs Foster and Corbet of Glasgow, and the Messrs Crums at Thornlie Bank, began to use power-loom. About the same time, Mr Peter Mansland of Stockport was the first to introduce the power-loom into England on a practical scale. In 1808, power-loom were begun at Deanston; and there, in 1809, tweels, and in 1810, checks were first woven on power-loom. In 1818 or 1819, Mr William Perry of Glasgow began the weaving of figured goods; and some time since, lappets were woven by the Messrs Reids of Anderston, Glasgow. The Messrs King were the first persons celebrated for weaving strong shirting, and domestics; and the Messrs Somerville and Sons have recently introduced extensively a very superior manufacture of furniture stripes and checks, and an infinite variety of similar goods for wo-

men's dresses, shirting, &c. at their new and splendid works in Hutchesontown, Glasgow. Mr William Dunn of Duntocher, the most extensive and successful spinner in Scotland, as an individual, has upwards of 600 looms, upon which he executes various very beautiful plain fabrics. The power-loom is daily extending into new fields of manufacture, and it is evident that it will ultimately be the only means of weaving, excepting for fabrics of very complex patterns.

Steam-looms have increased greatly of late years. In August 1831, the Lancefield Spinning Company employed 635 looms; and Messrs Johnston and Galbraith, James Finlay and Company, and William Dunn, 2405. These looms on an average weave fourteen yards each per day. Allowing each loom to work 300 days in a year, these four companies would throw off 10,101,000 yards of cloth, which, at the average price of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard, is L. 189,393, 15s. per annum. The power and hand-looms belonging to Glasgow amount to 47,127, viz. steam-looms, 15,127, hand-looms in the city and suburbs, 18,537; in other towns for Glasgow manufacturers, 13,463:

The extension of the use of the power-loom has for the last twenty years borne hard upon the poor hand-loom weavers, who have long suffered from low wages with exemplary patience. The evil was at first aggravated by a natural cause. When the weaver found difficulty in making wages to support his family, the only apparent remedy was to get looms for his children, girls as well as boys, and to set them to work also. This, when work was to be had, helped the individual's family, but it brought so much more weaving labour into operation in the trade previously overstocked, that the evil was increased, and every succeeding year the prices of weaving became lower. Many attempts have been made by the hand-loom weavers to have their prices regulated by act of Parliament, or Board of Trade; and in this they have occasionally been aided by some well-meaning men of rank and influence, but, as might have been expected, without the least success. For why fix the wages or prices of the hand-loom weavers, whilst those of the mason, joiner, farm-servant, &c. are left to be adjusted by the constantly operating natural causes springing from demand and supply? If the prices of weaving were fixed, whenever a period of stagnation arrived, the manufacturers would either get weavers to do their work at lower prices clandestinely, or they would cease to manufacture at all, thereby throwing a great proportion of the weavers com-

pletely idle. Besides, the hand-weavers had a long period of high wages, averaging far above the rates paid for labour in other more laborious and skilful professions. This arose from the rapid extension of their trade; and now, in its decline, they must be contented with the lower rate of wages, until their superabundant labour is absorbed by other trades in a state of advancement. This process has been slowly going on within the last few years, and the wages of handloom labour are now rather advancing. During the rise of handloom weaving in the west of Scotland, the high wages and constant excitement applied by rival manufacturers, and their agents, led to much dissipation, especially among the younger men, and the bulk of the class became prone to dissolute habits; still, however, many well educated, intelligent, and decent men were to be found amongst them; now the bulk of the class are sober, frugal, intelligent men, which shows that high wages neither lead to decency nor intelligence,—the sure basis of happiness. It has invariably happened in this manufacturing community, that, when any class of operatives obtained for a time wages much above the other classes, they have in general become dissipated, and they are found living in more miserable ill-furnished dwellings, than those having the very lowest rates of wages. Various expedients have from time to time been resorted to by several of the trades, with a view to raise or maintain their wages, such as long apprenticeships, heavy fees, and the like; and of late, trades unions have been much in vogue, many of them having rules and practices surpassing the closest corporations, and outvieing the fiercest tyranny of the darkest ages; and it is strange, that, although these unions have in most of the trades been successively overthrown, still new unions urge the hopeless combat.

It bespeaks deplorable ignorance in the mass of the operatives, who have so allowed themselves to be led by a few designing and selfish knaves; and submit to be urged by the violent wrong-headed fools of their order,—a class to be found in all communities. That the schoolmaster has been successfully abroad, there can be no doubt; and that the working-classes are becoming more intelligent, every good man must observe with delight; but they are as yet in the transition state, at the point when a “little learning is a dangerous thing.” They are like raw recruits with good weapons in their hands, more likely to wound their neighbours, or themselves, than to make a successful assault on the enemy. Before they can be called intelligent, or find themselves truly power-

ful, they must dip deeper into the pure science of morals, economy, and politics, which they can only accomplish by reading less of the base and selfish ravings of a particular description of the periodical press; and more of those solid works which calmly, deliberately, and honestly, treat of the great principles of human nature, and the essential conventional laws of human society. Great improvement has taken place during the last fifty years in the manners, habits, and intelligence of the middle classes, and there is nothing in the moral or physical circumstances of the working-classes to prevent their making a similar progress, and to their attaining as high a point in the scale of intelligence and moral worth. Even now we find many who have attained both, though in the humblest ranks. Amidst their labours they have quite as much time for reading as the generality of men in the middle classes, and it wants but a resolution, a fashion amongst them, to lead to the happy results.

It is the duty, as it is the interest, of all masters, and all ministers of religion, and of all good men who are worthy the appellation, to promote within their own sphere, by kindly, free, and frequent discourse, as well as by pecuniary arrangement, the consummation and progress of this most desirable object.*

* The following note is from the history of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, just published, by Mr Edward Baines Jun. of Leeds, a work distinguished for great talent and research,—a work which contains more useful information respecting the cotton trade than is to be found in any other,—a work which should be in the hands of all those who desire a knowledge of that trade which has tended to raise their country so high in the scale of nations.

“The cotton manufacture of England presents a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of industry, whether we regard the suddenness of its growth, the magnitude which it has attained, or the wonderful inventions to which its progress is to be ascribed. Within the memory of many now living, those machines have been brought into use which have made so great a revolution in manufactures, as the art of printing effected in literature. Within the same period, the cotton manufacture of this country has sprung up from insignificance, and has attained a greater extent than the manufactures of wool and linen combined, though these have existed for centuries,”

“Sixty years since, our manufacturers consumed little more than THREE MILLION POUNDS of raw cotton annually, the annual consumption is now TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLION POUNDS. In 1750, the county of Lancaster, the chief seat of the trade, had a population of only 297,400, in 1831, the number of its inhabitants had swelled to 1,336,854. A similar increase has taken place in Lanarkshire, the principal seat of the manufacture in Scotland. The families supported by this branch of industry are estimated to comprise A MILLION AND A-HALF of individuals; and the goods produced, not only furnish a large part of the clothing consumed in this kingdom, but supply nearly one-half of the immense export trade of Britain, find their way into all the markets of the world, and are even destroying in the Indian market, the competition of the ancient manufacture of India itself, the native country of the raw material, and the earliest seat of the art.”

“The causes of this unexampled extension of manufacturing industry are to be found in a series of splendid inventions and discoveries, by the combined effect of which, a spinner now produces as much yarn in a day, as by the old processes he could have produced in a year, and cloth which formerly required six or eight months to bleach, is now bleached in a few hours.”

Glasgow was the first place in Britain where inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr Alexander Harvey, at the risk of his life, brought away from Haerlem, two inkle-looms and a workman, and was thereby enabled to introduce the manufacture of the article into this city. Soon after this, the Dutchman, considering himself as ill-used by his employer, left Glasgow in disgust, and communicated his art to Manchester.

The manufacture of green bottles in Glasgow was introduced, and the first bottle-house erected on the site of the present Jamaica Street Bottle-house, in 1730.

It does not appear that the art of turret bell making was practised in Glasgow till 1735. It was not, however till 1813, when Messrs Stephen Miller and Company made the bell for the steeple of the Gorbals church, that large turret bells were made in Glasgow. Since that period they have made a great number, which are equal in quality and tone to any that ever came from Holland. In the steeple at the cross, there are twenty-eight bells, denominated chimes, diminishing from five feet three inches, to one foot six inches in circumference. The greater part of them have this inscription. "Tuned by Arniston and Cummin, 28 bells for Glasgow, 1735."

In 1742, Messrs Ingram and Company fitted up a printfield at Pollockshaws. The first delft manufactory in Scotland was begun in Delftfield near the Broomielaw, in 1748. Mr Laurence Dinwiddie, formerly Provost, and his brother, Governor Dinwiddie, were two of the first partners.

The first shoe-shop in Glasgow was opened in 1749 by Mr William Colquhoun; and in 1773, Mr George Macintosh, employing at that time upwards of 300 shoemakers for the home and export trade, had his shoe-shop in King Street. Mr Macintosh had also an agent in Edinburgh, where he employed a number of workmen. At the same period the Glasgow tan-work company employed nearly 300 shoemakers, and to these two houses, the whole export of shoes was confined.

The haberdashery business was first introduced into Glasgow about 1750, by Mr Andrew Lockhart. But although Mr Lockhart was the first person who commenced the haberdashery business in this city, it was not till the autumn of 1787 that it was carried on to any considerable extent. At that period, Mr J. Ross of Carlisle, opened a shop in Spreull's new "land," and gave the haberdashery business a tone which it had never reached before in

this city. Soon afterwards two of his shopmen, under the firm of Grey and Laurie, commenced business with an extensive stock of goods; and the haberdashery business has rapidly increased in this city since that time.

Mr John Blair and Mr James Inglis were the first persons who had front shops for the sale of hats in this city. The shops were both opened in 1756, the former in the Salt Market, and the latter in the Bridgegate.

The business of silversmith is of considerable standing in Glasgow. Mr James Glen, who was a magistrate in 1754, succeeded Mr Robert Luke. When the latter first opened a shop, the trade was but little known in the west of Scotland. In 1775, when Mr Robert Gray, of Blairbeth, commenced business, the following persons had silversmiths' shops here: Messrs Milne and Campbell, William Napier, David Warnock, Napier and Bain, James M'Ewan, and Adam Graham. In 1775, the assortment of plate was inconsiderable; but in 1835, there are shops in Glasgow, which would be considered as valuable in Fleet Street, and elegant in Bond Street. It is not easy to ascertain when the first woollen-draper's shop was opened in Glasgow. In 1761, when Mr Patrick Ewing entered into the trade, it was very limited.

The Iron Trade.—Although the cotton manufacture has been the staple trade of Glasgow and neighbourhood for a long period, the iron manufacture in its various branches would appear to be the one which nature points out as likely to furnish the most advantageous employment of the labour and capital of the district, from the inexhaustible stores of the materials for the making of iron with which it abounds. The local situation of Glasgow, too, is peculiarly favourable for the cheap conveyance of the bulky and heavy articles of this manufacture to every quarter of the world. The city is about equidistant from the Atlantic and German seas, and not more than twenty-six miles from either, communicating with the one by the river Clyde, navigable by vessels drawing thirteen feet water, and with the other by the Forth and Clyde Canal, navigable by vessels also drawing about thirteen feet water. It stands at the western extremity of the district known by the designation of the Basin of the Clyde, and which, stretching eastward for about twenty-six miles, and of considerable breadth, is one uninterrupted field of coal, interspersed with bands of rich black ironstone. Into this mineral field the Monkland Canal penetrates twelve miles, having its western extremity at Glasgow, communicating there with the

Forth and Clyde Canal, into which it is introduced. On a parallel line with this water conveyance there is the Garnkirk and Airdrie Railway, on a part of which locomotive engines were introduced on the 2d July 1831. The Garion-Gill Railway, which is to be connected with the Garnkirk and Airdrie Railway, and with the Monkland Canal, will carry the communication with the mineral field eight miles farther, and it is expected that the great coal field at Coltness will soon be opened up. With these advantages for obtaining the materials and sending the manufactured article to market, Glasgow must become the seat of a great iron manufacture. She has already large establishments for the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery, and for making the machines employed in the processes of cotton-spinning, flax-spinning, and wool-spinning. In these works every thing belonging to or connected with the mill-wright or engineer departments of the manufacture, is also fabricated. Having these important and valuable portions of the manufacture already established, and with the advantages which the district possesses for carrying on the trade, there is every reason to expect its rapid growth, and its extension to every article of iron manufacture.

Neilson's Patent Hot-Blast.—An improvement of national importance has lately taken place in the making of iron, of which the following is a description. Mr James B. Neilson, engineer in this city, obtained patents in this country and France, for an improvement in the manufacture of iron, which he designated a Hot-Blast. The patentee drew up a description of this improvement, of which the following is an abridgement :

In 1824, an iron-maker asked Mr Neilson if he thought it possible to purify the air blown into blast furnaces in a manner similar to that in which carburetted hydrogen gas is purified ; and from this conversation Mr Neilson perceived, that he imagined the presence of sulphur in the air to be the cause of blast-furnaces working irregularly, and making bad iron in the summer months. Subsequently to this conversation, which had in some measure directed his thoughts to the subject of blast-furnaces, he received information, that one of the Muirkirk iron-furnaces, situated at a considerable distance from the engine, did not work so well as the others ; which led him to conjecture, that the friction of the air, in passing along the pipe, prevented an equal volume of the air getting to the distant furnace, with that which reached to the one situated close by the engine ; and he at once came to the conclusion, that, by heating the air at the distant furnace, he should im-

crease its volume in the ratio of the known law according to which air and gases expand. Thus, if 1000 cubic feet, say at 50° of Fahrenheit, were pressed by the engine in a given time, and heated to 600° of Fahrenheit, it would then be increased in volume to 2.1044, and so on for every thousand feet that would be blown into the furnace. In prosecuting the experiments which this idea suggested, circumstances, however, convinced him, that heating the air introduced for supporting combustion into air-furnaces would materially increase its efficacy in this respect; and, with the view of putting his suspicions on this point to the test, he instituted the following experiments: To the nozzle of a pair of common smith's bellows he attached a cast-iron vessel heated from beneath in the manner of a retort for generating gas, and to this vessel the blow-pipe by which the forge or furnace was blown was also attached. The air from the bellows having thus to pass through the heated vessel above-mentioned, was consequently heated to a high temperature before it entered the forge fire, and the result produced in increasing the intensity of the heat in the furnace was far beyond his expectation, whilst it made apparent the fallacy of the generally received theory, that the coldness of the air of the atmosphere in the winter months was the cause of the best iron being then produced. But in overthrowing the old theory, he had also established new principles and facts, in the process of iron-making; and by the advice and assistance of Mr Charles Macintosh of Crossbasket, he applied for, and obtained, a patent, as the reward of his discovery and improvement.

Experiments on the large scale to reduce iron ore in a founder's cupola were forthwith commenced at the Clyde Iron Works, belonging to Mr Colin Dunlop, M. P. and were completely successful, in consequence of which, the invention of Mr Neilson was immediately adopted at the Calder Iron-Works, the property of Mr William Dixon, where the blast, by being made to pass through two retorts, placed on each side of one of the large furnaces, before entering the furnace, effected an instantaneous change, both in the quantity and quality of iron produced; and a considerable saving of fuel. The whole of the furnaces at Calder and Clyde Iron-Works were in consequence immediately fitted up on the principle of the hot-blast, and its use at these works continues to be attended with the utmost success. It has also been adopted at Wilsontown and Gartsherrie Works in Scotland, and at several works in England and France. The air, at first raised to 250° of Fahrenheit, produced a saving of three-sevenths of fuel in every ton of pig-iron made;

and the heating apparatus having since been enlarged, so as to increase the temperature of the blast to 600° of Fahrenheit, and upwards, a proportionate saving of fuel is effected, and an immense additional saving is also acquired by the use of raw coal instead of coke, which may now be adopted by thus increasing the heat of the blast, the whole waste incurred in burning the coal into coke being thus also avoided in the process of iron-making. By the use of this invention, with three-sevenths of the fuel which he formerly employed in the cold air process, the iron-maker is now enabled to make one-third more iron of a superior quality. Were the hot-blast generally adopted, the saving to the country in the article of coal would be immense. In Britain about 700,000 tons of iron are made annually, of which 55,500 tons only are produced in Scotland. On these 55,500 tons his invention would save, in the process of manufacture, 222,000 tons of coal annually. In England the saving would be in proportion to the strength and quality of the coal, and cannot be computed at less than 1,320,000 tons annually, and taking the price of coals at the low rate of 4s. per ton, a yearly saving of L. 308,400 Sterling would be effected. Nor are the advantages of this invention solely confined to iron-making. By its use, the founder can cast into goods an equal quantity of iron in greatly less time, and with a saving of nearly half the fuel employed in the cold air process; and the blacksmith can produce in the same time one-third more work, with much less fuel than he formerly required. In all the processes of metallurgical science, it will be found of the utmost importance in reducing the ores to a metallic state.

Iron Works in Scotland in June 1835.

Erected in or about 1767,	Carron Company,	5 furnaces,	8,000 tons.
1786,	Clyde,	4	12,500
1786,	Wilsontown,	1	3,000
1790,	Muirkirk,	2	4,000
1790,	Cleland,	1	2,500
1790,	Devon,	3	7,000
1805,	Calder,	4	12,000
1805,	Shotts,	1	3,000
1825,	Monkland,	3	8,000
1828,	Gartsherrie,	3	9,000
1834,	Dundyvan,	2	6,000

	29*	75,000
1824, quantity of iron made in Scotland at this date,		55,500

Increase in 11 years,	19,500
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* Exclusive of the above furnaces, there were in preparation in June 1835, six additional, viz. three at Gartsherrie; one at Monkland; one at Calder; and one at Dundyvan. These six furnaces will make 13,000 tons of iron annually.

These works are all in the neighbourhood of Glasgow excepting five, and none of them are thirty miles distant from that city. Previously to the use of Neilson's hot-blast, 6000 tons of iron were made at Clyde Iron-Works in a year. In the formation of each ton of iron, eight tons of coal, and fifteen cwt. of limestone were required. In 1833, when the hot-blast was applied, the same steam-engine made 12,500 tons of iron, each ton requiring only three tons of coal, and eight cwt. of limestone. The whole of the above iron-works are using the hot-blast in all their furnaces, excepting the Carron Company, who have only yet taken out a license for one of their furnaces. The license is at the rate of 1s. per ton. The best coal for making iron at the above works does not average above 4s. per ton.

Supply of Coals in Glasgow.—In 1831, Dr Cleland ascertained from coal-masters and authentic documents, that the supply of coals came from thirty-seven coal pits; that the quantity brought to Glasgow was 561,049 tons, and of that quantity 124,000 were exported, thereby leaving 437,049 tons for the use of families, and public works, in the city and suburbs. The additional consumption since the above statement was made, may be fairly estimated at ten per cent. on the home consumption, and five per cent. on the export, which makes the quantity brought to Glasgow in 1835 amount to 610,953 tons. The following is the average prices of coals delivered in quantities in Glasgow, during a period of eight years.

In 1821,	-	-	8s.	4d. to 9s.	4d. per ton.
1822,	-	-	7s.	11d. to 8s.	11d.
1823,	-	-	7s.	6d. to 8s.	6d.
1824,	-	-	7s.	11d. to 8s.	11d.
1825,	-	-	11s.	1d. to 12s.	1d.
1826,	-	-	9s.	7d. to 10s.	7d.
1827,	-	-	6s.	3d. to 7s.	3d.
1828,	-	-	5s.	10d. to 6s.	10d.

There has been no variation in the price of coals from 1828 to 1835. The best hard splint is laid down at the steam-boat quay at 6s. 3d. per ton.

In 1835, Cannel coal from Lesmahagow, for the formation of gas, is laid down at the gas works at 16s. per ton; ditto from pits in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, 10s. 6d. per ton; average on the quantity used, 14s. per ton.

The manufacture of flint-glass or crystal was introduced here by Messrs Cookson and Company of Newcastle in 1777, and is now carried on to a very considerable extent. Soon after that period, a number of chemical works were erected in the neighbourhood of this city. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was in-

stituted here in 1783, under the auspices of Mr Patrick Colquhoun, at that time an eminent merchant in Glasgow. Pullicate hankerchiefs were begun to be made about the year 1785.

The business of a regular distiller is but of recent date in Scotland. Mr William Menzies of Gorbals, Glasgow, was the first person in the west of Scotland who had a licensed still. He opened his distillery in Kirk Street in 1786, and his license was the fourth in Scotland; the houses of Messrs Stein, Haig, and another, having alone preceded him. At that period, the duties amounted to about one penny per gallon, and the best malt spirit was sold at 3s. per gallon.

In 1800, Messrs Tennant, Knox, and Company, established a chemical work at St Rollox; now carried on under the firm of Charles Tennant and Company, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and soap. This manufactory, the most extensive of any of the kind in Europe, covers ten acres of ground, and within its walls there are buildings which cover 27,340 square yards of ground. In the premises, there are upwards of 100 furnaces, retorts, or fire-places. In one apartment there are platina vessels to the value of L. 7000. In this great concern, upwards of 600 tons of coal are consumed weekly.

Messrs Henry Monteith, Bogle, and Company, established a manufactory for bandana handkerchiefs in 1802, now carried on under the firm of Henry Monteith and Company. This respectable firm also carry on the business of cotton-spinning and calico-printing. Their establishment at Blantyre is most extensive; while their splendid works at Barrowfield are probably unequalled in the kingdom. With the exception of an attempt on the continent, which proved unsuccessful, the manufacture of bandanas has been chiefly confined to this city. The manufacture of silk is but in its infancy here; but the throwing and other departments of the trade bid fair for prosperity.

Gas-Light Company.—A company for lighting Glasgow with gas was incorporated by act of Parliament in 1817, with a capital of L. 40,000, which has been increased from time to time to L. 150,000. The first street lamp was lighted with gas on the 5th September 1818.

The works are on a large scale, and, including subsidiary establishments in different parts of the town, occupy an area of 14,831 square yards. The principal establishment now forms a square,

of which one side is occupied by retorts, condensers, and other apparatus; and round the other three are ranged sheds, under which cannel coals are stored, to preserve them from moisture. These sheds are calculated to contain 6000 tons; and to show at any time how much coal is on hand, they are divided into compartments, each containing a certain known quantity. The company have at present 152 retorts, each capable of making 5000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours. Of these, 105 are required in winter, and 30 in summer. The gas holders are of a very large size, and are 8 in number, viz. 4 at the works, and 4 in different parts of the town. By this arrangement, the pressure of gas is equalised in all portions of the city and suburbs. Cast-iron pipes to convey the gas are laid on both sides of the streets, under the foot pavements, so as not to interfere with the water pipes, and extend to more than 110 miles in length. In generating gas for the supply of Glasgow, upwards of 9000 tons of coals are annually consumed. The coke which remains after extracting gas from cannel coal, and the tar deposited on the cooling of the gas, are used for heating the retorts, and are found to be very economical fuel. Nor is the tar the only one of the liquid products that is turned to profitable account. The ammoniacal water is sold to be used in making cudbear dye, and the naphtha, in dissolving caoutchouc, for manufacturing water-proof cloth. The solution of lime, after having been employed for purifying the gas, is allowed to stand until the heavier part is precipitated; this is then collected and sold for manure, and the liquor which remains (none of the gas-work refuse is allowed to run into the common sewers of the city) is evaporated under the great bars of the retort furnace, thereby increasing the draught, and, consequently, the intensity of the fire.

As at other establishments, the gas is purified with lime; but in addition to this process, it is made to pass through a solution of sulphate of iron, by which it is very much improved in purity. After being purified, it passes through a metre of a very large size, made by Mr Crosley of London, the patentee. Here the gas manufactured is measured, and by a beautiful contrivance, called a tell-tale, which acts by the combined motions of the metre on a common clock, the quantity passing through each hour of the day or night is registered; and the extent of any irregularity in the workmen, as well as the time at which it happened, is at once detected. The company have been peculiarly fortunate

in procuring the services of Mr James B. Neilson, engineer, patentee of the iron hot-blast. To the scientific attainments of this distinguished manager, the company are chiefly indebted for their uncommon success, and for the most perfect and beautiful establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

In May 1835, the directors of the Gas Company drew up, printed, and circulated a short history of their affairs, of which the following is an abstract. In the act of 1825, the company became bound that the dividends should not exceed 10 per cent. on their stock per annum. From the commencement of the undertaking, they supplied the city and suburbs of Glasgow with gas, at prices below what were charged in any other city in the empire.

In 1818, the period at which the lighting of the city commenced, the charge for a single jet to eight o'clock was 12s. per annum. Since that period, the company have been enabled to make four successive reductions of the rates. In 1819, they reduced the rates L. 1800 per annum; in 1822, L. 1200; in 1830, L. 2300; and in 1833, L. 1600. The charge for a single jet lighted to eight o'clock, is now reduced to 6s. 6d. per annum. The aggregate amount of the rates paid by the consumers in 1835 is L. 30,000, and the number of payers about 10,000.

Chemical Works.—The process for dyeing Turkey or Adrianople red, was first introduced into Britain by Mr George Macintosh, at a dye-house which he established at Glasgow. The immense importance since attained by this branch of commerce in Britain owes its origin entirely to this circumstance.

Mr George Macintosh also commenced the manufacture of the dye stuff called cudbear, in Glasgow. This is a modification of the Florentine manufacture of orcella, or orseille, and is still carried on, on a large scale, by Mr Charles Macintosh, the son of the first named gentleman.

In the year 1786, Mr Charles Macintosh introduced from Holland, the manufacture of sugar of lead, *saccharum saturni*, or acetate of lead. This article had previously been obtained by importation from Holland; but in the course of a very short time, this state of matters was reversed, by Mr Macintosh exporting the article in considerable quantities to Rotterdam, the place from which a knowledge of the manufacture was first obtained. Independent of its use in medicine, sugar of lead is employed on the large scale in calico-printing, in the formation of the mordant called red colour liquor; in which process a double chemical decomposition is

effected by the addition of the acetate of lead, to an aqueous solution of alum (sulphate of alumina.) Sulphate of lead is thus precipitated, whilst acetate of alumina, constituting the mordant, remains in solution. About 1789, Mr Macintosh modified this process by the substitution of acetate of lime, instead of acetate of lead. A similar decomposition, affording acetate of alumina in solution, in this instance takes place. By this process the selling price of the red colour liquor became lowered from three shillings per gallon, to sixpence, and under, per gallon. This process was never patented, and as it speedily became appropriated by others, the inventor derived scarcely any advantage from it. Many thousand pounds Sterling were annually expended on malt and barley, in the manufacture of *saccharum saturni*, at Glasgow, between the year 1786, the period of the first introduction of the manufacture, and 1820, when pyroligneous acid prepared from wood was substituted for the malt vinegar, previously employed in this process.

In 1793, Mr Charles Macintosh introduced at Pollockshaws, numerous and important improvements in the art of dyeing fancy muslins, and in 1795, he established the first alum-work erected in Scotland, at Hurlet, in Renfrewshire, about six miles from Glasgow. Two other alum-works at Campsie, and in the parish of Baldernock in Stirlingshire, were shortly after established through his intervention, which works now yield an annual supply of 2000 tons of alum. The decomposed aluminous schistus found in the coal wastes is the material employed at these places in the manufacture of alum,—the price of which has been reduced from L. 25 per ton, at which it was when these works were established, to L. 12 and under per ton. Remarks upon the influence exerted by this cause, on the various branches of dyeing, calico-printing, tanning, and paper-making,—in all of which the use of alum is indispensable,—would be superfluous.

In 1799, Mr Charles Macintosh prepared for the first time chloride of lime, in the dry form, which has since been denominated bleaching salt, or bleaching powder. This process he patented, and its manufacture, on a large scale, was carried on by Mr Macintosh and Mr Charles Tennant of St Rollox for many years. Mr Tennant had previously obtained a patent for the preparation of chloride of lime in the liquid state, denominated bleaching liquor, of which he was the inventor. The immense chemical works at St Rollox, since conducted on a scale of such magnitude and perfection by Mr Tennant, originated in this partnership.

In 1808, Mr Charles Macintosh established at the alum-works at

Campsie, the manufacture of Prussian blue, triple-prussiate of potash, and iron or ferro-prussiate of potash. Soon afterwards he applied, for the first time, for the purpose of dyeing woollen, silk, and cotton, the salt termed triple-prussiate of potash, or hydro-ferrocyanic acid. This salt had only previously been known as a chemical reagent, prepared from Prussian blue, and selling at from 5s. to 6s. per ounce. Its use as a dye stuff, in substitution for indigo, is now universal over Europe; the price being reduced to about 2d. per ounce, or 2s. 6d. per pound. This substance is procured from the horns and hoofs of animals, as also the waste parings and clippings of horns and whalebone; and for these substances, and pot and pearl ashes, also employed in the process, a great annual outlay takes place.

The process for rendering fabrics of silk, woollen, cotton, or linen, waterproof, by means of a layer of caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, previously rendered liquid by solution in naphtha, being introduced between two separate pieces of cloth, which are subsequently thus made to adhere perfectly and permanently together by pressure, is also the invention of Mr Charles Macintosh. He for some time carried on the manufactory of these articles at Glasgow; but some time ago the business was transferred to Manchester. Mr Macintosh obtained a patent for this process. Previous to the introduction of this manufacture, the importation of caoutchouc into Britain was merely trifling,—its use being limited almost entirely to stationary purposes; now it is imported in large quantities; and, in order to supply the demand for it, it is understood, that the proprietors of several West India estates are planting for cultivation, the different species of *Irtropha elastica* and *Urceola elastica*, from which it is procured in the state of a milky juice, which coagulates on exposure to the atmosphere.

The process for converting iron into steel, by submitting it, inclosed in close vessels, to the action of carburetted hydrogen gas, is also the invention of Mr Charles Macintosh. This is also a patent process.

In 1823, the Royal Society of London marked their sense of Mr Charles Macintosh's services in the cause of science, by electing him a Fellow.

The calico-printing works of Messrs James and John Kibble and Company of Glasgow, on the banks of the Leven, are allowed to be the most complete of any in the kingdom.

Cashmere Yarn.—In 1830, the weaving of Cashmere shawls in this country had become so important a branch of trade, as to in-

duce the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures in Scotland to offer a premium of L. 300 Sterling to the first person who should establish the spinning of Cashmere wool upon the French principle in this country. Up to that time the French had exclusively enjoyed the advantages of that trade; and all Cashmere yarns used in this country in the manufacture of shawls and other fabrics had to be imported from France. The offer of this handsome premium, together with the other advantages which the carrying on of the trade held out, induced Captain Charles Stuart Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, to attempt, whilst in Paris, to find out the secret of this manufacture, which, after many difficulties and much delay, he at last accomplished; and, in 1831, he took out patents for the introduction of this kind of spinning to the three kingdoms. In the autumn of that year, he prevailed on Messrs Henry Houldsworth and Sons, of Glasgow, to purchase his patents, and they accordingly commenced the spinning of Cashmere yarn. After many difficulties, they succeeded, in 1832, in making better yarn than the French, and in the following year received from the Board of Trustees the L. 300 Sterling as the premium due for the establishing of the spinning of Cashmere yarn in this country. Since then, the manufacture has gone on but slowly, though gradually increasing in extent, and the day is not far distant when it may be hoped that the beauty of the goods made from Cashmere yarn will be duly appreciated by our ladies. One thing is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the cheapness of labour in France, and the long experience the French have had in this manufacture, we are quite capable at this moment of successfully competing with them in the market, although the French yarns can be admitted free of duty.

Establishment of Merino Yarn Spinning in Scotland.—At the same time that the late Captain C. S. Cochrane was engaged in Paris in finding out the manufacture of Cashmere yarn, his attention was attracted by the superiority of French merino dresses over those made in this country; and on inquiry he found that the peculiar manner in which the French spun the merino yarn was the principal cause of this difference. Captain Cochrane, accordingly, got all the information he could possibly obtain respecting this manufacture, and in 1833 established in Glasgow this peculiar mode of spinning merino yarn on the French principle. The Board of Trustees offered a premium of L. 300 Sterling to the introducer and establisher of this manufacture; which premium Captain Cochrane accordingly received in 1834,—his merino yarn being pronounced

equal, if not superior, to the best French yarns. After this satisfactory result, the business was extended to meet the demand of the trade; but, unfortunately for the spirited introducer, death cut him short before his plans were fully brought to a profitable result. The business is in the meantime carried on by Messrs Henry Houldsworth and Sons, for the benefit of Captain Cochrane's partner; and from the soft and beautiful goods which can be made from this yarn, almost rivalling the Cashmere itself, there seems little doubt but that in a short time, when it becomes well known, the merinos of this country will successfully compete with those of the French.

Timber Trade.—The merchants of Glasgow send numerous ships to the East and West Indies, to America, and to the continent of Europe; but there is one firm which merits particular attention. Messrs Pollock, Gilmour and Company, who are chiefly engaged in the North American timber trade, have eight different establishments that ship annually upwards of SIX MILLIONS cubic feet of timber; to cut and to collect which, and to prepare it for shipment, requires upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN, AND SIX HUNDRED HORSES AND OXEN in constant employment; and for the accommodation of their trade, they are owners of twenty-one large ships, the register tonnage of which is twelve thousand and five tons, navigated by five hundred and two seamen, carrying each trip upwards of twenty thousand tons of timber at 40 cubic feet per ton. All of which ships make two, and several of them three voyages annually. It may be truly said that this establishment is unequalled in Europe.

Messrs James and William Campbell and Company were the first in this city to occupy as a warehouse for the retail of soft goods, the upper flats of a tenement, instead of shops on the ground or street floor, and although the practice of having retail places of business on the second floor has since become pretty general in Glasgow, it is still a peculiarity of this city. The Messrs Campbells, too, were the first who successfully resisted the practice, which had previously obtained very generally in Glasgow, in their line of business, of what in Scotch phrase, is termed "prigging," or deviating from the first price asked for goods sold in retail. They commenced business in 1817, in the Trades Land, head of Salt-market Street, from whence they removed in 1823, to premises built by themselves, and which they still occupy in Candleriggs Street.

This establishment, now embracing the wholesale as well as the

retail business, the largest of the kind in the King's dominions out of London, contains 30,003 square feet of flooring. In these premises the public are supplied with nearly every description of goods of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk manufacture, and the arrangements are such that purchasers of the smallest quantities for private use are equally attended to and accommodated with those who make the most extensive purchases, for either home or foreign consumpt. Upwards of eighty persons are employed in the sale-departments of these warehouses, and the following is a note of the respective amounts of six years sales, which not only shows the progressive increase of the Messrs Campbells' business, but exhibits a fair criterion of the rapid increase, and commercial improvement of the city of Glasgow.

In 1818, .	L. 41,022	6	4	In 1830, .	L. 250,899	9	6
1824, .	156,284	2	1	1832, .	312,207	5	8
1827, .	183,385	6	10	1834, .	423,021	4	7

Besides these gross sales the company manufacture to the value of from L. 70,000 to L. 80,000 annually of the goods thus disposed of, giving employment from this department to nearly 2000 people. It may likewise be remarked, that, although several London houses turn a greater sum annually, in consequence of dealing largely in the more valuable descriptions of silk goods, it is understood that the Messrs Campbell serve as great a number of customers as any of those highly respectable metropolitan establishments.

The Tea Trade.—The Camden was the first vessel unconnected with the East India Company which brought a cargo of tea direct from Canton to Britain. She was consigned by China merchants to Mr William Mathieson of Glasgow, and her full cargo of Bohea, Congou, Cape Congou, Campio, and Souchong, was sold in the Royal Exchange sale-room of this city on the 14th of November 1834. A number of London and Edinburgh merchants purchased at the sale. The whole was sold at high prices.

V.—CIVIC ECONOMY.

Literature.—From the commercial enterprise which engages the time and attention of its inhabitants, this city cannot boast of a literary character. There are many individuals, however, of cultivated minds and extensive attainments, some of whom have formed themselves into societies for the promotion of literature and science. About the middle of the last century a literary society was established, consisting chiefly of the professors and clergymen of the city and neighbourhood, and reckoned amongst its

distinguished members, Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid, and Mr John Millar, the celebrated Professor of Law. A literary and commercial society was formed about the beginning of the present century, and is composed of a number of gentlemen who meet for the discussion of literary and commercial topics. During the twenty-seven years in which records have been kept, upwards of 200 essays have been read by the society.

University.—The University of Glasgow is a corporate body, consisting of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean, Principal, with Professors and Students.

In 1451, Nicolas V., a pope distinguished by his talents and erudition, and particularly by his munificent patronage of Grecian literature, after having composed the great western schism, which for more than half a century had distracted the states of Christendom, was pleased to issue a Papal Edict, or Bull, establishing a *studium generale*, or university in the city of Glasgow; the situation of which is described in the narrative as being, by the salubrity of the climate, and the abundance of all the necessaries of life, peculiarly adapted for such an institution. The instrument bears that James II. King of Scotland had applied to the See of Rome for this grant; for although an independent sovereign might claim the power of erecting universities within his own dominions, he could not confer on the licentiates and doctors, who derived their qualifications from such seminaries, the privilege of acting as teachers and regents in all the seats of general study throughout the bounds of the Catholic church, without any examination or approbation, in addition to that which they received when they obtained their academical degrees. This faculty was bestowed by apostolical authority on the graduates of the University of Glasgow, along with all other liberties, immunities, and honours, enjoyed by the masters, doctors, and students, in the University of Bologna.

The University at first had received no endowments, and was for years possessed of no property except the University purse, into which were put some small perquisites on the conferring of degrees, and the patronage of two or three small chaplainaries. At first the University had no buildings of its own. It held its meetings in the chapter-house of the Blackfriars, or in the cathedral. But these defects were in some measure supplied by the liberality of James first Lord Hamilton, an ancestor of the noble house of Hamilton, who, in the year 1459, gave to the Principal, and other Regents of the College of Arts, for their use and accommodation,

a tenement with its pertinents, in the High Street of Glasgow, to the north of the Blackfriars, together with four acres of land in the Dow-hill. In the deed, the noble donor required the Principal and Regents, on their first admission, to declare on oath, that they would commemorate James Lord Hamilton, and Lady Enphemia, his spouse, the Countess of Douglas, as the founders of the college. Amongst other benefactors of the college, distinguished by their donations, chiefly for the support of poor students, were Ann Duchess of Hamilton, Robina Countess of Forfar, William Earl of Dundonnell, the Duke of Chandos, the Duke of Montrose, Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, Boulter, Bishop of Armagh, Mr Snell, Dr Williams, Dr Walton, Mr Zachary Boyd, and Dr William Hunter.

The Reformation produced great disorder in the University, its members being elergymen of the Catholic persuasion, and its chief support being derived from the church. In 1577, James VI. prescribed particular rules with regard to the college, and the formation of its government, and made a considerable addition to its funds. The charter by which the King made these regulations, and gave that property, still continues to be the magna charta of the college, and is known by the name of *Nova Erectio*.

The business of the University is transacted in three distinct meetings, viz. those of the Senate, the Comitia, and the Faculty. The meeting of senate consists of the Rector, the Dean, the members of Faculty, and the other Professors. The Rector presides in this meeting, except when affairs are managed, for which the Dean is competent. Meetings of the senate are held for the election and admission of the Chancellor and Dean of Faculty, for the admission of the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Rector, for electing a representative to the General Assembly, for conferring degrees, and for the management of the libraries, and other matters belonging to the University. The constituent members of the *comitia* are, the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, the Professors, and the matriculated students of the University.* The Rec-

* The royal visitation of the University, in 1717 and 1718, deprived the Students of the right of voting in the election of the Rector, and appointed the election to be made by the plurality of votes in a University meeting, composed of the Chancellor, Dean, and Principal, (the office of Rector being vacant,) and all the Professors and Regents; the said members being restricted to a man of probity and judgment, of known affection to the government in Church and State, who is not a minister of the gospel, nor bears any other office in the University. It is believed that the regulations of this visitation originated in some feelings and jealousies connected with the political circumstances of the country, and had reference to the wish of persons attached to the interests of the Stuart family, being raised to situations of importance and influence.

tor or Vice-Rector presides in this meeting. Meetings of the *co-mitia* are held for the election and admission of the Rector, for hearing public disputations in any of the faculties, previously to the conferring of degrees, for hearing the inaugural discourses of the Principal and Professors, previously to their admission to their respective offices, and for promulgating the laws of the University, and other acts of the University and College courts. The meeting of faculty, or college meeting, consists of the Principal, the Professors of Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, and Practical Astronomy. The Principal presides in this meeting, and has a *casting* but not a *deliberative* vote. The members of faculty have the administration of the whole revenue and property of the College, consisting of heritage, feus, teinds, and bequests, with the exception of a few particular bequests, in which the Rector and other officers of the University are specially named. They have likewise the right of exercising the patronage of eight professorships, vested in the College. They present a minister to the parish of Govan, and have the gift of various bursaries. In the exercise, however, of one of their privileges, viz. the election of professors, the Rector and Dean of Faculty have a vote.

The officer of highest dignity in the University is the *Chancellor*, who is elected by the members of senate. He is the head of the University, and by himself or deputy has the sole privilege of conferring academical degrees upon persons found qualified by the *Senatus Academicus*. The office of Chancellor is held during life. The *Rector* is annually elected by the Dean, the Principal, the Professors, and the matriculated students. The electors are divided, according to their respective birth-places, into four nations, as before-mentioned. As the majority of the members of each nation constitutes one vote, in case of an equality, the Rector going out of office has the casting vote; and in his absence, the Rector immediately preceding. The election is always held on the 15th of November, except when it falls upon Sunday, and then the election is held on the following day, and the same person is generally re-

The royal visitation of 1727, prescribed a number of regulations which have been in force ever since. *Inter alia*, the right of electing a Rector was declared to be in all the matriculated Members, Moderators or Masters, and students. Some alterations were made on the distribution of the supposts into nations. The *Natio Glottiana sive Clydesdalix* and the *Natio dicta Rothsay*, continued as originally settled. But into the *Natio Laudoniana sive Thevidalix* were introduced, all matriculated members from England, and the British Colonies; and the *Natio Albanix sive Transforthiana*, was to include all foreigners.

elected for a second year. It is the duty of the Rector to preserve the rights and privileges of the University, to convoke those meetings in which he presides, and with his assessors, whom he himself appoints, to exercise that academical jurisdiction amongst the students themselves, or between the students and citizens, which is bestowed upon most of the universities of Europe. The *Dean of Faculties* is elected by the senate. This office is held for two years, and by virtue of it, he is entitled to give directions with regard to the course of study, and to judge together with the Rector, Principal, and Professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to be created Masters of Arts, Doctors of Divinity, &c. The foundation of the office of *Principal*, almost coeval with that of the University, was confirmed by James VI. in 1577. It is in the appointment of the King. The Principal has the ordinary superintendence of the department of all members of the University, and is *Primarius* Professor of Divinity. The *Professors* of the University of Glasgow may be distributed according to the departments of knowledge to which they are respectively assigned, into four distinct faculties; those of arts, theology, law, and medicine.

The Faculty of Arts comprehends the Professors of Latin or Humanity, Greek, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, and Natural History. To this faculty may be added the Professors of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural History. The faculty of Theology includes, besides the Principal, who, in right of his office, is first Professor of Divinity, three other Professorships, those of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages. The faculty of Law consists of a single Professorship, that of Civil Law. The faculty of Medicine comprehends the Professorships of Anatomy, Medicine, Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany. The Professors of Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, whose chairs were the earliest endowed in the University, are denominated Regents, and enjoy in right of their regency certain trifling privileges beyond their brother professors. The *Regius* Professors are those whose chairs have been recently founded, endowed, and nominated by the Crown, and they are members of Senate only, not of the Faculty of the college, viz. natural history, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, and materia medica.*

* *Office-Bearers and Professors in 1835.*

Inducted

1781. Chancellor, Duke of Montrose.
1834. Lord Rector, Lord Stanley.
1834. Dean of Faculties, Sir A. Campbell.
1823. Principal, D. Macfarlan, D. D.

Inducted I. Faculty of Arts.

1831. Humanity, W. M. Ramsay, M. A.
1821. Greek, Sir D. K. Sandford, D. C. L.
1827. Logic, Robert Buchanan, M. A.
1797. Moral Philosophy, J. Mylne, M. A.

The University Library was founded in the fifteenth century. It contains an extensive and valuable collection of books, amongst which are many beautiful editions of the classics. It is always increasing by donations of copies of every new work published in this country, as well as by books purchased by the fees received at matriculation, assisted by fees received from graduates, and by an annual payment from all students, who are entitled to the use of the library under certain limitations.

A small botanic garden adjoining the college was prepared for the use of the lecturer in botany in 1753; but, having from various causes, become unfit for its purposes, a very valuable botanical garden, consisting of eight acres, was formed in the neighbourhood of the city, by the citizens of Glasgow. The University subscribed L. 2000 towards its erection, for the privilege of their Professor of Botany lecturing in the hall in the garden, and Government has subsequently given a similar sum in support of it. This garden, which was opened in the spring of 1818, is, for the variety of rare plants from almost every part of the world, not exceeded by any botanical garden in the kingdom.

The founder of the Hunterian Museum was the celebrated William Hunter, M. D. who was born in the parish of East Kilbride, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in 1710. By his will in 1781, he bequeathed to the Principal and Professors of the College, his splendid collection of books, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, &c. and appropriated L. 8000 for the erection of a building for their reception. The collection is valued at L. 65,000, viz. medals, L. 30,000, books, L. 15,000, pictures, L. 10,000, miscellaneous, L. 10,000. The collection has been considerably increased of late years. The public are admitted every lawful day, on payment of 1s.

There are twenty-seven bursaries connected with the College, varying from L. 5 to L. 40. They are held from four to six years. Besides these, there are two very valuable exhibitions. In the year

Inducted

1803. Natural Philosophy, William Meikleham, LL.D.

1831. Mathematics, J. Thomson, LL.D.

1803. Practical Astronomy, James Couper, D.D.

1829.* Natural History, William Couper, M. D.

II. Faculty of Theology.

1814. Divinity, S. MacGill, D. D.

1807. Church History, William MacTurk, D. D.

1831. Oriental Languages, W. Fleming, D. D.

Inducted III. Faculty of Law.

1801. Civil Law, R. Davidson, Advocate.

IV. Faculty of Medicine.

1790. Anatomy, James Jeffray, M. D.

1827. Theory and Practice of Medicine, Charles Badham, M. D.

1815.* Surgery, John Burns, M. D.

1834.* Midwifery, W. Cumin, M. D.

1818.* Chemistry, T. Thomson, M. D.

1821.* Botany, Wm. Jackson Hooker, LL.D.

1831.* Materia Medica, Jn. Couper, M.D.

1828. Diseases of the Eye, William Mackenzie, M. D. Lecturer.

* Those with an asterisk are Regius Professors.

1688, Mr John Snell, with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, devised to trustees a considerable estate near Leamington, in Warwickshire, for educating Scotch students at Baliol College, Oxford. By the rise in the value of land, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, the fund now affords about L. 130 per annum to each of ten exhibitioners. Another foundation, by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, of L. 20 per annum, to each of four Scotch students of the same college, during their residence at Oxford, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitioners; so that four of them have a stipend of L. 150 per annum. The exhibitions are tenable for ten years, but vacated by marriage, or on receiving preferment of a certain amount. The right of nomination belongs to the Principal and Professors of the faculty.

Candidates, to be eligible to Snell's exhibitions, must first be natives of Scotland, which the master of Baliol requires to be proved by the production of an extract from the parish register of births; secondly, they must have attended as public students at least two sessions at the University of Glasgow, or one session there, and two at some other Scottish university. Warner's exhibitions are in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of Rochester, who usually nominate on the recommendation of the master of Baliol College. Amongst the distinguished persons of several professions who have been educated on Mr Snell's foundation, may be mentioned Dr John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr Adam Smith; and Dr Matthew Baillie.

This University has had from its origin men of the highest talent and literary eminence among its professors and office-bearers. The names of Melville, Baillie, Leishman, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchinson, Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Miller, and Richardson, are conspicuous; and the names of Henry Dundas, Edmund Burke, Sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished individuals, are to be found in the list of rectors.

Education.—The attention which has been paid to education in Scotland for centuries past has been acknowledged all over Europe. Amidst all the tumult and violence of civil contention, and at a time when the very existence of the Presbyterian church was at stake, the subject of education and of schools was never overlooked.

By act 43 Geo. III. cap. 54, the salaries of parochial schoolmasters, whose schools are not entirely confined in royal burghs, are to be fixed, from and after the 11th September 1803, at a sum of from 300 to 400 merks Scots, by the minister, and the heritors whose lands in the parish amount to L. 100 Scots. In twenty-five

years after the above period, or such after period as the salary shall be fixed, these heritors and minister are to modify a new salary, according to the average price of oatmeal, to be ascertained by the Exchequer, of the value of from one and a-half to two chalders, and so on from twenty-five years to twenty-five years; and when there is not a proper school-house, a house for the school-master, and a garden for him, containing at least one-fourth of a Scotch acre, the heritors of the parish must provide these.*

Grammar-School.—This seminary is of remote antiquity, but, like some similar institutions of long standing, little is known of its early history. There was a grammar-school at Glasgow in the early part of the fourteenth century. It depended immediately on the cathedral church, and the chancellor of the diocese had not only the appointment of the masters, but also the superintendence of whatever related to education in the city. The grammar-school continued to be a distinct establishment after the erection of the University, and considerable care appears to have been taken to supply it with good teachers. In 1494, Mr Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, brought a complaint before Archbishop Blackadder against one Dwne, a priest of the diocese, for teaching scholars in grammar, and children in inferior branches, by himself apart, openly and publicly in the said city, without the allowance, and in opposition to the will of the Chancellor. The bishop having heard parties, and examined witnesses, decided, with the advice of his chapter, and of the rector and clerks of the University, in favour of the Chancellor. As far back as the sixteenth century, the situation of the master of the grammar-school was highly respectable; he was to be found among the *non-regentes*, nominated to elect the Rector, and to examine the graduates. On the 28th of October 1595, the Presbytery directed the Regents in the college “to try the Irish scholars in the grammar-school, tuching the heads of religion.” At that period the school met at five o’clock in the morning. Mr John Blackburn, who was master of the grammar-school, and Lord Rector of the University in 1592, 1593, resigned his mastership in 1615, on being appointed minister of the Barony Church.

* The celebrated Dr South has, with much ability, enforced the great utility to be derived from attention to schoolmasters. “There is no profession,” he observes, “which has, or can have, a greater influence on the public. An able and well principled schoolmaster is one of the most meritorious subjects in any prince’s dominions; and schoolmasters are the great depositaries and trustees of the peace of the nation, having its growing hopes and fears in their hands. Nay, schoolmasters have a more powerful influence upon the spirits of men than preachers themselves; for they have to deal with younger and tender minds, and consequently have the advantage of making the first and deepest impression upon them.”

The records of the town-council have been searched in vain for the plan or system by which the school was conducted prior to the year 1707. Since that period, it has undergone various changes in the management and system of education. Sometimes the school was under the control of a rector, and at other times the office was laid aside. Sometimes the course consisted of five, and at others of only four years. In 1830, the office of rector was abolished, and each of the four masters had the entire charge of finishing his own scholars during the four years. In 1834, this seminary underwent a very material alteration. From being a grammar-school, it may now be considered as an academy. Two of the masterships for Latin and Greek have been suppressed; and, in lieu of these, teachers of English grammar, elocution, French, Italian, German, writing, geography, and mathematics, have been introduced, and the name of the seminary has been changed to that of the *High School*. The school is under the immediate management of a committee of the town-council, aided by the advice and assistance of the reverend clergy of the city, and learned professors of the University.

Schools.—In a large community like that of Glasgow, where schools are ever shifting, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number; but the following abstract from Dr Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, lately published, will give the reader an idea of the extent of education in this city. In that work, the names of 144 teachers are published, from which it appears that, exclusively of the University and 13 institutions where youth were educated, there were 144 schools of *every description*; that, including the public institutions, there were 16,799 scholars, of whom 6516 were taught gratis in the charity or free schools. These schools were all in the district of the royalty, containing about 75,000 souls. It appears from the same work, that Sunday schools were established in 1786; that there were 106 schools, 158 teachers, and 4668 scholars, viz. 2235 boys, and 2433 girls, besides 3 adult schools. An infant school society was instituted in 1826, and in 1827, the Glasgow Model School, the first in Scotland on the training system, was opened here under the auspices of Mr David Stow. In 1835, there are 6 infant schools, viz. the Model School in Salt Market, a school in Drygate, Chalmers' Street, Marlborough Street, John Street, and Cowcaddens; and two school-houses are about to be built in Gorbals, and one in Anderston. As it would be tedious to quote the rate of wages in the various schools, it may be sufficient to say, that they are from two to fifteen shillings per quarter.

The Lord Advocate having directed the parochial clergy of Scotland to furnish him with a detailed account of the schools in their respective parishes, a valuable statistical document may be expected in the course of the session of Parliament 1836. This, in connection with the periodical Reports of the Committee of the General Assembly for increasing the means of Education and Religious Instruction in Scotland, will exhibit the amount of education in a very satisfactory manner. The Committee's Report for 1835 gives a detailed account of five of the Glasgow parishes, viz. the College, Tron, St David's, St John's, and St James's. The Report is accompanied by a table showing the amount of population, number of parochial, endowed, Sabbath, and week day evening schools, number of scholars, salaries of teachers, number of persons unable to read and write, &c.

Andersonian University.—This seminary, founded by Mr John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, on the 7th of May 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library, was incorporated by a seal of cause from the magistrates and council of this city, on the 9th of June 1796. The university is subject to the inspection of the Lord Provost, and other official persons, as ordinary visitors, and is placed under the immediate superintendence of eighty-one trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life, unless disqualified by non-attendance. The trustees consist of nine classes of citizens, viz. tradesmen, agriculturists, artists, manufacturers, physicians and surgeons, lawyers, divines, philosophers, and, lastly, kinsmen or namesakes. The trustees elect annually by ballot nine of their number as managers, to whom the principal affairs of the university are intrusted during the year. The managers elect by ballot from their number the president,* secretary, and treasurer. Although the views of the venerable and celebrated founder embraced a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the improved state of society, it was found convenient at first to limit the plan to natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, and geography.

* *Presidents since the origin of the University*

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| 1796. Peter Wright, M. D. | 1810. Joshua Heywood. |
| 1797. Alexander Oswald. | 1811. James Cleland, LL. D. |
| 1798. William M'Neil. | 1812. John Hamilton. |
| 1801. James Monteath, M. D. | 1814. John More. |
| 1802. John Geddes. | 1817. James Ewing, LL. D. |
| 1805. Alexander Oswald. | 1820. John Geddes. |
| 1806. John Semple. | 1821. Walter Ferguson. |
| 1807. William Anderson, M. D. | 1825. James A. Anderson. |
| 1809. Robert Austin. | 1831. James Smith, F. R. S. |

The business of the university commenced on the 21st of September 1796 by Dr Garnet's reading in the Trades Hall to persons of both sexes popular and scientific lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, illustrated by experiments. Soon after this period, the managers rented, and then purchased, extensive premises in John Street. Dr Garnet having been appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary one, resigned his professorship, and, on the 18th of October 1799, Dr George Birkbeck was appointed as his successor. In addition to what had been formerly taught, he introduced a familiar system of instruction, which he demonstrated by experiments free of expense. About 500 operatives attended this class, the greater part of whom were recommended by Dr William Anderson and Dr James Cleland. This mode of tuition, by which philosophical subjects are explained in ordinary language, divested of technicalities beyond the comprehension of the student, is continued with great success, at a small expense, and has been productive of the happiest effects to a valuable class of society. Dr Birkbeck resigned his professorship on the 5th of August 1804, and returned to London. Dr Andrew Ure was appointed his successor on the 21st of the following month, and, during a period of twenty-five years, discharged the duties of his office with great ability, when he also went to London to reside.

The affairs of the university becoming more and more prosperous, the trustees purchased from the city the grammar-school buildings fronting George Street, and having made considerable additions and alterations, the premises now contain numerous halls for the classes and for the museum, which has of late become very rich in its several departments. The university buildings were opened in November 1828, since which time the classes have been well attended, and *soirees* have been introduced with the happiest effect. The professions in 1835, are first, literature, philosophy and popular science: Classes, natural philosophy, logic, ethics, rhetoric, mathematics, natural history, modern languages, oriental languages, drawing and painting in oil and water colours, and popular lectures on the veterinary art; and secondly, Medicine: classes, surgery, chemistry, medical jurisprudence, theory of medicine, anatomy, physiology, and midwifery.

Mechanics Institution for the Promotion of the Arts and Sciences.
—This society was formed in 1823, by the mechanics of Glasgow, with the view of disseminating mechanical and scientific knowledge

among their fellow operatives, particularly those branches more immediately connected with their daily occupations. Lectures were given on natural philosophy and chemistry, when a fee of three shillings was paid by each student, which was afterwards increased to ten shillings. From the formation of the society to the present time, the number of students has averaged yearly about 500. Free admission is annually given to the lectures on chemistry and mechanics, and also to the library,—to poor apprentices, one being admitted for every twenty tickets sold. In this manner 220 have been admitted since the commencement of the institution. In 1831, the society removed to large premises built for them in Hanover Street. A colossal statue of James Watt is placed on the pediment of the building, by a subscription of one shilling from each student in successive years. In the building there are commodious apartments for the numerous models and apparatus; and for the library, which now consists of 3128 volumes on science and general literature. In the session of 1835, there are three professors, who give lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, popular anatomy, physiology, and phrenology. Fee for the course, eight shillings.

At the close of the session of 1834–35, Mr Leadbetter, the zealous and philosophic president of the society, stated, that the students were from about forty different trades,—a proof of the utility of the institution.* The entry book of the library shows an increased avidity for reading. During the six months of the session 7778 issues were made to 399 readers, being an average of about 20 books to each reader. The British Association, from its perambulatory character, has given a new impulse to the study of science. “I expect to see ere long,” said the indefatigable and talented President, “this body of men the concentration of all the scientific knowledge of Great Britain, encamped and setting up their crucibles in the city which first opened the portals of science to the mechanic and artisan, and which first invited the fair sex to a participation of the common benefits of a philosophical education.” Exclusive of the above institution, there

* *Honorary Patron*,—George Birkbeck, M. D. F. R. S. London.

Vice-Patron,—Charles Tennant.

President,—John Leadbetter.

Honorary Councillors:

James Hutchison.

James Lumsden.

Robert Napier.

James Cleland, LL. D.

William Dunn.

Colin Dunlop, M. P.

James Ewing, LL. D.

Henry Houldsworth.

James Watson.

Archibald McLellan.

Maurice Pollock.

William Gilmore.

LANARK.

are similar ones in the suburbs, with about 1200 students. In the Calton 450 students attended the natural philosophy class, of whom nine-tenths were operatives; 200 females attended the astronomy and geography classes, seven-tenths of whom were *mill girls*. From the foregoing facts let not the friends of elementary education undervalue the acquirements of science, nor the friends of science the benefits of a moral and religious education. It is true that the one does not embrace scientific instruction, and the other does not profess to impart moral and religious knowledge, but both contribute to improve and exalt the human character, and are therefore essential elements in a national education. Dr Chalmers has observed, that Christianity has every thing to hope and nothing to fear from the advancement of science, and he affords in his own character a striking instance of the benefits of scientific knowledge, ennobling the intellect, and adorning the Christian character.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in the west of Scotland was the Glasgow Courant, which appeared in the year 1715. It was published three times a-week, consisted of twelve pages in small quarto, and was sold for three-halfpence, or “one penny to regular customers.” The second number contained a letter from Provost Aird, Colonel of the regiment of Glasgow Volunteers, detailing his views in regard to the Duke of Argyll’s ultimate success at Sheriffmuir. The name of the paper was soon changed to that of the West Country Intelligence, which only survived a few years. From 1715 till the present time, there have been twenty-one attempts to establish newspapers in this city, and out of that number, eleven still survive. The names of the papers, the dates of their commencement, and the periods of publication, are as follows:—The Glasgow Courant in 1715; the Journal in 1729; the Chronicle in 1775; the Mercury in 1779; the Advertiser in 1783; but in 1804 its name was changed to that of the Herald; the Courier in 1791; the Clyde Commercial Advertiser in 1805; the Caledonia in 1807; but in the same year it merged in the Western Star; the Sentinel in 1809; a second Chronicle in 1811; the Scotsman in 1812; the Packet in 1813; a second Sentinel in 1821; the Free Press in 1823; the Scots Times in 1825; the Evening Post in 1827; the Trades’ Advocate in 1829; the Liberator in 1831; the Scottish Guardian and the Argus in 1832; and the Weekly Reporter in 1834. The eleven surviving papers are, the Journal, published once a-week; the Herald, twice; the Courier, three times; the Chronicle, three times; the Free Press, twice; the Scots Times, twice; the Evening Post, once; the Libe-

rator, once; the Scottish Guardian, twice; the Argus, twice; and the Weekly Reporter, once; so that in Glasgow there are twenty newspapers published weekly. It would be invidious to state the circulation of each paper, even if it could be accurately obtained. It is, however, known, that the circulation of the Herald on each publishing day for some years past has exceeded 1800, and that during the quarter from the 1st of March to the 1st of June 1834, its advertisements amounted to 3291.

Libraries, &c.—The first circulating library in the west of Scotland was established in Glasgow in 1753, by Mr John Smith Senior, who lent out books at the rate of one-halfpenny per volume. There are now many circulating as well as public and private libraries in Glasgow. Of the public libraries, exclusively of those belonging to the University, to Anderson's University, and to other literary bodies, the more valuable are Stirling's, which was instituted in 1791, the Glasgow in 1804, and the Robertsonian in 1814.

Of late years a number of book societies have been established in Glasgow. They are conducted on a plan similar to that of circulating libraries, with this difference, that the books belong to the readers themselves, who are chiefly of the working-classes. The periodical book publishing trade, which, till about the year 1796, was scarcely known in Scotland, is carried on in Glasgow to an extent surpassing that of any other town in this part of the kingdom. By a late Parliamentary report, it appeared that in Scotland there were 414 book-hawkers, technically termed "canvas-sers" and "deliverers," who, in seven years, collected L. 44160 per annum in sixpences and shillings; and five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow.

The Maitland Club, which was established in this city a few years ago, is similar to the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh, or the Roxburgh Club of London, by the reprinting of valuable and scarce old books for *private use*, or printing for the first time curious and rare manuscripts illustrative of the history, literature, or antiquities of Scotland. The club takes its name from Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, an Officer of State during the minority of James VI.; and who like Bannatyne, did much service to Scottish literature, by compiling nearly all the poetry of the nation then in existence.

During the last thirty years several magazines and other periodical works have been published here, but none of them have succeeded. The Church of Scotland Magazine bids fair for permanency.

Poor.—The proper management of the poor is every where

important, but in a great manufacturing community, subject to numerous vicissitudes, unknown to small towns and rural districts, it is peculiarly so. The poor in nine of the ten parishes of the city are maintained by an assessment on the inhabitants, aided by certain donations, and the collections or offerings at the church doors; whilst the poor of the other parish are maintained on a separate plan, to be afterwards mentioned, and the poor of the two suburban parishes of Barony and Gorbals by a tax on rental, aided by donations and offerings. Soon after Dr Chalmers'* admission to the Tron Church on the 21st of July 1815, he discovered that a great improvement might be made in the mode of maintaining the poor, and particularly that assessment might be dispensed with. Having explained his views to the magistrates, he was translated to the newly erected church and parish of St John's, that he might be the better able to develop his plan. Accordingly, on the 18th of August 1819, the town-council unanimously resolved that Dr Chalmers should have a "separate, independent, and exclusive management and distribution of the funds which may be raised by voluntary or charitable collections at the doors of St John's Church for the relief of the poor resident in said parish." The scheme was continued by Dr Patrick Macfarlan, the clergyman who succeeded Dr Chalmers, and is still continued by Dr Thomas Brown, the present incumbent; and after a trial of sixteen years, the energies of what is emphatically called the *agency* have not decreased. There is no intricacy in the scheme. The members of the congregation are liberal in their voluntary offerings at the church doors. The parish is divided into small districts; numerous elders and deacons, to whom districts are assigned, visit their respective poor, by which means imposition is easily detected, and the distribution of the fund to the legitimate poor more surely and easily accomplished. It redounds much to the credit of the parochial scheme, that St John's parish not only supports its poor without assessment, but the parishioners are assessed as other citizens for the maintenance of the poor of the other nine parishes.

We have preferred taking the following abstract from Dr Cleland's Statistical work in 1831, to any statement which could be made for 1835, as we have the advantage of the Government enu-

* This distinguished divine, now a Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of France, received his degree of D. D. from the University of Glasgow, and of LL.D. from the University of Oxford,—literary honours which we believe never before met in the person of a Presbyterian clergyman.

meration for the former year, to enable our readers to draw results. Number of paupers in the city and suburbs on the 31st of December 1830, with the expense of maintaining them during that year.

	<i>Number of paupers.</i>	<i>Expense of maintenance.</i>
St Mungo's,	179	L. 396 12 9
St Mary's,	149	348 7 7
Blackfriars,	176	362 11 0
Outer High,	148	336 5 1½
St George's,	126	354 0 2
St Andrew's,	88	205 17 4
St Enoch's,	137	254 5 2
St James',	168	228 19 2½
St David's,	71	161 16 8
St John's,	70	241 19 1
In-door and out-door paupers in hospital,	1057	5773 1 7
<hr/>		
Total in city,	2309	
In Barony parish,	2237	7485 4 4
In Gorbals,	460	1132 18 0½
<hr/>		
Total in city and suburbs,	5006	L. 17281 18 0½

The population in the city and suburbs being 202,426, and the number of paupers 5006, there is one pauper for every $40\frac{43}{100}$ persons. The population of the ten parishes in the city being 89,847, and the number of paupers 2309, there is one pauper for every $38\frac{91}{100}$ persons. The number of paupers in the city and suburbs being 5006, and the amount of their maintenance L. 17,281, 18s. 0½d. gives to each pauper L. 3, 9s. 0½d. The number of paupers in St John's parish being 70, and the amount of their maintenance L. 241, 19s. 1d. gives to each pauper L. 3, 8s. 10½d.

Abstract of the Expenditure of the Benevolent and Charitable Institutions of Glasgow, exclusive of Widows' Funds, Benefit Societies, Charity Schools, and Maintenance of Paupers.

The affairs of the following societies are conducted at the Religious and Charitable Institution Rooms:

<i>Date of formation.</i>		<i>Subscriptions for 1834.</i>
1796,	Glasgow Missionary Society,	L. 735 0 0
1804,	do. Bible Society,	576 0 0
1809,	Nilc and George Street Chapels' Sabbath School Society,	57 0 0
1811,	Aged Women's Society,	110 0 0
1811,	Glasgow Auxiliary Gaelic School Society,	456 0 0
1812,	do. Old Men's Friend Society,	323 0 0
1813,	do. Auxiliary Hibernian Society,	200 0 0
1815,	do. Auxiliary Bible Society,	165 0 0
1815,	do. Society in Aid of the Serampore Missions,	693 0 0
1817,	do. Young Men's Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools,	118 0 0
1818,	do. Auxiliary Moravian Society,	622 0 0
1819,	do. Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews,	
	(Auxiliary to the London Society, formed in 1810,)	166 0 0
1820,	do. Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society,	265 0 0

1820,	Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution,	L. 215	11	10
1821,	do. Religious and Church Institution House Reading Room,	35	0	0
1821,	do. Auxiliary Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland,	56	0	0
1822,	do. Seaman's Friend Society,	87	0	0
1823,	do. Auxiliary London Missionary Society, (originated in 1815, re-organized in 1823,)	187	0	0
1823,	do. Auxiliary Irish Evangelical Society,	74	0	0
1823,	do. Religious Tract Society,	270	0	0
1825,	do. North American Colonial Society,	316	0	0
1825,	Orphan's Institution,	500	0	0
1826,	Glasgow Continental Society,	45	0	0
1826,	do. City Mission,	800	0	0
1827,	do. Auxiliary to the Irish Society for Native Schools,	367	0	0
1829,	do. Naval and Military Bible Society,	130	0	0
1829,	Scottish Temperance Society,	175	0	0
1830,	Glasgow Temperance Society,	485	15	10
1830,	do. Auxiliary to the British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation,	85	0	0
1831,	do. Society for Benevolent Visitation of the Destitute Sick, and others in extreme Poverty,	50	0	0
1832,	do. Christian Instruction Society,	15	0	0
1833,	do. Association for Promoting the Interests of the Church of Scotland,	260	0	0
1834,	do. Society for Church Accommodation, (subscribed in nine months, viz. two at L. 500, one at L. 300, seventy at L. 200 each, fifty-five at L. 100, and twelve at L. 50,)	21,400	0	0
		L. 30,039	7	8

The following list was prepared a few years ago by Dr Cleland for a public purpose. Although the expenditure of some of the institutions may now vary a little, the aggregate amount may be taken as pretty near the truth.

1460,	St Nicholas Hospital,	L. 30	0	0
	Fourteen incorporations (at various dates,)	2777	3	1
1599,	Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,	35	0	0
1605,	Merchant's House,	920	12	2
1605,	Trades House,	782	11	8
1639,	Hutchison's Hospital,	2580	2	11
1725,	Buchanan's Society,	418	15	2
1727,	Highland Society,	775	0	7
1729,	Mitchell's Mortification, (Mortmain,)	100	0	0
1741,	Tennant's Mortification,	46	2	8
1778,	Wilson's Charity,	214	1	7
1778,	Coulter's Mortification,	60	0	0
1789,	Grocers' Society,	95	3	4
1790,	Miller's Charity,	264	4	2
1790,	Humane Society,	49	10	9
1790,	Society of the Sons of the Clergy,	228	0	0
1790,	Brown's Society,	12	0	0
1790,	Watson's Society,	24	7	0
1791,	Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society,	49	10	0
1794,	Royal Infirmary,*	3593	4	7

* The number of patients in the hospitals and asylums on the 25th March 1831 was 709, viz. in the Royal Infirmary, 304; of whom males, 143; females, 161; under 30 years of age, 148. In the Lunatic Asylum there were 264, viz. insane, 212; of whom, males, 99; females, 113; under 30 years, 46; idiots, 11; of whom, males, 3; females, 3; under 30 years, 5; silly in mind, 41; of whom, males, 9; females, 32; under 30 years, 6. In the Lock Hospital there were females, 27; under 30 years, 23. In the Magdalene Asylum there were 33, all under 30 years. In the

1794, Teachers' Society,	L. 21	0	0
1794, Dumfries-shire Society,	10	0	0
1796, Faculty of Procurators,	74	0	0
1797, Badge of Merit Highland Society,	12	0	0
1805, Lock Hospital,	451	0	1
1809, Stirlingshire Society,	20	0	2
1810, Lunatic Asylum,	443	5	0
1811, M'Alpine's Mortification,	70	0	0
1812, Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor,	340	13	10
1815, Magdalene Asylum,	485	7	9
Not ascertained. Graham's Society,	164	6	1
Do. Ayrshire Society,	41	8	0

Abstract amount of charities partaking of a benevolent character,	L. 15,191	3	8
Do. of a religious character,	30,039	7	8

Amount of religious and charitable funds, L. 45,230 11 4

Donations for charitable education under the patronage of the magistrates and ministers of Glasgow, exclusive of the above,

1825, Mr M'Lachlan, Calcutta,	L. 8281	18	0
1831, Mr James Murdoch, Glasgow,	4417	18	6
1833, Dr Bell, London,	9791	13	4
Contingent on the life of Mrs Maxwell, aged upwards of 70 years,	2000	0	0

L. 24,491 9 10

M'Lachlan's includes the Elders.

Presbytery of Glasgow, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.—The Presbytery formerly consisted of ten ministers of the city, and those of the twelve surrounding parishes, viz. Barony of Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham, with their elders; but as the thirteen ministers of the chapels of ease have now been raised to the status of parish ministers, the clerical members of Presbytery are increased to thirty-five. The Presbytery of Glasgow in 1835, for the first time, sent six ministers and three elders to the General Assembly.

The synod consists of eight presbyteries, viz. Glasgow, Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumbarton, and the new Presbytery of Greenock.

The following is a view of the progressive stipends of nine of the ministers of Glasgow. Till 1788, the stipends were paid in Scots money, viz. in merks converted into pounds Sterling.

In 1638, - L. 58 16 11½	In 1788, - L. 165 0 0
1642, - 66 13 4	1796, - 200 0 0
1643, - 78 16 8	1801, - 250 0 0
1674, - 90 0 0	1808, - 300 0 0
1723, - 111 2 2½	1814, - 400 0 0
1762, - 138 17 9½	1830, - 425 0 0

Deaf and Dumb Institution there were 37; males, 22; females, 15; under 20 years, 36. The blind persons in the Asylum and Town's Hospital were 40; males, 26; females, 14; under 30 years, 27. Eye Infirmary, 4; males, 2; females, 2; under 30, 2.

The stipend of the minister of the Cathedral Church (St Mungo or Inner High) is paid in victual from teind (converted into money,)* viz. $12\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of meal; $12\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of barley; L. 30 in money; and a glebe, which has been feued under the authority of Parliament. This stipend, when grain is at a moderate price, amounts to about L. 500. It is very remarkable, that the stipend of the Barony parish, with the largest population in Scotland, was only 2000 merks Scots, (L.111, 2s. $2\frac{2}{3}$ d.) till 22d February 1815, when the Court of Teinds raised it to 22 chalders of victual, and L. 30 in money. The glebe was afterwards authorized to be feued. When the Gorbals parish was erected on 20th February 1771, the stipend was L. 90. It has, since been increased to L. 300.

Church Accommodation.—In 1831, the population of the city and suburbs, as before stated, was 202,426, and the total sittings in the various places of worship in the city and suburbs 73,425: viz. in the Established Church, 30,928; Seceders, Dissenters, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, 42,497. This is in the proportion

* His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lanark, taking into their consideration that, by act 4th and 5th William IV. cap. 49, all local measures are repealed; and that in Scotland, on 1st January 1835, the fiar prices of all grain in every county, for ascertaining the value of ministers' stipends, teinds, &c. shall be struck by the imperial quarter, it therefore becomes necessary to know how many imperial bushels and parts of a bushel are equal to a Linlithgow wheat chald, and an oat and barley chald; and having full confidence in the science and skill of Dr William Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; Dr Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in said University; and Dr James Cleland of Glasgow, Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, the meeting appointed the said gentlemen to ascertain and report on oath, on the comparative contents of the measures aforesaid.

After mature investigation, commensurate to the importance of the remit, they reported *inter alia*.

TABLE FOR WHEAT, PEAS, AND BEANS.

Chald.	Imp. Bush.	or	Bush.	Gall.
1=	63.8862656	or	63	7 1-10
2=	127.7725312	or	127	6 1-5
3=	191.6587968	or	191	5 1-4
4=	255.5450624	or	255	4 1-3
5=	319.4313280	or	319	3 9-20
6=	383.3175936	or	383	2 1-2
7=	447.2038592	or	447	1 2-3
8=	511.0901248	or	511	0 3-4
9=	574.9763904	or	574	7 8-10
10=	638.8626560	or	638	6 9-10

TABLE FOR OATS, BARLEY, BERE, AND MALT.

Chald.	Imp. Bush.	or	Bush.	Gall.
1=	93.198784	or	93	1 3-5
2=	186.397568	or	186	3 1-6
3=	279.596352	or	279	4 3-4
4=	372.795136	or	372	6 1-2
5=	465.993920	or	465	7 19-20
6=	559.192704	or	559	1 1-2
7=	652.391488	or	652	3 1-8
8=	745.590272	or	745	4 3-4
9=	838.789056	or	838	6 1-3
10=	931.987840	or	931	7 9-10

At a meeting of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lanark, held at Hamilton on the 24th October 1834, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant suggested, and the meeting unanimously conferred on Dr Cleland, one of their number, the honorary office of Inspector-General of weights and measures for the county, with control over the statutory inspectors. The counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, and the burghs of Calton, Hamilton, Lanark, Paisley, Greenock, Dumbarton, and Kirkintilloch, had their imperial standards of weights and measures adjusted and certified by the Director-General.

of one sitting to 2.75–100th persons, or 20,291 sittings less than the amount required by law.

On 1st July 1835, the House of Commons presented a humble address to his Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to appoint a commission “to inquire into the opportunities of religious worship and means of religious instruction, and the pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, and how far these are of avail for the religious and moral improvement of the poor and of the working classes, and with this view to obtain information respecting their stated attendance at places of worship, and their actual connection with any religious denomination, to inquire what funds are now or may hereafter be available for the purpose of the Established Church of Scotland, and to report from time to time, in order that such remedies may be applied to any existing evils as Parliament may think fit.”

When the time occupied, and the expense incurred in preparing for the church is considered, no one will presume to say that the aspirant for the holy ministry is actuated by mercenary motives; it is, therefore, the duty of those who benefit by their labours to provide for their temporal wants in a suitable manner, so that their spiritual instructor may be enabled to devote his whole energies to the duties of his sacred office. As the livings of two of the clergymen of this city arise from teinds, the following account may not be uninteresting:

In the case of the minister of Prestonkirk against the heritors of that parish in 1808, the Lord President Hope, then Lord Justice-Clerk, in giving his opinion, said, “When we look back to the history of past ages, we find that the tithes of Scotland were at no time the property of the heritors. From the very earliest period which we can trace our history, the tithes were the property of the state, reserved by the state, and by the state appropriated, or at least applied, as a fund for the purpose of maintaining the clergy. Let us consider the situation of an heritor in the light of a purchaser of land. Did any such pay one farthing as the price of the tithes? Certainly not. They always are, and always have been, deducted from the rental in calculating the price of the estate. What is taken from the tithes for the maintenance of the clergy is not, therefore, taken out of the pocket of the heritors; for, merely as a proprietor of land, he can have no right to the tithes either by purchase or inheritance. On the point of law, I never was clearer on any question in my life. In point of authority, I look

to Lord Stair, as the highest with which I am acquainted. On the subject of tithes he says, 'They were at all times the property of the Church or state.' He adds, that, 'into whatever hands they pass, teinds carry along with them, as a burthen affecting them, competent stipends for the ministers who are, or who shall be, elected;' in other words, that, into whatever hands teinds may come, they are inherently necessarily burthened with the maintenance of the clergy." The Lord Justice-Clerk then said, "Where has there been since the world began such a body of clergy in point of virtue, learning, piety, and a faithful discharge of their parochial duties? The clergy of Scotland, I am proud to say, have never been equalled by the clergy of any nation upon earth. Much reason would the landholders of this country have to be contented and satisfied, though the burden of maintaining such a body of clergy had been ten times greater than it is. Still more reason have the heritors of Scotland to be satisfied with their lot, when they compare their situation with that of the landed proprietors of any other country."

Lord Craig "would not go over the ground occupied by his learned brother, but would say, of all men in any Christian country in Europe, the proprietors of land in Scotland have least reason to complain of the state of the teinds. By the law of Scotland, they possess advantages with regard to teinds which no other country in Christendom enjoys. "As the Church of Christ includes an order of men who devote their time and study to the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office, and who have been expressly educated for that purpose, they are entitled to a competent maintenance from those for whose good they labour; and the provision for the clergy of the Church of Scotland, though inferior to that of other ecclesiastical establishments, is, on the whole, respectable. The allowance to the clergy out of the tithes of the parish was at first but scanty, but their stipends have been gradually augmented. Indeed, if, while other orders of men are getting forward, the stipends of the ministers of the Established Church had remained stationary, the accumulation of national wealth, by relatively sinking those who minister at the altar into abject poverty, would have rendered them contemptible, and the Church would have been supplied solely from the lowest orders of the people. It is a branch of political wisdom, therefore, to save the Established clergy from this degradation, which would undermine their usefulness, and might render

them but little anxious to preserve the welfare and stability of the state.”*

It has been said, that clergymen in the discharge of the sacred duties of their office belong to no particular class of society, mixing, as they necessarily do, with the high, the low, and the middle grades. In Glasgow the clergymen have always been highly respectable, and at no period more so than at present. The Established churches in Glasgow are all uncollegiate. The ministers prepare and preach two sermons every Sunday, and in rotation preach on Thursdays in St Mary's Church, and Hope Street and St Mary's Churches on Sunday evenings. They preach occasional charity and missionary sermons. They examine the youth of their congregations in class meetings, and give partial ministerial visitations in the families of their parishioners. To visit the whole in the present overgrown state of the parishes would be next to impossible. They visit the sick, and assist the kirk-session in the proper distribution of the poors' funds;—they superintend the schools in their parishes,—and, in obedience to the wishes of the pious founders of some of the benevolent institutions of the city, they share the management with the magistrates; and their attendance on funerals, kirk-sessions, presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, occupies a considerable portion of their time. The bare recital of the above must convince every one of the laborious duties of a city parochial clergyman; and as to pecuniary remuneration, it is barely sufficient for present purposes, leaving little or no provision in case of a widowed family.

The clergymen of Glasgow have long moved in the first rank of society. Their dwelling-houses and their domestic expenses are necessarily on a scale suited to their rank. In addition to the Government and local taxes, they are subjected to clerical ones, and they readily contribute to private and public charities; and when it is considered that their sons usually receive a university education, and their daughters that which is suited to their station, the wonder is, how a city clergyman can bring up his family on his stipend, not to speak of his making any after-provision for them. In 1831 there were 58 clergymen in the city and suburbs who received stipend, varying from L. 150 to L. 500; the average to each was within a small fraction of L. 268. If the maintenance of the whole clergy was chargeable to each individual in the community, it would only amount to 1s. 5¼d. in the year,—a sum small, indeed, when compared with the important benefits received.

* Hill's Theological Institutes, p. 282.

The corporation of the city are proprietors of the Established churches, and receive the seat rents. That the church is not burdensome to the community is evident from the following official statement for 1834, by which it appears that the ecclesiastical revenue exceeded the expenditure, L. 487, 1s. 7d. as under :

Rents of seats in the Established churches,				L. 4930	15	0
Stipend to the Established clergymen of the city,*	L. 3825	0	0			
Communion elements,	163	10	7			
Salaries to ten precentors,	146	11	8			
Cleaning churches, insurance, coal and candle,	110	10	0			
Repairing church windows,	31	16	3			
General repairs and furnishings for churches,	166	4	11			
				4443	13	5
Excess,				L. 487	1	7

Individuals inimical to establishments think that the interest of the sums laid out in building the churches should form a part of the expense of the Establishment. Without admitting the principle that parochial churches should support themselves; on the contrary, believing that the law and the practice is otherwise, it may be well to see how the churches in Glasgow came into the possession of the corporation. In the first place, the Cathedral and Outer High Churches belong to the Crown, the corporation being at the expense of seating them. The College Church was given to the corporation by Queen Mary; and on its becoming ruinous, it was rebuilt chiefly by private subscription. At present a very great proportion of the seats belong to the College or to private individuals. The Ramshorn Church in like manner was built chiefly by subscription. It has lately been rebuilt, under the name of St David's, at the expense of the corporation. This church, and its beautiful tower, after deducting the amount of sales of burying places in the crypt, cost the corporation little more than L. 3000. St Enoch's Church, originally intended for a chapel of ease, was built chiefly by subscription, but was soon afterwards acquired by the corporation for a parish church. It has lately been rebuilt on very favourable terms; as the corporation, after receiving interest for the sum laid out, gained L. 132, 17s. 6d. per annum, as appeared from a printed paper which Dr Cleland addressed to the corporation when the church was finished. This saving arose chiefly from additional seats and better accommodation.

The collections at the doors of the Established churches average rather more than L. 1800 per annum, which, when added to

* By Act 48 Geo. III. 6, C. 138, no stipend can be augmented until twenty years after the date of the last decret of modification. The incumbents of the Cathedral and Barony Churches were entitled to apply for an augmentation on 22d February 1835.

the sum of L.487, 1s. 7d. surplus revenue, is much more than would pay the interest of the expense of building the Established churches. The poor in this city, as is elsewhere stated, are supported by an assessment on the inhabitants, whether belonging to the Established Church or to the Dissenters. The collections at the doors of the Established churches go to reduce that assessment, but those received at the doors of the Dissenters chapels do not go to the fund, but are applied to purposes connected with their own body.

City Mission.—The want of church accommodation, and the total inability of the clergymen of the city to attend to the religious wants of a numerous class of the community, many of whom have no desire for religious instruction, led to the formation of the City Mission. The society was instituted upon the 1st of January 1826, for the purpose of promoting the spiritual welfare of the poor of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, by employing persons of approved piety, and otherwise properly qualified, to visit the poor in their own houses, for the purpose of religious discourse, and to use other means of diffusing and increasing amongst them a knowledge of evangelical truth. In December 1831, there were twenty-two licentiates or students of divinity employed at salaries of L.40 each; twenty of these were on full time, viz. four hours per day, and the other two on two-thirds time. In addition to the city mission, a parochial mission was instituted in 1832, and there are now one missionary in every parish, and two or three in the large ones.

Roman Catholics.—The number of Roman Catholics has greatly increased in Glasgow of late years. The following is a brief account of their rise and progress.

Although popular opinion ran very strong against the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in this city till after the mitigation of the penal statutes, Bishop Hay occasionally came from Edinburgh, and celebrated mass in a clandestine manner in a room in Blackstock's back tenement, Salt Market Street, to the few Catholics who at that time resided here.

An act of Parliament having been passed for repealing certain penal statutes in England enacted against the Roman Catholics, in the 11th and 12th years of William III., a bill was brought into Parliament for repealing these statutes in Scotland, which excited great alarm in that part of the kingdom. In Edinburgh, a mob assembled on 3d February 1779, and burnt Bishop Hay's house and valuable library, and the house of Principal Robertson would have shared the same fate, had it not been protected by the

military, he having expressed himself favourable to the repeal of the penal statutes.

In Glasgow, the measure was viewed with so much alarm, that eighty-five societies were formed to oppose it; and Mr John Pater-son, a spirit-merchant, was appointed to keep up a correspondence with Lord George Gordon, at that time the head of the Protestant association in London. During the discussion in Parliament, a mob collected on Sunday the 5th February 1780, during the time of divine service, and would have destroyed the dwelling-house of a Catholic where mass was being celebrated, had not Provost French and the other magistrates arrived in time to prevent it. On the Thursday following, being a day appointed for a national fast, a mob collected in King Street, and destroyed the shop of Mr Bagnall, a potter. Having completed their work of devastation, they went to Tureen Street, and destroyed his manufactory, for no other reason but that he was a Roman Catholic.

The increase of Roman Catholics in Glasgow may be dated from 1791. At that time the spirit for emigration from the North Highlands to America was such as to drain the country of many of its best labourers. The services of these hardy Northlanders being required at home, Messrs George M'Intosh, David Dale, Robert Dalglish, and other extensive manufacturers, invited them to this city, and to such as were Roman Catholics, security was promised in the exercise of their religion. The Tennis Court, in Mitchell Street, was fitted up as a temporary chapel, and the Reverend Alexander M'Donald, now Bishop of Upper Canada, was appointed priest in 1792. Mr M'Donald was succeeded by the Reverend John Farquharson in 1795. Soon after that time the number of Roman Catholics increased so much, that, in 1797, they built a small chapel in the Gallowgate, near the barracks. In 1805, Mr Farquharson was succeeded by the Reverend Andrew Scott. From this period the number of Roman Catholics increased so rapidly, that, in 1815, the foundation stone of a new chapel was laid in Clyde Street. This spacious edifice, in which there is a magnificent organ, was opened with great solemnity on the Sunday before Christmas 1816; after which the chapel in the Gallowgate was appropriated to another purpose. The number of Roman Catholics continuing to increase, the Lancasterian school-house in Gorbals was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel in 1828. In 1831, there were 26,965 Roman Catholics in this city, and their number has increased considerably since.

On 21st September 1828, the Reverend Andrew Scott was raised to the dignity of Bishop of Eretria in the Archipelago, and coadjutor *vicar apostolic* to Bishop M'Donald for the western district of Scotland. Mr Scott was consecrated bishop with great solemnity by the Right Reverend Bishop Paterson of Edinburgh, assisted by Bishop M'Donald of Lismore, and Bishop Penswick of Liverpool.

Prior to 1821, there was only one priest resident in Glasgow; at that period there were two; in 1826, four; and in 1829, the number of clergymen was increased to five, viz. the Right Reverend Bishop Scott, the Reverend John Murdoch (now Bishop,) the Reverend John M'Donald, the Reverend William Stewart, and the Reverend Charles Grant.

Licenses to sell Spirits.—The number of persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors in the ten parishes of the city being 1393, and the number of families, 19,467, gives one licensed person or public-house to $13\frac{9}{100}$ families. If the number of persons who retail spirituous liquors without being able to obtain a license were taken into account on the one hand, and the number of temperate families who never use a public-house on the other, it may be said, that in Glasgow there is at least one place where spirits are retailed for every *twelve families* !!!

Pawnbrokers.—The business of a pawnbroker was not known in Glasgow till August 1806. At that period an itinerant English pawnbroker commenced business in a room in the High Street, but was obliged to give up at the end of six months, for want of business; and it was not until the 8th of June 1813, that John Graham, a disbanded town-officer, set up a regular pawnbroking-

office. There are now twenty-two licensed pawnbrokers in the city.

River Clyde.—As the River Clyde, in a commercial point of view, is of the utmost importance, not only to Glasgow, but to the western district of Scotland, a short sketch of its improvements must be interesting. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, the channel of the river for about thirteen miles below Glasgow was so incommoded by fords and shoals as to be scarcely navigable even for small craft. But in 1556, the inhabitants of the burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an agreement to excavate the river for six weeks alternately, with the view of removing the ford at Dumbuck and some lesser fords. By the exertions of these parties, small flat-bottomed craft were brought up to the Broomielaw at Glasgow, which was then only a landing shore: there being no regular harbour for more than a hundred years after that period. In 1653, the merchants of Glasgow had their shipping harbour at the bailiery of Cunningham in Ayrshire; but that port being distant, and the land carriage expensive, the magistrates of Glasgow treated with the magistrates of Dumbarton for ground on which to build a harbour and docks at Dumbarton. After much discussion the negotiation was broken up, the magistrates of Dumbarton considering that the great influx of mariners would “raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants.” The magistrates of Glasgow then turned their attention to the Troon; and here they were again repulsed from a similar reason. In 1662, however, they succeeded in purchasing thirteen acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark, on which they laid out the town of Port-Glasgow, built harbours, and made the first dry or graving dock in Scotland. Soon after the Revolution in 1688, a quay was formed at the Broomielaw, at the expense of 30,000 merks Scots, or L. 1666, 13s. 4d. Sterling. The east end was at the mouth of St Enoch’s Burn, and the west at Robertson Street.

The magistrates having got a shipping port and a quay, directed Mr Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, to inspect the river, and report his opinion. On the 13th of September 1755, he reported *inter alia*, that the river at the ford at the Point House, about two miles below Glasgow, was only one foot three inches deep at low water, and three feet eight inches at high water. He proposed that a lock and dam should be made at the Marlin-ford, in order to secure four and a half feet water up to the quay at Glasgow. The lock was to be seventy feet long, and eighteen feet wide, and so deep as to take in a flat-bottomed lighter, at four and a-half

feet draught of water. An act of Parliament was procured for the above purpose, but happily nothing further was done in it.

The magistrates soon after this required the assistance of Mr John Golborne of Chester, who reported on the 30th November 1768, that the river was in a state of nature, and that at the shoal at Kilpatrick sands, and at each end of the Nushet Island, there was no more than two feet water. He then proposed to contract the river by jetties, for eight miles below Glasgow, and to dredge and deepen it at an expense of L. 8640. Mr Golborne having suggested that a survey of the river should be made, the magistrates employed Mr James Watt, afterwards the celebrated improver of the steam-engine, who, along with Dr Wilson and Mr James Barrie, reported, that several parts of the river from the Broomielaw to the Point House, had less than two feet water. In 1770, an act of Parliament was procured, by which the members of the city corporation were appointed trustees, with power to levy dues. The trustees then contracted with Mr Golborne for deepening the river; and in January 1775, he had erected 117 jetties on both sides, which confined it within narrow bounds, so that vessels drawing more than six feet water came up to the Broomielaw at the height of the tide. On the 7th of September 1781, Mr Golborne made an estimate for bringing vessels drawing seven feet water, to the Broomielaw. Since that period several eminent engineers have suggested improvements, the greater part of which have been carried into effect. On the 22d of August 1799, Mr John Rennie, civil-engineer, London, gave a detailed report respecting the deepening of the river, as did also Mr Thomas Telford, civil-engineer, London, on 24th May 1806; Mr John Rennie again on the 24th of December 1807; Mr Whidbey of Plymouth on the 22d of September 1824; Mr John Clark, superintendent of the river, on the 11th of November 1824; and Mr Charles Atherton, civil-engineer, Glasgow, in 1833.

In 1825, the trustees obtained another act of Parliament appointing five merchants not connected with the corporation, additional trustees on the river; and increasing the dues on all goods passing on the river from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per ton, and on the admeasurement of all vessels coming to the harbour, in name of harbour dues, from 1d. to 2d. per ton. The same act authorized dues to be levied for the use of sheds, according to a regulated schedule, the former dues of 1s. per ton on coals having been taken off.

Mr James Spreull was appointed superintendent of the river in 1798, and until his death in 1824, he was enthusiastic in every thing that related to its improvement. The increase of trade at the Broomielaw, in consequence of the improvements of the river, almost exceeds belief. Less than fifty years ago, a few gabbards, and these only about thirty or forty tons, could come up to Glasgow: by the year 1831, vessels drawing thirteen feet six inches of water were enabled to come up to the harbour; and now large vessels, many of them upwards of 300 tons burden, from America, the East and West Indies, and the Continent of Europe, are often to be found three deep along nearly the whole length of the harbour. During the year 1834, about 27,000 vessels passed Renfrew Ferry; and at some periods in the year between twenty and thirty passed in one hour. A few years ago the harbour was only 730 feet long on one side, it is now 3340 feet long on the north side of the river, and 1260 on the south. Till of late years there were only a few punts and ploughs for the purpose of dredging the river, now, there are four dredging-machines, with powerful steam apparatus, and two diving-bells. Till lately there was no covering for goods at the harbour, and but one small crane for loading and discharging, now, the shed accommodation on both sides of the river is most ample, and one of the cranes for shipping steam-boat-boilers, and other articles of *thirty tons*, made by Messrs Cland Girdwood and Company may, for the union of power with elegance of construction, challenge all the ports in the kingdom. The river for seven miles below the city is confined within narrow bounds; and the sloping banks formed of whinstone, in imitation of ashlar, are unequalled in the kingdom, whether their utility or their beauty be taken into account.

Till 1834 the river and harbour dues were annually disposed of by public sale, but now they are collected by the trustees. The following is a statement of the amount of tonnage and harbour dues in the years specified: In 1771, the first year's dues were L. 1021; in 1810, L. 4959; in 1812, L. 5525; in 1815, L. 5680; in 1833, L. 20,260; in 1834, L. 21,260,—exclusive of L. 1564 for shed dues. The dues for the year ending on 8th July 1835 amounted to L. 31,497. The sum of L. 8673, which has this year been added to the revenue, arises partly from the new mode of collection, and partly from the great increase of trade. The public are chiefly indebted for the change in the mode of collection to

Mr James Hutchison, and Mr James Browne, two of the trustees.

In virtue of an old charter, the burgesses of Dumbarton are exempt from river dues. From the time the exemption was first claimed on 9th July 1825, to 8th July 1834, they amounted to L. 4722, 13s. viz. sailing vessels L. 803, 13s. 4d; steam ditto L. 3918, 19s. 8d, less L. 170, 3s. 1d. paid by shareholders in steam-boats, who were not burgesses of Dumbarton.

The river dues have been greatly increased by steam navigation, as appears from the following statement. From 8th July 1833 to 9th July 1834, the river dues collected stood to the gross revenue as follows: Total tonnage on merchandize $70\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ditto by sailing vessels, including ferries, $38\frac{5}{6}$ per cent; ditto by steam ditto $31\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; quay dues by ditto, $15\frac{1}{6}$ per cent: ditto by sailing ditto $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent; shed dues $5\frac{7}{12}$ per cent.; ferries, $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. Total steam to total sailing vessels as $87\frac{7}{10}$ to 100.

The trustees in 1834, appointed Mr David Logan, civil-engineer, a gentleman of great experience and scientific acquirements, to direct the improvements of the river. At present great and meritorious exertions are making in widening the harbour and the narrow parts of the river, and deepening it throughout. While the present trustees are entitled to high commendation for their exertions, it is not our intention to detract from the merits of the former trustees. Mr Golborne laid the foundation of the improvements of the river, but it is to the praiseworthy exertions of individuals composing the improvement committees during the last twenty years, while following out the suggestions of the civil-engineers, that the river has been brought to a state of so great perfection. At that period the revenue, as has been already shown, was under L. 6000, yet with that comparatively small sum, unaided by the large revenue since obtained from steam navigation, important improvements had been made, and it is no more than justice to Provost Dalglish (for a long time chairman of the improvement committee) to say, that, to the energies of his mind, sound judgment, and unwearied exertions, the public are greatly indebted for the splendid improvements on the river. The present trustees, with a revenue of L. 31,497, subject only to the interest of the debt, amounting at last balance to L. 125,231, 14s. 10d., will be enabled to do a great deal towards the general improvement of the river.

Since the deepening of the river, ship-building has been intro-

duced here. A large steam vessel for the Mediterranean trade was lately launched at Glasgow.

Application of the Steam-Engine in propelling vessels.—The application of steam in propelling vessels long engaged the attention of men of mechanical genius. In 1736, Mr Jonathan Hulls obtained a patent for “a new invented machine for carrying vessels or ships out of or into any harbour, port, or river, against wind and tide, or in a calm;” but this scheme did not succeed. In 1781, the Marquis de Fouffroy made some unsuccessful experiments in propelling vessels by steam on the Saone at Lyons. In 1785, Mr James Rumsey of Virginia, and Mr John Fitch of Philadelphia, made several experiments, which were also unsuccessful. In the same year, Mr Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire, made several experiments with paddles, on twin and triple vessels, worked by men and horses, an account of which he published in February 1787. Soon after this, Mr Miller, built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle; and Mr William Symington of Falkirk, applied the steam-engine to it; and in 1788, Mr Miller and Mr Symington made an experiment with it on Dalswinton pond. But after several attempts, it was found that the engine and wheel were so inefficient, as occasionally to require the assistance of manual labour at a windlass. Some time after this, Mr Miller caused a larger engine to be made at Carron Works, and an experiment was made with it on the Forth and Clyde Canal, which, though answering better than the former, did not succeed. In 1794, the Earl of Stanhope constructed a steam-vessel with paddles under her quarters, but with no better success. In 1801 and 1802, Lord Dundas, then Governor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, employed Mr Symington to construct a steam-boat for that canal, but this boat, from what Mr Symington called the “opposition of narrow minds,” was laid up in a creek near Bainsford Bridge, where it remained as a wreck for many years. Mr Taylor and other ingenious individuals also failed in their laudable attempts.

The whole race of steam propellers having thus left the field one by one, without being able to effect their object, the ground was occupied by Mr Henry Bell,* who, having a turn for mechanics, made a steam-engine of three horse-power, and employed Messrs

* Mr Bell was born in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, on 7th April 1767. He died at the Baths, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, on 14th November 1830.

John Wood and Company, ship-builders in Port-Glasgow, to build a boat for him, which he called the Comet.* On 18th January 1812, the Comet began to ply between Glasgow and Greenock, and made five miles an hour against a head wind, whilst, by simply increasing her power, she went at the rate of seven miles an hour. This was the first vessel that was successfully propelled on a navigable river in Europe, and it is very remarkable, that, notwithstanding the great progress in mechanical science, no improvement has yet been made on Mr Bell's mode; although numerous efforts have been made here and elsewhere for that purpose. It is true that boats go swifter now than formerly, but the propelling system remains the same. To this brief account of the origin of the steam-propelling system in this country, it must be added that the Americans preceded us fully four years. In October 1807, Mr Robert Fulton, an American engineer, launched a steam-boat at New York, which plied with great effect between that city and Albany, a distance of 160 miles.

Clyde Steam-vessels in 1831 and 1835.—

Out-sea Boats.

	1831.		1835.	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Liverpool, - - - - -	5	910	7	1522
Belfast, - - - - -	3	429	6	918
Dublin, - - - - -	2	370	3	474
Londonderry, - - - - -	2	238	2	289
Total, -	12	1947	18	3203

	1831.		1835.	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Boats for goods and passengers plying as far as Stranraer on the one side of the Clyde, and to the West Highlands on the other,	8	600	11	834
Boats for passengers only, and plying on the river and Frith of Clyde, - - - - -	25	1728	26	1927
Luggage boats, - - - - -	7	431	8	470
Towing boats, - - - - -	3	199	4	257

Abstract.

	1831.		1835.	
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Out-sea boats, - - - - -	12	1947	18	3203
Goods and passengers. - - - - -	8	600	11	834
Passengers, - - - - -	25	1728	26	1927
Luggage, - - - - -	7	431	8	470
Towing, - - - - -	3	199	4	257
Total, -	55	4905	67	6691

The above tonnage is register measure; carpenter's measure in

* The progress in steam navigation of late years is truly wonderful. In January 1812, there was not a steam-boat in Europe excepting the "Comet," of three horse power, at Glasgow. Now almost every navigable river in Europe is teeming with them. Some of the Glasgow boats have now upwards of 240 horse power.

steam-vessels is about *one-third* more. All the new boats either for the out-sea or river trade, are of greater engine power, and are much more splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers than heretofore. The speed is also greatly improved. The Liverpool boats in 1831 were thought to have made good passages, when they performed the run from Liverpool to Greenock, a distance of 220 miles, in twenty-four to twenty-six hours. It is now done much sooner. On Wednesday, 24th June 1835, the steam-packet City of Glasgow, belonging to Messrs Thomson and Macconnell, left Greenock, and arrived in Liverpool in the unprecedentedly short period of *seventeen hours and fifty-five minutes*; and the steam-packet Manchester, belonging to Messrs James Martin, and James and George Burns and Company of this city, left the Clarence dock, Liverpool, on Monday evening the 15th December 1834, and arrived in Glasgow, a distance of 240 miles, discharged and loaded her cargoes, and was back again in the same dock within the short period of *sixty hours*. This was done in the dead of winter, and shows what may be accomplished by steam navigation, from studying the tides in the Mersey and Clyde. The cabin fares for the river boats are rather less than one penny per mile, and for out-sea boats rather more. To Liverpool the fare is L. 1, 5s.

While locomotive engines have succeeded on our rail-roads to admiration, the steam carriages on the common road from Glasgow to Paisley have been abandoned.

The Forth and Clyde Navigation.—In 1768, an act of Parliament was obtained for making a canal from the river Forth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the river Clyde, at or near Dalmuir Burnfoot, in the county of Dumbarton, with a collateral cut to the city of Glasgow. On the 10th of June in that year, Sir Lawrence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the canal, and it was opened from the eastern to the western sea on the 28th of July 1790. On the 11th of November in the same year, the basin at Port Dundas was finished. The length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde is 35 miles, and the cut to Glasgow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are 39 locks on the canal, namely, 20 from the Forth to Glasgow, and 19 between the great aqueduct and the Clyde. The length of the locks between the gates is 74 feet, the width 20 feet, and the fall 10 feet. The medium width of the surface of the canal is 56 feet, at bottom 27 feet; and the depth nearly 10 feet. The rise from the east sea to the summit level of the canal at Wineford

Lock is 156 feet; and the descent to the Clyde 150 feet, so that the Forth at the east end of the canal is 6 feet lower than the Clyde at Bowling. This great canal, which required 22 years for its completion, was one of the most arduous to execute in the kingdom; having to encounter rocks, precipices, and quicksands; in some places it runs through a deep moss, and in others it is banked 20 feet high. It crosses many rivulets and roads, as well as 2 considerable rivers, the Luggie and the Kelvin. The bridge over the latter, which consists of four arches, and carries the canal across a deep valley, cost L. 8509. The canal is supplied with water by eight reservoirs covering 721 acres, and containing 24,902 lock-fulls of water.

Mr Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, the present governor, was elected to that important office on 20th March 1816. At the following balance the rate per cent. on each original share of L. 100 was L. 25. The annual average revenue during sixteen years previous to Mr Finlay being appointed governor, was L. 30,323, 7s. 6d.; and the annual average revenue during sixteen years after it was L. 46,680, 11s. 4d.

In 1832, there were 2 steam passage-boats on the canal; each of 24 horse power. These boats went at the rate of six miles an hour. In 1833, the steam-boats gave place to swift iron boats, which travel at the rate of 10 miles an hour. Five of these boats leave Port Dundas for Stirling and Edinburgh, and return every lawful day, and two additional ones are in a state of preparation. In 1832, the revenue from steam and heavy drag boats was L. 1213, 19s. 5d.; in 1833 from the swift boats L. 3007, 19s. 1d.; and in 1834, upwards of L. 5000.

Monkland Canal.—This canal affords a cheap communication between the city of Glasgow, and the collieries in the parishes of Old and New Monkland, distant about 12 miles. The canal was originally 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 at the bottom, depth of water upon the lock sills 5 feet, and the smallest depth throughout any part of the canal 4 feet 6 inches. The banks have been recently raised, by which a greater depth of water is procured. At Blackhill there are 4 locks of 2 chambers, each chamber 71 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 12 feet deep. The head level at the top of Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, a distance of 8 miles, where there are 2 single locks of 11 feet 6 inches each, which carries the canal to the river Calder. In the spring of 1813, 3 passage-boats began to ply to Sheepford, about a mile from Airdrie. This canal

has been productive to the stockholders for a number of years past.

Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal.—The expense of land-carriage from Glasgow to the west coast through the fertile counties of Renfrew, and Ayr, abounding with coal and limestone, suggested a water conveyance. The operations on the canal commenced in May 1807, and the navigation opened between Glasgow and Johnstone on the 4th of October 1811. Although the canal was opened at that period, the trade did not commence till April 1812. The length of the canal from Port Eglinton to Ardrossan is $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from Port Eglinton to Johnstone 11 miles, breadth at top 30 feet, at bottom 18 feet, and depth 4 feet 6 inches. There are no locks on that part of the canal yet executed, viz. between Port Eglinton and Johnstone; but when the canal is carried forward, there will be eight near Johnstone to raise the canal to the summit level, and thirteen to fall down to the harbour of Ardrossan. On the 6th of November 1810, passage-boats were put on this canal; but Mr William Houston, of Johnstone Castle, has the merit of introducing swift iron boats.

The great increase of passengers may be seen from the following statement.

	Passen- gers.	No. of days.	Trips each day.	Passen- gers each trip.	Average passen- gers each day.
From 1st Oct. 1830 to 30th Sept. 1831,	79455	289	8	34 1-3	275
1st Oct. 1831 to 30th Sept. 1832,	148516	311	14	34 1-9	477
1st Oct. 1832 to 30th Sept. 1833,	240062	310	20	38 2-3	774
1st Oct. 1833 to 30th Sept. 1834,	307275	313	22	44 2-3	982

The passengers did not all travel from Glasgow to Johnstone, many of them leaving at intermediate stages. During the months of July and August 1834, 50,000 persons took passages on the canal;—the number in one day was 2500. The proportions of the best cabin and second cabin passengers are, one-fifth of the best cabin passengers at one penny per mile, and four-fifths of second cabin passengers at three farthings per mile. The average total fare on the canal is therefore sixteen-twentieths of a penny per mile. The swift boats on the Forth and Clyde, and Union Canals, ply at similar rates.

Union Canal.—The Union Canal was begun on the 3d of March 1818. It is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from Port-Hopetoun, near Edinburgh, to Port-Downie, near Falkirk. The navigation for ten miles west from Port-Hopetoun was opened on the 22d of March 1822, and to Port-Downie early in May thereafter. The

canal is on a level line for 30 miles from-Port Hopetoun,—the remaining distance is occupied by 11 locks, each 10 feet deep, so that the Union Canal at the head of the locks is 110 feet above the Forth and Clyde Navigation. The Union Canal is 40 feet broad at the top, 20 feet at the bottom, and 5 feet deep. This canal has not yet been productive to such stockholders as have not an interest in the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

The Garnkirk Railway from Glasgow to near Airdrie was partially opened on the 2d of July 1831. On 1st February 1832, the locomotive engine, the “Glasgow,” built by Messrs Johnston and M‘Nab of this city, hauled a train of 36 loaded coal waggons $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a gross weight of about 145 tons, in 1 hour and 7 minutes, thus carrying a load of twenty times her own weight. This was the first locomotive engine made in Scotland on the improved construction.

Stage-Coaches.—Stage-coaches were first used in Scotland in 1678. The first mail-coach from London to Glasgow arrived at the Saracen’s Head on Monday the 7th of July 1788. At that period the mail went by Leeds, a distance of 405 miles, and arrived in 65 hours, travelling at nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the hour; in 1835 the mail goes by Wetherby, a distance of 395 miles, and arrives in $41\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The speed from Carlisle to Glasgow is at the rate of 11 miles an hour. On the 10th of January 1799, Mr John Gardner of the Bucks Head, Glasgow, started a coach to Edinburgh with four horses, which performed the journey of 42 miles in 6 hours. The time now occupied on the road by stage-coaches is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In 1833 there were on an average 61 stage coaches, which departed from, and returned to Glasgow, every lawful day. The mails every day are,—to London, 2; Edinburgh, 12; Paisley, 13; Hamilton, 5; Lanark, 3; Perth, 2; Stirling, 2; and to other towns, 22. These coaches were drawn by 183 horses, and 671 horses are kept for them. They accommodated 832 passengers; viz. inside 284, outside 548.

The intercourse with Glasgow by coaches, steam-boats, track-boats, and rail-roads, is so great that it almost exceeds belief. As some of the coaches and steam-boats depart and arrive more than once a-day, and the mail-coaches every day, the following may be taken as a low average of passengers by stage-coaches, and steam-boats; while the others are from the books of the respective companies. During 1834, 61 stage-coaches, each averaging twelve passengers, arrived and departed during 313 lawful days. This

gave 458,232 persons in the year. By 37 steam-boats, 25 passengers each 579,050; by the swift boats on the Forth and Clyde Navigation and Union Canal, 91,975; by the light iron boats on the Paisley Canal, 307,275; by the boats on the Monkland Canal, 31,784; and by the Glasgow and Garnkirk Rail-road, 118,882; the gross number of passengers amounting to 1,587,198.

Private Carriages.—Mr Allan Dreghorn, timber-merchant and builder, was the first person who started a private carriage in this city. It was made by his own workmen in 1752. The number of carriages in the city and suburbs charged with duty in 1832 was 402, viz. stage-coaches 61; hackney carriages 140; private carriages, 201, viz. with four wheels 114, two wheels 87. The private carriages have increased considerably during the last two years.

Relays of post-chaises did not exist in Scotland except on the roads from Edinburgh to London, till the year 1776; and even in England, relays are of comparatively recent date. Mr John Glassford and Mr Andrew Thomson Senior, Glasgow merchants, went to London on horseback in the year 1739. At that period there was no turnpike road till they came to Grantham, within 110 miles of London. Up to that point they travelled upon a narrow causeway, with an unmade soft road upon each side of it; and they met from time to time strings of pack-horses, from thirty to forty in a gang,—the mode by which goods were transported from one part of the country to another.

Mills.—The town mills on the Molendinar Burn, erected about the middle of the fourteenth century, supplied from the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs, are not of so much use to the inhabitants as they were before steam-mills were introduced. The water and steam-mills on the river Kelvin, at Partick and Clay-slap, belonging to the corporation of bakers, are very extensive, and of a superior construction. The establishment contains a large steam-mill, seven water-wheels, twenty-two pairs of stones, (Bourdeaux Burrs,) six boulders, and three shealing machines. The granaries and kilns are proportionate to the mills, which can grind 12,000 bushels of wheat weekly. The bakers got a grant of their old mill at Partick from the Regent Murray, for their services at the battle of Langside on 13th May 1568. The value of the mill property is upwards of L. 50,000.

Markets.—The markets for butcher-meat, fish, cheese, butter, &c. have been much neglected of late. The great increase of the town has induced persons at a distance from the markets to

resort to shops. The live-cattle market is, however, an exception, and is entitled to particular notice. Prior to the year 1818, the principal butchers in this city were frequently obliged to travel a circuit of seventy or eighty miles to purchase cattle in lots, and to rent expensive parks in the neighbourhood of the city to graze them in; but since the erection of the live-cattle market, the mode of supply is completely changed. In 1818, the magistrates fitted up a spacious market-place, between the great roads to Edinburgh, by Gallowgate and Duke Street, in which there are a commodious inn, stables, sheds, a byre to contain 120 bullocks in view, and 260 pens to contain 9360 sheep. This market-place, allowed to be the most complete in the kingdom, occupies an area of 29,560 square yards, or rather more than six imperial acres, is paved with whinstones, and enclosed with stone walls. Since its formation, graziers and dealers from Aberdeenshire to Dumfries-shire, and from Berwickshire to Argyleshire, find it their interest to send their cattle to this market, where they find a ready sale, and return in cash. It is admitted that this market has been of great use to all classes of the community, excepting perhaps the more wealthy butchers. The graziers and dealers are benefited by a regular sale, without running the risk of bad debts. The public have a more regular and plentiful supply of butcher-meat of the best quality. The butcher is saved the trouble, and the public, the expense, of travelling. The butcher of small capital, who formerly had not the means of getting good meat, can now go to market; and if his capital be equal to the purchase of a bullock, and a dozen of sheep or lambs, he can compete with his more wealthy brethren. Monopoly is now unknown. The dues of the market were let by public sale in 1832 on lease, at L. 1075 per annum, which leaves an annual profit to the trustees of upwards of L. 500. It was Dr Cleland who projected and established this important market.

The advantages arising from this market have induced the Irish graziers to send cattle to it. On the 18th December 1834, the Green Isle steamer arrived in Glasgow from Drogheda, loaded exclusively with cattle and pigs. This was the first cattle-carrying steamer that arrived in the Clyde, and the traffic is to be continued. In 1822, a few rumps of beef were sent by the Edinburgh butchers to the Glasgow market, and this trade has increased so much, that during 1834, 7210 rumps were sent to Glasgow, the average value of each being 20s.

Public Buildings.—In a work of this nature, an architectural

description of the public buildings in Glasgow would be superfluous. We shall therefore confine ourselves merely to mentioning a few of the most prominent of those appropriated for ecclesiastical purposes, and a few for the civil concerns of the city. For ecclesiastical, the first in order is the Cathedral, which is allowed to be the most splendid edifice of old English architecture that is to be found in Scotland. Its length from east to west is 319 feet, width 63 feet, height of the nave 90 feet, and of the choir 85 feet. In this edifice there are 2 steeples, 147 pillars, and 159 windows of various dimensions, many of them of exquisite workmanship.*

* Mr Rickman, the celebrated architect, who gave the design for St David's Church in this city, in his work on Gothic Architecture, 3d edit., p. 336, says, "That the crypt of the cathedral of Glasgow is not equalled by any in the kingdom. The piers and groins are all of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution. The flowered capitals of the piers are much like those of York." The choir of the cathedral was renovated several years ago by the corporation, in a manner which does it great honour, so much so, that it is not too much to say, that the Cathedral Church of Glasgow is unrivalled in Scotland. But to the regret of every man of taste, the magnificent nave has been allowed to get into a state of great dilapidation. The arches, and the tabernacle work, and the images at the rood-loft at the east end are in decay, and the mullions and flowing tracery of the windows in the north and south façades, are in a similar condition. The west end is bounded by a bare wall, erected 170 years ago, and quite incompatible with the grandeur and architectural effect of the other parts. Such is the condition of the nave of the Glasgow cathedral. Instead of its being a great ornament to the city, it is calculated to impress strangers with the lowest estimate of the taste and public spirit of the citizens of Glasgow.

Impressed with the importance of the measure, Dr Cleland frequently suggested to the public the renovation of the nave, and at length, on the 22d October 1829, he drew up, printed, and widely circulated, an appeal to his fellow-citizens, and commenced a subscription for this important and necessary work, but owing to an unexpected difficulty, raised on the part of the *crown, to whom the edifice belongs*, the projected improvements were postponed. The public mind thus directed, never lost sight of the scheme. In 1832, Mr Archibald McLellan, then a member of the town-council, and president of the Dilletanti Society, suggested, in his valuable work on Cathedrals, that the Outer High Church, then deeply affected by dry rot, should be abandoned as a place of worship, and restored to the nave. While this magnificent scheme would have had no chance of success in 1829, as matters then were, there is now every prospect of its being carried into effect, from the circumstance of that church having, in 1835, been formally declared by two eminent physicians,† *unfit for a place of worship*. The corporation, as proprietors of the seats, having thus no alternative, have commenced the building of a church in High John Street, in lieu of the Outer High Church. The nave, including the space now occupied by that church, will then be a receptacle for monuments to departed worth, and the grand entrance to the Cathedral Church. Even in its present dilapidated state, there are monuments in the nave, which would be considered elegant in Westminster Abbey, and worthy of a place in St Paul's Cathedral.

There is now every reason to believe that Government will contribute liberally to the renovation of the Cathedral out of the burgh and barony teinds, Dr Cleland having lately had an opportunity of pointing out the defects to the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, at that time Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, which Board has been lately entrusted with the management of the Crown ecclesiastical edifices.

Some time prior to 1817, his Majesty's Government resolved that in future they would not give a tack of Crown teinds without a fine of three years *free teind*. On 5th July 1823, William Smith, Esq. of Carbeth-Guthrie, then Lord Provost, and Dr Cleland at-

† Dr Burnus and Dr Balmanno.

St Andrew's, St David's, and St Enoch's Churches, and the Albion Street, George Street, and Wellington Street Chapels, belonging to the Dissenters, are fine specimens of architecture. For civil purposes the Royal Exchange is prominent. This building, from designs by Mr David Hamilton, a native of Glasgow, is remarkable for its beauty, its extent, and its architectural decorations. Mr Hamilton was also architect to Hamilton Palace, one of the greatest architectural ornaments in Scotland. The Hunterian Museum, from designs by Mr William Stark, is a beautiful model of a Greek Temple. The Royal Infirmary by Adams, and the Lunatic Asylum by Stark, are at once ornamental and appropriate for their respective purposes.

Streets and Squares.—The streets, with the exception of some of those in the old part of the town, are all sixty feet wide, and the houses are built of stone and covered with slate. There are four squares, viz. Blythswood's, George's, St Enoch's, and St Andrew's. The three former are planted with shrubbery, and St Andrew's Church stands in the centre of the last.

Burying Grounds.—There are twenty burying grounds in the city and suburbs.* The Necropolis, formed by the Merchants' House in 1830, in their elevated park adjoining the cathedral, in imitation of the cemetery Pere la Chaise in Paris, stands unrivalled in the kingdom for picturesque effect.

tended the Exchequer Court in Edinburgh, and obtained a tack of the teinds for the corporation and the Barony-heritors on the following terms:

Three years free teind of the burgh and barony, as ascertained by the solicitor of teinds,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 7137	11	8
Deduct for ten heritors on cause shown to the court,	-	-	-	-	-	679	8	0
<hr/>								
Fine paid for the tack of the teinds for 19 years, from 1817, the period when the last tack expired,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 6458	3	8
The Lords of the Treasury were pleased to allocate from the above sum for repairing the cathedral,	L. 3000	0	0					
Grant to the Botanic Garden,	-	-	-	2000	0	0		
						<hr/>		
						5000	0	0
<hr/>								
Reserved by the Treasury, but since laid out in repairing the cathedral,	L. 1458	3	8					

The lease expires in 1836, when there is no doubt a similar fine will be exacted.

* When the north-west burying ground was formed, it was distant from houses, but now, from the great increase of population, it is in the very centre of the city, surrounded by houses on all sides, and consequently very offensive to the neighbourhood. As it would be a very arduous undertaking to remove a public burying ground, where there are burying places for more than 500 families, Dr Cleland suggested throwing the whole burying ground into a grand vaulted cemetery, the groined arches supporting a floor of upwards of 7000 square yards, to be appropriated for public purposes. This magnificent scheme, of which a plan was lithographed at the expense of the corporation, and widely circulated, would not only relieve the town of a nuisance, but from the central situation of the ground, would give an excellent opportunity for bazaar purposes, while light and air would be preserved for the health of the inhabitants.

Monuments and Statues.—Amongst others may be enumerated an equestrian statue of William III. erected at the cross; an obelisk in honour of Lord Nelson, in the Green; a pedestrian statue of Sir John Moore, in bronze, on a granite pedestal, by Flaxman, in George Square; a pedestrian statue of William Pitt, in marble, by Flaxman, in the Town-Hall; a trophy monument in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, (71st, or Glasgow Regiment,) in marble, by Hamilton, in the nave of the cathedral; a pillar surmounted by a statue in honour of John Knox, by Forrest, in the Necropolis; a pedestrian statue of James Watt, in bronze, on a granite pedestal, in George Square, by Chantry; also a pedestrian statue of James Watt, in marble, by Chantry, in the Hunterian Museum; and an architectural monument, with a statue of William M'Gavin, by Forrest, in the Necropolis. It has not yet been determined in what part of the town the monumental column in honour of Sir Walter Scott is to be placed.

Theatre.—Previously to the Reformation, and for some time afterwards, pantomime representations of the history of our Saviour, his miracles, and passion, were exhibited in this city. It does not appear that any theatrical representation was allowed in this city from the Reformation in 1560 till 1750. At the latter period, Mr Burrell's dancing-hall in the High Street was used for that purpose,—being four years after the theatre in the Canongate of Edinburgh was opened, which was the first regular theatre in Scotland after the Reformation. In 1752, a booth or temporary theatre was fitted up adjoining the wall of the archbishop's palace, in which Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs Ward performed. Messrs Jackson, Love, and Beate, comedians, built a regular theatre in the Grahamston suburb, which was opened in the spring of 1764 by Mrs Bellamy, and other respectable performers. On the first night of performance, the machinery and scenery were set on fire by some disorderly persons. When the stage was refitted, the theatre was occasionally kept open, but with very indifferent success; and at one o'clock on the morning of the 16th April 1782, it was burnt to the ground. There was no theatre in Glasgow from this period till January 1785, when the Dunlop Street Theatre, erected by Mr Jackson, was opened by Mrs Siddons, Mrs Jourdan, and other performers. From this period the taste for theatricals increased so much, that a subscription was set on foot for a theatre upon a large scale; and on the 24th of April 1805, the most magnificent provincial theatre in the empire was opened in Queen Street, at an ex-

pense of L. 18,500. It was let on ~~lease~~ for L. 1200 per annum ; but it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the sums laid out for accommodation and splendour. The premises were then let at the reduced rent of L. 800 to others, who also failed to implement their engagement, and even when the rent was lowered to L. 400, it was paid with difficulty. The property was then sold at a price, only equal to the outstanding debts and ground rent, so that the shareholders got nothing. This splendid edifice was burned to the ground on the forenoon of the 10th of January 1829 ; a gas light having come in contact with the ceiling of one of the lobbies, leading to the upper gallery. After this catastrophe, the old theatre in Dunlop Street was enlarged and embellished by Mr Alexander ; and is found to be quite large enough for the play-going people of Glasgow and neighbourhood.

Cock-Fighting.—In former times cock-fighting was so prevalent in this part of the country, that on certain holidays, school-boys provided cocks, and the fight was superintended by the master. But as civilization advanced, this practice gradually disappeared, and at length the amusement in the estimation of many came under the denomination of cruelty to animals. During the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century, cock-fighting in this city was conducted in a clandestine manner. In 1807, our cock-fighting amateurs, finding a vacant temporary building in Queen Street, made preparations for fighting a main, but when the sport had just commenced, a portion of the city and county magistrates made their appearance and dismissed the meeting. Since that period mains have occasionally been fought here without the interference of the authorities. Of late, however, the desire for this amusement has so much increased, that in this year (1835) a spacious building has been erected for a cock-pit in Hope Street, on the joint stock principle. This building, which is seated for about 280 persons, has suitable accommodation for the judges, handlers, and feeders, and is inferior in nothing to the Westminster pit, but in its dimensions. The company who frequent the Glasgow cock-pit do not belong to the “ exclusives ;” for here we have all grades from the senator to the journeyman butcher.

Corporation of Glasgow.—Glasgow was governed by a Provost and Bailies so early as the year 1268. In 1605, the constitution of the burgh was settled in three distinct bodies, viz. the town-

council, the merchants' and the trades' houses. The town-council consisted of certain persons from the rank of merchants and trades. In 1801, some alteration was made on the constitution; and from that period till 1833, the corporation consisted of a Provost, five Bailies, twelve Councillors from the merchants, and eleven from the trades rank, a master of work, and a treasurer. The Gorbals and water bailies were chosen from the council, who elected themselves. One-third went out of the council every year, and could *not* return for three years. The merchants' house sent a list of three persons to the council, from which they elected one to be Dean of Guild; and in like manner the trades' house, when one of the three was elected convener.

Since 1833, when the Burgh Reform Act passed, the Town-Council has been chosen by the Parliamentary constituency, consisting of upwards of 7000 persons, who pay a yearly rent of at least L. 10. The city is divided into five wards, each ward electing six Councillors. The Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades are elected by their respective houses. When added to the Councillors, they elect a Provost, five Bailies, a Treasurer, and Master of Work; one-third of the Councillors go out of office every year, but may be *immediately* re-elected. The revenue of the city varies from L. 15000 to L. 16000.

Previously to the passing of the Reform Act, the burghs of Glasgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, elected one individual to represent them in Parliament; but since that act has been in operation, the above-mentioned constituency for Glasgow return two Members to Parliament. The first Members under the Reform Act were Mr James Ewing of Levenside, and Mr James Oswald of Shieldhall, both merchants in Glasgow.

In thus giving a brief account of the former and present constitution of the corporation of Glasgow, it has been shewn that the Burgh Reform Act has placed the management of the corporation affairs in the hands of Councillors elected by those who enjoy the ten pound franchise. That the time had arrived when a *salutary* Reform in the Scotch burghs became necessary is admitted by all who had the good of their country at heart; abuses in the lapse of ages having crept into the management of many of them.

It is, however, gratifying to know, that, for more than a century bypast, the managers of the corporation of Glasgow have been

distinguished for ability, purity of conduct, and integrity in the discharge of their multifarious duties. The city, from having had a mean appearance, is now the most splendid of any manufacturing city or town in the empire. Nor has their exertions been confined only to the embellishment of the city; for trade, commerce, and numerous benevolent institutions have prospered in their hands, and when they surrendered their trust to the Reformed Town-Council in November 1833, the funds were in a flourishing condition.

Several years ago, when that able and indefatigable reformer, Lord Archibald Hamilton, advocated Burgh Reform in the House of Commons, his Lordship stated in the Committee of which he was Chairman, that the affairs of the city of Glasgow were conducted in the most honourable and open manner. Indeed, the faithful and disinterested management of the corporation concerns of Glasgow has long been acknowledged all over the country.

Of the Reformed Town-Council the citizens of Glasgow have not yet had much experience. There is, however, one part of their conduct, which, as we consider it an evil, we animadvert upon, in the hope of repressing it in their successors. Some of the councillors, unwarily, or it may be from ambition, pledged themselves to certain measures, and thereby became delegates of a party, instead of being representatives of the whole community. This is to be regretted the more, as a majority of the council have suspended a part of the local taxes for a purpose not affecting the general interest. Should this measure be carried into effect, which the best informed consider illegal, it will necessarily prevent their successors from improving the city, building churches, reducing church seat-rents for the poor, maintaining market-places, gaols, and other local services,—for which such taxes were long since granted by royal authority or legislative enactment.

It was to be expected that, in a great community like this, there would be some political demagogues who, intoxicated by the power conferred on them by the Burgh Reform Act, would abuse it; but let us indulge the hope, that, when the political effervescence has had time to subside, the electors and elected will join hand in hand for the public good without respect to political party, and that the future councillors, like many of those now intrusted with the municipal concerns of the city, will be men of integrity and honourable feeling, whose every effort will be to promote the good of the community.

Gaol and Court-Houses.—For a number of years previous to 1807, the gaol at the cross had become deficient in almost every requisite. Situated in the centre of the city, without court-yards, chapel, or infirmary, it contained no more than thirty-two apartments for the accommodation of prisoners of every description, collected occasionally from the populous counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and invariably at the justiciary circuits,—having very slender accommodation for the local courts of justice, whilst that for the circuit court of justiciary was quite inadequate. Impressed with the necessity of affording more suitable accommodation for the courts of justice, and more convenient and healthful apartments for prisoners, the magistrates and council, on the 13th of February 1807, resolved to erect a new gaol and public offices in a healthy situation adjoining the river, at the bottom of the public green. This building, which cost L. 34,800, contains, exclusively of the public offices, 122 apartments for prisoners. As there is a water-closet in each gallery, every individual prisoner, debtor and delinquent, has access to one of them, and to an unlimited supply of pure filtered water from the Water Company's pipes; and pipes are introduced into each court, from which they are daily washed, and the air in them frequently cooled in hot weather. There are two rooms, with anti-rooms, insulated from the gaol, for persons under sentence of death, and so constructed, that irons are never used. It is believed that this is the only prison in the kingdom where persons under sentence of death are not put in irons. Every room is provided with the necessary utensils at the expense of the corporation. There is a well-aired Infirmary room, though it is seldom used, from the healthiness of the prisoners; and the chapel is seated to contain about 200 persons. The governor's house is so constructed, that, from his sitting parlour, he can overlook both court-yards. The justiciary hall is so spacious as to contain about 500 persons. It is, however, much to be regretted that there are some radical defects in this gaol.

The number of incarcerations in the gaol for debt has of late years happily decreased, whilst the incarcerations for delinquency have been rather on the increase.

In 1831, it was ascertained for Government that there were 630 persons incarcerated for debt, viz. on Justice of Peace decrees, 110; Sheriff's decrees, 287; acts of warden, 61; letters of caption, 150; warrants *medit. fugæ*, 22.

For delinquency, 758; viz. on criminal warrants, 679; deserted

from the army, 42; lawburrows, 11; breach of sequestration, 9; breach of servitude, 5; breach of game-laws, 1; Crown debtors, now classified with delinquents, 11. During the last seven years there have been no deaths among the debtors, and only 4 among the delinquents.

The average number of delinquents committed yearly during five years, ending on the 31st December 1834, was 667. From 1765 to 1830, 89 persons were executed in Glasgow, of which number 5 were females. During the first 12 years there were only 6 persons executed, whilst in the last 12 there were 37. During 66 years previously to 1831, there were 26 in which there were no executions, 15 in which there was 1 each year; ten, 2; seven, 3; four, 4; one, 5; and two in which there were 6. From the 29th of September 1830, to the 20th of January 1834, 12 persons have been executed in Glasgow, viz. 11 males, and 1 female; of whom 6 were for murder, 1 for rape, 1 for hamesucken, 1 for robbery, and 3 for housebreaking and theft. From the 4th of May 1818, to the 8th of October 1834, 6 persons received sentence of death, but had their punishment commuted to transportation for life, viz. 4 males and 2 females; of whom 1 for murder, 1 for hamesucken and rape, 1 for robbery, and 1 for housebreaking and theft; the two females for issuing forged bank notes.

Bridewell.—The Bridewell in Duke Street was opened on the 8th of May 1798, and supported by the corporation funds for upwards of twenty-four years. This building, which still remains, consists of six stories, and contains 105 cells. Although but ill suited for classification, it answered the purpose for a number of years; but, from the great increase of population, and consequently of crime, in the city and county, it was agreed that the new buildings should be so large as to contain the city and county prisoners, combining the improvements which experience had pointed out. The authorities having procured an act of Parliament for assessing the city and county for building and maintaining a Bridewell, they erected a set of buildings so well suited for the purpose, as to be the admiration of all who have made prisons and prison-discipline their study. This prison, which adjoins the former one, was opened on the 25th of December 1824. It combines all the advantages of modern improvement, security, seclusion, complete classification, and healthful accommodation.

The commitments in 1834 were as follows:

Males above 17 years of age,	-	-	-	-	813
Males below 17 years of age,	-	-	-	-	222
					<u>1035</u>
Females above 17 years of age,	-	-	-	-	864
Females below 17 years of age,	-	-	-	-	68
					<u>932</u>
Total commitments,	-	-	-	-	1967
Remained on 2d of August 1833,	-	-	-	-	356
					<u>2323</u>
Prisoners in all,	-	-	-	-	2030
Liberated during the year,	-	-	-	-	<u>293</u>
Remaining on 2d of August 1834,	-	-	-	-	293

The average number daily in the prison was 320; viz. males, 162; females, 158.

Abstract accounts for the year ended 2d of August 1834.

To repairs on the buildings,	-	-	-	-	L. 156 10 0
Salaries and wages,	-	-	-	-	835 14 11
					<u>L. 992 4 11</u>
By amount of prisoners' labour, &c.	-	-	-	-	L. 2182 6 2
To victuals, bedding, cloaths, washing, medicine, coal, candle, furniture, machinery utensils, stationery, &c.	-	-	-	-	1664 6 0
Cash paid prisoners for surplus earnings,	116	5	3		
					<u>1780 11 3</u>
Surplus to be deducted from salaries and wages,					<u>401 14 11</u>

Balance, being the cost of Bridewell for the year ended 2d August 1834, L. 590 10 0

It appears from the above statement, that, besides the sum of L. 116, 5s. 3d. paid to inmates, the produce of the work performed maintained all the prisoners, with a surplus of L. 401, 14s. 11d.—which surplus goes to lessen the expense of repairs on the buildings, and the salaries and wages. The whole deficiency, amounting to L. 590, 10s. divided by 1967, the number committed, shews that the net expense to the public for every committal is no more than 6s., the average period of residence being $59\frac{1}{2}$ days. Taking another view, the deficiency of L. 590, 10s. when applied to 320, the daily average of inmates, shews the expense of each prisoner to be L. 1, 16s. 11d. per annum, 2s. 10d. per month, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. weekly.

This distinguished establishment, so creditable to the city and county, while inferior to no prison for discipline and cleanliness, is conspicuous for the economy* with which it is managed. The bare

* The following abstract statement of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, Middlesex, taken from the report of a committee, whereof the Right Hon. Lord Bexley was chairman, (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on 10th of March 1831,) may be contrasted with the foregoing statement of the Glasgow Bridewell.

On 31st December 1830, there were in the Penitentiary 566 prisoners, viz. males, 405; females, 161.

recital of the foregoing facts forms a high panegyric on the talents and industry of Mr Brebner, the governor.

House of Refuge.—During the last thirty years, several attempts have been made in this city to reclaim vagrant boys, but hitherto without effect. This arose chiefly from the youths being already confirmed in evil habits, and from the want of an asylum and rigid superintendence. To abate this moral pestilence, a subscription has lately been entered into, which now exceeds L. 10,500, for the erection of a permanent House of Refuge in this city. Four acres of the lands of White-hill have been purchased, and a plan by Mr John Bryce, architect, combining all the recent improvements, has been adopted. To those who, like us, have long witnessed the depravity of a class of society to be found in all large manufacturing communities, this announcement must give great satisfaction, and to none more than to the Right Honourable the Lord Justice-Clerk, (Boyle,) who so often from the Bench, in lamenting the number and depravity of young thieves, recommended a house of refuge.

The number of orphans, and, what is even worse, the number of children of depraved parents, thrown on the public without any one to take care of them, almost exceeds belief. A great proportion of these children are brought up in ignorance, in idleness, and vice, without the fear of God, and very little of man. To prevent those evils in the very young, and to mitigate those in more advanced years, is the benevolent object of the managers of this institution.

While the infant and Sundayschools are thrown open to children

Expense of the establishment, to the total amount of expenses incurred between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1830, including the necessary repairs on the building, and the sum of L. 195, 13s. 11d. for shoring the boundary wall, and L. 765, 10s. calculated for wages to the prisoners employed in the general service of the establishment,	-	-	-	L. 20612	7	0
Deduct three-fourths of L. 765, 10s. allowed for prisoners' wages, they being paid only one-fourth thereof, and the whole amount of such wages being included in the above sum of L. 20612, 7s.,	-	-	-	574	8	11
Gross expense,	-	-	-	L. 20037	18	1
By three-fourths of earnings of prisoners employed in manufactures, estimated at the usual rate,	-	-	-	2197	13	10
Net expense,	-	-	-	L. 17840	4	3
To which add the amount of articles supplied by his Majesty's Stationery Office,	-	-	-	143	2	9
				L. 17983	7	0

Mr Potter Macqueen, M. P. in his pamphlet on prisons, states, that the average expense of a culprit in the Millbank Penitentiary, in the years 1818-19-20-21, was L. 55, 15s. ; and Mr Crawford, in his report to the House of Commons in August 1834, shews that prisoners in the county gaol of Lincoln cost L. 32 per head.

of this class of society, an asylum in the House of Refuge will be found for those in more advanced years,—where moral and religious instruction will be communicated, and mechanical trades learned, by which, with the fostering care of the managers, while in the asylum, and after they leave it, they may become useful members of society.

Police.—Till the appointment of a statutory police in 1800, the citizens of Glasgow performed the duties of watching and warding. The buildings in Albion Street are very extensive, and were the first in Scotland erected for the exclusive purpose of police.

Of the concerns of the establishment, which is placed under the management of the magistrates, and one commissioner for each of 35 wards chosen by the rate payers, the following is an abstract for 1834: Disbursements L. 15,033, 13s. 6½d. The receipts arise from 1s. per pound on rents exceeding L. 15, and on lower rents less proportionally. Besides the superintendent, collector, clerk, surveyor, and surgeon, there are 8 heads of departments, 3 lieutenants, 58 officers, 135 night-watchmen, 8 coal weighers, 21 lamp-lighters, 50 firemen, and 20 supernumeraries; in all 308 persons on the establishment. There are 2050 gas lamps with single jets, and 47 with 3 jets; in all 2097 lamps. Of this number between 800 and 900 are taken down in the summer months.

Bridges.—Bridges are a sort of edifices very difficult to execute, on account of the inconvenience of laying foundations, and walling under water. There are three stone bridges, and one timber bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, exclusive of Rutherglen stone bridge at Barrowfield in the Barony parish.

The original timber bridge over the Clyde having gone into decay about the year 1340, Bishop Rae built a stone bridge at Stockwell Street in 1345. The bridge was originally twelve feet wide, and consisted of eight arches. In 1777 an addition of ten feet was made to its breadth, and two of the northmost arches, built up for the purpose of confining the river within narrower bounds. The communication between the city and the south-west parts of Scotland for more than 400 years was by this bridge. In 1820-21, it was greatly improved by the formation of footpaths, suspended on very tasteful iron framings. The bridge as it now stands is 415 feet long, and 34 wide within the railing.

The foundation stone of the Jamaica Street Bridge was laid on the 29th of September 1768, by the Right Worshipful Provost George Murdoch, acting provincial grand master mason for Glasgow.

The bridge had seven arches, was 30 feet wide within the parapets, and 500 feet in length. The design was given by Mr William Mylne, architect in Edinburgh, and executed by Mr John Adam.

The foundation stone of Hutcheson's Bridge was laid in 1794, by Provost Gilbert Hamilton, near the foot of Salt Market Street, to connect the lands of Hutchesontown with the city. It had five arches, was 406 feet long, and 26 feet wide within the parapets. On the 18th of November 1795, during an uncommonly high flood in the river, it was unfortunately swept away, after the parapets were nearly completed.

The foundation stone of a new bridge for Hutchestown was laid on the 18th of August 1829, by the Right Worshipful Robert Dalglish, substitute grand master mason for Glasgow, and preceptor of the hospital. This bridge is built on the site of the former one, from a design by Mr Robert Stevenson, civil-engineer; it is 36 feet wide within the parapets, 406 feet long, and has five arches. Mr John Stedman, contractor.

The Timber Bridge at Portland Street, erected in 1832, is 30 feet wide within the railing, has a carriage way and two side pavements. It was designed by Mr Robert Stevenson, civil-engineer. Mr William Robertson, contractor.

The increase of trade and population in the city and adjacent districts having been such as to render the Jamaica Street or Broomielaw Bridge unfit for its purposes, the trustees resolved to remove it, and to erect in its stead a bridge which would afford more suitable accommodation, such as the increasing population of the neighbouring districts required. Having obtained an act of Parliament, they procured a design from Mr Thomas Telford, civil-engineer, and contracted with Messrs John Gibb and Son, for building the bridge. It is faced with Aberdeen granite, and has a very gentle acclivity. It is 560 feet long over the newals, and 60 feet wide over the parapets; it has seven arches, and is wider than any river bridge in the kingdom.

To commemorate the rebuilding of this bridge it was resolved that the foundation stone should be laid with masonic honours. Dr Cleland having been requested to act as grand director of the ceremonial, preparations were made on a magnificent scale. Having procured a commission for the Lord Provost to lay the foundation stone, from the Right Worshipful Henry Monteith of Carstairs, provincial grand-master for Glasgow, the director requested the very Reverend Principal Macfarlan to preach the sermon

in the cathedral, the Rev. Dr Macleod of Campsie, to act as grand-chaplain, and Mr Watson, superintendent of police, as grand-marshal.

In addition to the civic and ecclesiastical authorities of the city, the procession was honoured by the Magistrates of the following burghs, viz. Rutherglen, Irvine, Renfrew, Paisley, Hamilton, Gorbals, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Pollock-Shaws, Calton, Airdrie, Anderston. Besides the Grand Lodge of Scotland, thirty-two provincial mason lodges attended the procession in all the splendour of the craft.*

The details of this ceremonial, the most splendid that ever took place in Glasgow, have been preserved in a pamphlet, printed at the expense of the Trustees.

Banks.—The Bank of Scotland was established by charter in Edinburgh in 1695, and the following year in Glasgow; but was recalled for want of business in 1697. In 1731, it was again established in Glasgow, and recalled in 1733, from a similar cause. In 1749, the Ship Bank commenced business. This was the first bank belonging to the city; and till lately it was called the Old Bank. Since 1749, a number of banks have been established in Glasgow. The Glasgow Arms Bank commenced business about the year 1753, the Thistle Bank in 1761, and the Glasgow Merchants' Bank, and Messrs Watson's and Thomson's banking-houses were formed shortly afterwards. The Royal Bank of Scotland, which was established by charter in Edinburgh in 1727, sent a branch to Glasgow in 1783. The Glasgow Banking Company com-

* The following is the inscription on a metallic plate deposited in the foundation stone :

Broomielaw Bridge, Glasgow.

The foundation-stone of a bridge across the Clyde at Jamaica Street, was laid on 29th September 1768; and to afford more suitable accommodation, such as the increasing population and trade of the city and adjacent districts required, it was removed, and

By the favour of Almighty God, the Hon. James Ewing, LL. D. F. R. S.
Lord Provost, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city,

Laid the foundation-stone of this Bridge

On the third day of September

Anno Domini M.DCCC.XXXIII.

Æra of masonry 5833,

In the fourth year of the reign of our most Gracious Sovereign William IV.,
Assisted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and thirty-two provincial lodges, and by
James Cleland, Esq. LL. D. Grand Director of the masonic ceremonial, in presence
of the public bodies of the city, and neighbouring districts.

Thomas Telford, Esq. F. R. S. L. and E. Architect for the Bridge; Charles Ather-
ton, Esq., resident engineer; Messrs John Gibb and Son, contractors.

Which undertaking may the Supreme Architect of the Universe bless and prosper.

menced operations in 1809, the Glasgow Union Banking Company in 1830, and the Western Bank in 1832. These banks, with the exception of the Arms, Merchants, Thomson's, and Watson's, still continue to do business in Glasgow. There are also in Glasgow a branch of the British Linen chartered bank, and fourteen branches from provincial banks.

Provident Bank.—A provident or savings bank was opened in Glasgow on the 3d of July 1815, wherein deposits of 1s. and upwards are received, bearing interest at the rate of two and a-half per cent., when the sum amounts to 12s. 8d., and has lain one month in the bank. The following is a statement of the concerns of the bank for 1834. It is open every day for deposits, and twice a-week for payments.

Amount of open accounts at the end of the year,	-	L. 39,861	4	0
Received from depositors, exclusive of interest allowed during the year,		30,767	3	7
Repaid to depositors, including interest, during ditto,	-	30,462	11	0
Interest allowed to depositors during ditto,	-	964	11	10
From the commencement of the bank on 3d July 1815, to the end of the year 1834, number of accounts opened,	-	24,039	0	0
Amount of interest paid to depositors from commencement of the bank, to the end of year 1834,	-	10,662	18	0
At the end of the year 1834, open accounts under L. 5,—1380.				

It is very gratifying to know, that, during nineteen years, the working-classes in Glasgow have so managed their savings, as to entitle them to L. 10,662, 18s. interest, which, but for this institution, might have been laid out for purposes quite unavailing in the hour of need. The country generally, and the industrious classes particularly, lie under deep obligations to the Rev. Dr Duncan of Ruthwell, the founder of the provident bank scheme.

Post-Office.—The arrangements of this office are not surpassed, if indeed equalled, by any out of London. In 1806, when Mr Bannatyne was appointed post-master, the establishment consisted of a post-master, 3 clerks, a stamper, and 6 letter-carriers; and there were 4 penny post-offices attached to it for the delivery and receipt of letters in the neighbouring district. Receiving-houses in the town for letters to be taken to the post-office had been tried, and had been given up on finding that they were not used. There were two deliveries of letters made daily to every part of the town and suburbs. The Glasgow establishment in 1835 consists of a post-master, 10 clerks, 2 stampers, a superintendent of letter-carriers, and 19 letter-carriers; and there are 26 penny post-offices, and 9 sub-offices attached to it, for the correspondence of the surrounding district. It has 12 receiving-houses distributed in the different parts of the town, the letters put into which are carried

to the post-office, to be made up in the separate lines of mails, as they are successively dispatched. There are four complete deliveries of letters now made daily to every part of the town and suburbs; and an answer may be received the same day to a penny post letter put into the office, or a receiving-house, in time to be sent out with either of the two first deliveries.

Post-Office revenue of Glasgow at the following dates.

In 1781,	.	L. 4,341	4	9	In 1830,	.	L. 34,978	9	0½	
1810,	.	27,598	6	0	1831,	.	35,642	19	5	
1815,	.	34,784	16	0	1832,	.	36,053	0	0	
1820,	.	31,533	2	3	1833,	.	36,481	0	0	
1825,	.	34,190	1	7	1834,	.	37,483	3	4½	
Quarter ending 5th April 1834,				-	L. 9189				6	10
5th July,				-	9227				19	5
5th October,				-	9365				15	2½
5th January 1835,				-	9700				1	11

Gross revenue for the year, L. 37483 3 4½

The number of penny post letters for Glasgow delivery, exclusively of those delivered through the 26 out-penny offices, was, from October 1833 to October 1834, 192,491; and the amount of the revenue derived from them, L. 802,0s. 11d. When it is considered, that, in 1833, the revenue was only L. 1700 more than in 1815, whilst the population had increased in the same period upwards of 72,000, and the increase of correspondence in a still greater ratio, we are led to believe that the revenue is greatly defrauded by private carrying.

Rental and Stamps.—The rental of the city and suburbs in 1834 was L. 539,466. Amount of stamps sold in 1828, L. 91,213; in 1830, L. 103,802; in 1834, L. 110,930.

Water Companies.—Prior to 1804, the city was scantily supplied by twenty-nine public, and a few private wells. In 1806, the Glasgow Water Company was incorporated, and in 1808 the Cranston Hill Company. From their commencement, till 31st May 1830, the companies had laid out L. 320,244, 10s. 1d. on their works, which are now considerably extended. In 1831 there were 38,237 renters of water in the city and suburbs. Rates for 1834: Houses rented under L. 4, 5s. per annum; ditto L. 4 and under L. 5, 6s.; L. 5 and not above L. 6, 7s. 6d.; all above L. 6, 6¼ per cent., or 1s. 3d. per pound on rental. Public works; high service, *i.e.* in the more elevated parts of the city, L. 12, 10s. for 1000 gallons per day; low service L. 6, ditto; workmen for drinking, 6d. per head; foundries 1s. per man; lowest charge for a public work, L. 4. Counting-houses, 5s. to 10s. 6d.; water-closets in ditto, 5s. to 10s. 6d.; horses, 4s.; cows, 3s.

Amount of Butcher-Meat, Bread and Milk, consumed in Glasgow.—As the office of Parliamentary Hide Inspector has lately been abolished, the amount of butcher-meat consumed in Glasgow cannot be ascertained with accuracy; we have therefore taken the amount for 1822, from Dr Cleland's folio Statistical Work, when the population was 147,043.

Bullocks, 14,566. Average 28 stones tron,* 407,848,

				at 7s.	L. 142,746	16	0
Calves,	8,557,	Do.	do.	at 36s.	15,402	12	0
Sheep,	57,520,	Do.	do.	20s.	57,520	0	0
Lambs,	68,637,	Do.	do.	6s.	20,591	2	0
Swine,	6,539,	Do.	do.	20s.	6,539	0	0
					<hr/>		
Tallow, hides and offals, particulars detailed,					L. 242,799	10	0
					61,179	4	5

Total value of carcasses, tallow, hides, &c. L. 303,978 14 5

Bread.—In 1822, there were 64,853 sacks of flour baked in the city and suburbs, equal to 5,317,996 quartern loaves, which at 8d. is - - - - - 177,266 10 8

Milk.—In 1822, there were 1230 cows, each cow through the year supposed to produce on an average 6 Scotch pints of milk daily, equal to 2,693,700 pints of 105 cubic inches, in the year, at 6d. per pint, is - - - - - 67,342 10 0

For increased consumpt from 1822 to 1835, suppose 15 per cent. L. 548,587 15 1
82,288 3 3

Supposed value of butcher-meat, bread and milk in 1835, L. 630,875 18 4

Public Green.—There is probably no town of equal extent in the empire which can boast of such a park as the Green of Glasgow, whether we consider its extent, its use to the inhabitants in its walks, its wells, and its trees, or its picturesque effect on the bank of a beautiful river. The sheep park at the bottom, and the ride and drive of two and a-half miles, give an air of grandeur to the whole. The Green contains 136 imperial acres, and there is grass growing on it now, *where grass never grew before*. The present state of this splendid park forms a great contrast with what it was before its improvements were intrusted to Dr Cleland. Twenty years ago, the surface of the Low Green was inundated by every swell in the river. The Calton Green was separated from the High Green by the Camlachie Burn, and the High Green from Provost's Haugh by a deep gott or ditch, from which issued numerous springs, all of which are now contained in spacious tunnels. The Calton Green and the Haugh were so much destroyed by powerful springs, that, even with the assistance of open drains, the Green was so soft, as frequently to prevent walking on it even in the greatest drought, while in soft weather it was utterly impassable.

* A Glasgow tron stone contained 16 lbs. of 22½ ounces. Meat is now sold by the imperial stone of 14 lbs. of 16 ounces.

The Camlachie Burn, which was formed into a dam for moving machinery to raise water from the river for the use of the washing-house then opposite to Charlotte Street, being frequently stagnant in the summer months, became very offensive. At that period the only entries to the Green from the west were by crooked lanes from the Salt Market Street and the slaughter-house. At the bottom of the Green, now the site of the public offices, the corporation of skinners had a triple range of tan-pits supplied by filthy water from the Molendinar Burn, which ran open in the middle of a narrow street, and the slaughter-house was placed immediately to the west of the tan-pits on the bank of the river, now East Clyde Street. The dung of the slaughter-house, and the intestines of slaughtered animals were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months, long after putrefaction had taken place. A glue-work and a manufactory of therm from the intestines of animals recently slaughtered; and rees fitted up for the retail of coals and culm,—completed the nuisance. The bank of the river, east from the Stockwell Street Bridge was used by the police as a receptacle for the filth of the streets.

Coal in the Green.—Unsuccessful attempts having been made from time to time to find coal in the lands belonging to the corporation, Dr Cleland procured permission to make the experiment of boring in the green. He began by erecting a temporary building, into which none were admitted but two operatives and occasionally a mining engineer. The operation of boring commenced on 18th December 1821, and ended on 17th September 1822,—the chisel during that period having gone through various strata to the depth of 366 feet 1 inch, including various seams of coal. A regular daily journal of these operations he embodied in a report, accompanied with folio engraved plans and sections exhibiting the extent of the coal field, and the thickness of seven seams found in the bore, viz. mossdale, rough ell, rough main, humph, splint ell, splint main, and sour-milk, containing in whole about 1,500,000 tons; so that if the output was restricted to 15,000 tons annually, the coal field in the Glasgow Green would last 100 years. Although Dr Cleland has shown, and eminent mining engineers have subsequently certified, that the corporation of Glasgow is possessed of this valuable property, we have no desire in the present state of the funds, to see the beautiful green cut up even with a single coal-pit.

It appears from the Rev. Mr Bowers' account of Old Monkland in the former Statistical Account of Scotland, that, in 1792, Mr

Hamilton erected the first steam engine in Scotland at Barrachine for drawing up coals from a pit. Mr Dixon's "Fire-Work" coal pit takes its name from its being the first of the Glasgow pits where coal was drawn up by fire or steam. *

That the citizens of Glasgow have ever been loyal, patriotic, and generous, may be collected from the foregoing brief account of the city. When the country was suffering under civil war they raised an armed force in defence of their civil and religious liberties, and when menaced by the enemies of their country, they stood nobly forward in its defence. In times of local distress their liberality knows no bounds, and their support of religious and benevolent institutions has never been surpassed in any community. That the citizens of Glasgow have done honour to departed worth, reference is made to the statues and monuments erected in their city, and that their gratitude is not confined to the dead will be shewn from the following splendid acts :

Mr James Dennistoun, of Golfhill, one of his Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Lanark, manager and principal partner of the Glasgow Banking Company, retired from business in 1829. On that occasion a number of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, taking into consideration the high character which Mr Dennistoun bore in the community, and the estimation in which he was held by all classes, resolved to request his acceptance of a public dinner as a mark of their esteem and regard. Mr Dennistoun having accepted the profered compliment, the dinner was given in the great hall of the Royal Exchange Buildings on 2d December 1829. The Honourable Alexander Garden of Croy, Lord Provost in the Chair, Samuel Hunter, Esquire, Croupier, and thirty-six gentlemen of the first respectability acted as Stewards. Long before the chair was taken upwards of FOUR HUNDRED gentlemen had taken their places. †

* It is a curious fact, which we believe is not generally known, that, previous to the year 1775, all colliers and other persons employed in coal works in Scotland, were, by the common law of the land, in a state of slavery. They and their wives and children, if they had assisted for a certain period at a coal work, became the property of the coal master, and were transferable with the coal work, in the same manner as the slaves on a West Indian estate were till lately held to be property, and transferred on a sale of the estate. Besides the law founded on the usage of the country and decisions of the courts, sundry Scotch statutes were enacted for regulating this description of slavery.

† At six o'clock the Lord Provost entered the hall, accompanied by Mr Dennistoun, Sir John Maxwell of Polloc, Bart., Mr Campbell of Blythswood, M. P., Mr

The company, which was most respectable, was composed of all political parties. As the festival was given in honour of the private virtues of a most excellent man, politics were excluded. The object in view, the respectability of the company, the talent displayed in the speeches, and the sumptuousness of the entertainment, were never surpassed in this city.*

A number of the inhabitants of Glasgow, "taking into their consideration that Dr Cleland, who had recently retired from public life, had discharged the arduous duties of an important office for upwards of twenty years, with honour to himself and great benefit to the community," called a public meeting, which was held on the 7th August 1834, when it was unanimously resolved that some mark of public approbation should be given to him. Accordingly, the magnificent sum of L. 4603, 6s. was subscribed in a few weeks by 285 individuals of all grades of society, from his Grace the chief of the Scottish nobility to the industrious artisan. The committee of subscribers are now erecting an ornamental building in Buchanan Street, which is to be handed down as an heirloom in the family of him on whom they have conferred the distinguished and unprecedented honour. The building is designated "THE CLELAND TESTIMONIAL."

Maxwell, Younger of Polloe, M. P., Mr Robinson, Sheriff of the county, Mr Monteith of Carstairs, Mr Finlay of Castletoward, Mr Ewing of Levenside, Mr Campbell of Ballimore, Mr Dalglish, preeptor of Hutchison's Hospital, the Very Reverend Principal Maefarlan, the Reverend Professor Maegill, the Reverend Professor Chalmers, Mr Dennistoun of Dennistoun, Mr Fergus of Strathorn, Mr Stirling of Kenmure, Mr Houldsworth of Cranstonhill, Mr Buchanan of Dowanhill, Mr Smith of Carbeth-Guthrie, Mr Dunn of Duntocher, Mr Alston of Auchinraich, Mr Maefarlan of Kirkton, Mr Kineaid of Kineaid, &c. &c.

* The speech of the Lord Provost, in proposing the toast of the day, was distinguished for fine feeling and graceful delivery, and the writer cannot resist the opportunity to add the following part of it. After some introductory remarks his Lordship said, "We are assembled this evening to pay a tribute to the excellence of the character of the guest on my right, and certainly I hazard nothing when I say, that never was tribute more rightly deserved, or more sincerely offered, for the manifestation of our admiration of such genuine worth is alike due to him, and honourable to ourselves. Johnson said of Burke, that no one could by chance take shelter with him in a shed to shun a shower, without perceiving that he was a great man. Now it may be said of Mr Dennistoun with truth, that no one could meet him, however trivial the occasion, without perceiving that he was a good man. But I am well aware, Gentlemen, that you all know the estimable qualities for which our friend is so much beloved; that you all know his warmth of heart, his social kindness, his unassuming, but manly manner, his liberality in business, and his generosity in friendship: and I feel most confident, that I speak not only the sentiments of every one present, but of every one who has the good fortune to know Mr Dennistoun, when I assert, that, if ever a man possessed the full and undivided esteem and respect of society during a long period of active usefulness, it was Mr Dennistoun, and if ever a man carried with him to the great enjoyments of domestic life, the affectionate good wishes of all, it was Mr Dennistoun; and, Gentlemen, I shall only add, because it is to the honour of humanity, that I do believe Mr Dennistoun is without an enemy."

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract view of the State of Society in Glasgow at various periods.

From 1500 to 1550.—Prior to this time the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were governed by churchmen, who kept them in such a state of ignorance and superstition as was truly deplorable. Towards the end of this period the principles of the glorious Reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow in the persons of Knox and Melville.

From 1550 to 1600.—During this period the Reformation took place. The great body of the people, however, still retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition. This is strikingly marked in their being constantly armed. Even their ministers were accoutred in the pulpit. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts which were turned over to the censures of the church, but too plainly point out the depraved character of the people.

From 1600 to 1650.—The distinguishing character of the people during this division of time is marked by a certain malignity of disposition. Their belief in and treatment of witches, second-sight, &c. afford strong symptoms of superstition grounded on ignorance; and the profanation of the Sabbath, by working and rioting on that day, displays gross profanity.

From 1650 to 1700.—During the beginning of this period and the end of the former, the people, who had become more civilized, and paid more attention to moral and religious duties, were dreadfully harassed and persecuted by an intolerant government, who seemed determined to enforce a form of religion which was inimical to the people. The abdication of James II., and with him the exclusion of the Stuart family, brought about the happy Revolution, which put an end to the religious troubles.

The union with England, which took place soon after this period, opened up a spirit for trade hitherto unknown in this city, and the increase of population is truly astonishing. In 1774, at the induction of the Rev. Dr Burns, the Barony parish did not contain 8000 souls,—its population now amounts to 85,385. This venerable and justly respected minister, (who it is believed is now the father of the Church of Scotland,) has exercised the ministerial functions in the Barony parish for a period of sixty-five years, viz. four years as assistant to Mr Laurence Hill, and sixty-one as the minister of the largest parish in Scotland. Dr Burns has served a cure for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any Presbyterian or

Episcopalian clergyman in this city since the Reformation in 1560, and there has been no Roman Catholic bishop or archbishop since the renovation of the see in 1129, who held his office for such a length of time. This is a proof of good health and a sound constitution. But, what is of more importance to his parishioners, he unites evangelical principles with the meekness of a true Christian. His popularity, which increased through a prolonged life, was that which arises from a faithful discharge of duty. About two years ago (then in his ninetieth year) he retired from the more active duties of his station. In 1829 the Crown appointed Dr Black to be his assistant and successor,—an appointment which gave entire satisfaction to the minister and the parishioners.

“ At the commencement of the eighteenth century, and during the greater part of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwelling-houses of the highest class of citizens in general contained only one public room, a dining room, and even that was used only when they had company,—the family at other times usually eating in a bed-room. The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow, and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of burgher patri-cians, lived in this simple manner. They had occasionally their relations dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes, put on the table at once, holding in derision the attention, which they said, their neighbours, the English, bestowed on what they ate. After dinner the husband went to his place of business, and, in the evening, to a club in a public-house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself till nine o’clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families.

“ The wife gave tea at home in her own bed-room, receiving there the visits of her “ cummers,” (female acquaintances,) and a great deal of intercourse of this kind was kept up, the gentlemen seldom making their appearance at these parties. This meal was termed the “ *four hours*.” Families occasionally supped with one another, and the form of the invitation, and which was used to a late period, will give some idea of the unpretending nature of these repasts. The party asked was invited to eat an egg with the entertainer, and when it was wished to say that such a one was not of their society, the expression used was, that he had never cracked a hen’s egg in their house. This race of burghers living in this manner had, from time to time, connected themselves with the

first families in the country. Intermarriages with the neighbouring gentry had been frequent in the preceding century; and early in this, Robert Bogle, and Peter Murdoch, married daughters of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, and Peter Bogle married a daughter of the Viscount of Garnock. The people were in general religious, and particularly strict in their observance of the Sabbath,—some of them, indeed, to an extent that was considered by others to be extravagant. There were families who did not sweep or dust the house, did not make the beds, or allow any food to be cooked or dressed on Sunday. There were some who opened only as much of the shutters of their windows as would serve to enable the inmates to move up and down, or an individual to sit at the opening to read.

“ Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed ‘compurgators,’ to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights; and when, at the approach of twelve o’clock, these inquisitors happened to hear any noisy conviviality going on, even in a private dwelling-house, they entered it, and dismissed the company. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets and public walks, during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met abroad, not on necessary duty, to go home, and if they refused to obey, to take them into custody.

“ The employment of these compurgators was continued till about the middle of the century, when, taking Mr Peter Blackburn (father of Mr Blackburn of Killearn,) into custody for walking on Sunday in the Green, he prosecuted the magistrates for an unwarranted exercise of authority, and prevailing in his suit in the Court of Session, the attempt to compel this observance was abandoned.

“ The wealth introduced into the community after the union, opening the British Colonies to the Scotch, gradually led to a change of the habits and style of living of the citizens. About the year 1735, several individuals built houses, to be occupied solely by themselves, in place of dwelling on a floor, entering from a common stair, as they hitherto had done. This change, however, proceeded very slowly, and up to the year 1755 to 1760, very few of these single houses had been built,—the greater part of the most wealthy inhabitants continuing to a much later period to occupy floors, in very many cases containing only one public room.

“ After the year 1740, the intercourse of society was by evening parties, never exceeding twelve or fourteen persons, invited to tea

and supper. They met at four, and after tea played cards till nine, when they supped. Their games were whist and quadrille. The gentlemen attended these parties, and did not go away with the ladies after supper, but continued to sit with the landlord, drinking punch, to a very late hour. The gentlemen frequently had dinner parties in their own houses, but it was not till a much later period that the great business of visiting was attempted to be carried on by dinner parties. The guests at these earlier dinner parties were generally asked by the entertainer, upon 'Change, from which they accompanied him, at same time sending a message to their own houses, that they were not to dine at home. The late Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw, meeting the Earl of Glencairn at the Cross in this way, asked him to take *pot-luck* with him, and having sent immediate notice to his wife of the guest invited, entertained him with a most ample dinner. Some conversation taking place about the difference between dinners in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Lord Glencairn observed, that the only difference he knew of was, that in Glasgow the dinner was at sight, while in Edinburgh it was at fourteen days date. These dinner parties usually terminated with hard drinking, and gentlemen, in a state of intoxication, were in consequence to be met with at most evening parties, and in all public places.

“ The dinner hour about the year 1770 was two o'clock : immediately after that, it came to three o'clock, and gradually became later and later, till about 1818 it reached six o'clock. The first instance of a dinner of two courses in the neighbourhood of Glasgow was about the year 1786. Mrs Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, who made this change in the economy of the table, justified herself against the charge of introducing a more extravagant style of living, by saying, that she had put no more dishes on her table than before, but had merely divided her dinner, in place of introducing her additional dishes in removes.

“ Up to the middle of the century, commercial concerns, whether for manufactures or foreign trades, were in general carried on by what might be termed Joint Stock Companies of credit : six or eight responsible individuals having formed themselves into a company, advanced each into the concern a few hundred pounds, and borrowed on the personal bonds of the company whatever farther capital was required for the undertaking. It was not till commercial capital, at a later period, had grown up in the country, that

individuals, or even companies trading extensively on their own capital were to be found.

“ The first adventure which went from Glasgow to Virginia, after the trade had been opened to the Scotch by the union, was sent out under the sole charge of the captain of the vessel, acting also as supercargo. This person, although a shrewd man, knew nothing of accounts; and when he was asked by his employers, on his return for a statement of how the adventure had turned out, told them he could give them none, but there were its proceeds, and threw down upon the table a large ‘ hoggar ’ (stocking) stuffed to the top with coin. The adventure had been a profitable one; and the company conceived that if an uneducated, untrained person had been so successful, their gains would have been still greater had a person versed in accounts been sent out with it. Under this impression, they immediately dispatched a second adventure, with a supercargo, highly recommended for a knowledge of accounts, who produced to them on his return a beautifully made out statement of his transactions, but no ‘ hoggar.’

“ The Virginia trade continued for a considerable time to be carried on by companies formed as has been described. One of the partners acted as manager; the others did not interfere. The transactions consisted in purchasing goods for the shipments made twice a-year, and making sales of the tobacco which they received in return. The goods were bought upon twelvemonths credit, and when a shipment came to be paid off, the manager sent notice to the different furnishers, to meet him on such a day, at such a wine-shop, with their accounts discharged. They then received the payment of their accounts, and along with it a glass of wine each, for which they paid. This curious mode of paying off these shipments was contrived with a view to furnish aid to some well born young woman whose parents had fallen into bad circumstances, and whom it was customary to place in one of those shops, in the same way that, at an after period, such a person would have been put into a milliner’s shop. These wine-shops were opposite to the Tontine Exchange, and no business was transacted but in one of them.” *

* We are indebted to the Scrap-Book of Mr Dugald Bannatyne for the above part of this abstract included in inverted commas. There are few individuals in any town who have been so very generally useful as Mr Bannatyne. For more than half a century he has devoted a great proportion of his valuable time and talents in promoting the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city, and his long and friendly intimacy with his near relative DUGALD STEWART gave him a taste for literature which has greatly benefited his country. When the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in this city

Prior to the breaking out of the American war, the "Virginians," who were looked up to as the Glasgow aristocracy, had a privileged walk at the Cross, which they trod in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs; and such was the state of society, that, when any of the most respectable master tradesmen of the city had occasion to speak to a tobacco lord, he required to walk on the other side of the street till he was fortunate enough to meet his eye, for it would have been presumption to have made up to him. Such was the practice of the Cunninghams, the Spiers, the Glassfords, the Dunmores, and others; and from this servility the Langs, the Ferries, the Claytons, and others who were at the head of their professions, and had done much to improve the mechanical trade of the city, were not exempt. About this period, profane swearing among the higher classes of citizens was considered a gentlemanly qualification; and dissipation at entertainments was dignified with the appellation of hospitality and friendship; and he who did not send his guests from his house in a state of intoxication was considered unfit to entertain genteel company. Latterly, the rising generation of the middle class, better educated than their fathers, engaged extensively in trade and commerce; and by honourable dealing and correct conduct, procured a name and a place in society which had been hitherto reserved for the higher grades. Since the opening of the public coffee-room in 1781, the absurd distinction of rank in a manufacturing town has disappeared. Wealth is not now the criterion of respect, for persons even in the inferior walks of life, who conduct themselves with propriety, have a higher place assigned them in society than at any former period of the history of the city.

Families, as has been already said, who were formerly content to live in the flat of a house in the Old, have now princely self-contained houses in the New Town. Entertainments are now given more frequently, and the mode of giving them is materially changed. Persons who formerly gave supper parties and a bowl of punch, are now in the way of giving sumptuous dinners, entertaining with the choicest wines, and finishing with cold punch, for which Glasgow is so celebrated. The value of the table-service, and the style of furniture in the houses of many of the Glasgow merchants, are inferior to none in the land. In drinking there is a mighty improvement: formerly,

was instituted in 1783, under the auspices of Mr Patrick Colquhoun, at that time Lord Provost, and a public-spirited and distinguished merchant in Glasgow, Mr Bannatyne rendered his assistance, and has held the office of secretary ever since Mr Gilbert Hamilton's death in 1809. The original members of the chamber are now all dead, with the exception of its able and much respected secretary.

the guests had to drink in quantity and quality as presented by their hosts; now every person drinks what he pleases, and how he pleases,—after which he retires to the drawing-room, and drunkenness and dissipation at dinner parties are happily unknown. Profane swearing is considered highly reprehensible; so much so that swearing in good society is never heard. The working-classes are better lodged, clothed, and fed, than formerly; and since the formation of the Water Companies, they are more cleanly in their houses, and healthy in their persons.

With the exception of Hutchison's Hospital, the Town's Hospital, the incorporations, and a few societies, our numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, and the *whole* of our religious institutions, have been got up during the last forty years. Since 1791, when the former Statistical Account of Scotland made its appearance, the Bible and Missionary Societies, and the City and Parochial Missions, have been called into existence. These and similar institutions bid fair for improving the morals of the most worthless of our population. The inhabitants of this city are justly characterized as charitable and humane; and on all proper occasions the feeling of compassion and of active benevolence is never wanting. Though this be the general, it is, however, by no means the universal character of the population, for there are many persons among us who live as if they existed only for themselves, and desired to know nothing but what may be conducive to their own private advantage. Persons who are placed in circumstances above the labouring artisan may be classed into three divisions.

The first in order, but last in respect, are those who, though wealthy, or at least in easy circumstances, lend a deaf ear to the tale of woe, and neither contribute their time nor their means to the relief of the wretched.

The second are those who give none of their time to the public, and whose charities are in a manner extorted through the influence of respectable applicants or the force of public opinion. Than this class, who may be considered the drones of society, there are none more ready to find fault with the administrators of the general concerns of the city, and none more anxious to grasp at that patronage which so justly belongs to those who give so much of their valuable time to the community without fee or reward.

The third class are those who voluntarily contribute their time and money to the service of the community in the various departments of usefulness. Through the providence of God, this class

of late years has greatly increased in number, respectability of character, and worldly estate, which, when taken in connection with other circumstances, have tended greatly to the increase of religion, morality, and active benevolence. The spirit which actuates the benevolence of Glasgow is ever present in times of difficulty. The knowledge of this important fact should tend greatly to prevent discontent in the minds of the indigent, and mitigate their sufferings in times of distress.

Since the commencement of the present century, Glasgow has greatly increased in scientific knowledge, and many of her citizens have rendered essential service to their country.

The fourth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Edinburgh from the 8th to the 15th September 1834, consisted of a number of persons, from all countries, many of them the most distinguished in Europe for scientific acquirements. While a considerable number of the citizens of Glasgow were admitted members of the Association, the following were elected office-bearers, viz. Secretary to the Chemistry and Mineralogy Section, Thomas Thomson, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.—Members of Committee, Charles Macintosh, F. R. S. and Charles Tennant, M. H. S. S.—Member of Committee in the Natural History Section, William Jackson Hooker, LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.—Secretary to the Statistical Section, James Cleland, LL. D.

The following very valuable paper, drawn up by Principal Macfarlan, came too late to be inserted in its proper place in this article : and though a very small part of it has been anticipated, our readers may be gratified to receive it entire.

“ The origin of the name Glasgow is like that of most other places, involved in uncertainty, and it would be useless to repeat the fantastic conjectures of antiquarians and etymologists, with regard to its meaning. Perhaps the most probable conjecture is that which derives it from the level green on the banks of the river, for many ages its greatest ornament. *Glas-achadh* in Gaelic, pronounced *Glassaugh*, or with a slight vocal sound at the termination *Glassaughu*, signifies the green field, or alluvial plain, and is strictly descriptive of the spot in question. The name of the town, as ordinarily pronounced by Highlanders, corresponds closely to

this derivation. In ancient British, Glasgow has the same meaning, and it is applied to other places, having a similar locality in other parts of Scotland.

“The origin of this city is lost in the obscurity of the middle ages. At the Roman invasion, the part of Scotland in which it lies was inhabited by a British tribe called by that invading people the *Damnii*, and was mostly included within their province of *Valentia*. On the retirement of the Romans, the provincials were left to their own resources, and their previous peaceful habits changed into a state of constant warfare in defence of their territories against, first, the inroads of the Northern Caledonians or Picts, then the invasion of the encroaching Saxons from the east, and latterly the assaults of the martial Scots, who, emigrating from Ireland, settled in the districts now called Argyleshire and Galloway. With all these invaders they maintained a precarious conflict during a period of four centuries. From the researches of modern historians it appears highly probable that *Alpine*, the last King of the Scots, as a separate people, lost his life in combat with *Strathclyde Britons*, near *Dalmellington* in Ayrshire, and not, as more generally reported, contending for the Pictish crown in the easternmost district of Scotland. About the middle of the sixth century, *Kentigern*, or, as his name appears in the ancient Welsh narratives, *Cyndeyrn Garthys*, makes a figure in their history as a distinguished ecclesiastic. He is associated as archbishop with the celebrated *Arthur*, then Sovereign Prince. His Episcopal seat is said by the same authority to have been established at *Penrynrioueth*, which was also the seat of the monarchy, and seems to have occupied nearly the present site of *Dumbarton*. *Kentigern*, from his pious, benevolent, and amiable character, seems to have acquired the appellation of *Mungo*, used in several languages as an epithet of fondness and endearment. The conduct of *Marken*, the successor of *Arthur*, in insulting and banishing the Saint, was believed to be avenged by his premature death. The surname of *Bountiful*, bestowed on the next Prince *Ryderick* or *Roderick*, seems to have been acquired by his favour to *Kentigern*, to recall whom from banishment was one of the first acts of his government. It has been reported by tradition, that the space now occupied by Glasgow had been previously covered by an extensive forest, within the recesses of which were celebrated the religious rites of the Druids. It is well known that the first teachers of Christianity generally established their churches on the spots which had, in the estimation of

the people, been previously hallowed by the habitual performance of their devotions. It is probable that Kentigern, following this principle, founded his church here on the vestiges of the Druidical circle. This took place, as is commonly reported, about the year 560, and he died in 601, leaving the infant town which had begun to spring up under the shadow of that stately church, the foundation of which he is said to have laid, and where at his death he was interred, under his paternal benediction. According to Spottiswood, he was the pupil of St Sevirinus Bishop of Orkney, was distinguished by the strict performance of all that were considered pious and meritorious exercises, and lived to a very great age. After his death, his memory appears to have been held in high veneration, and in many parts of Scotland there were religious houses which, as well as his own extensive see, claimed the patronage of his name and the benefit of his prayers. This account of the origin of Glasgow, drawn from unvarying tradition, and confirmed by notices scattered in contemporary chronicles, derives additional confirmation from the armorial bearings of the see. These are described in Edmonstone's Heraldry, as follows: Argent a tree, growing out of a mountain base, surmounted by a salmon in fesse, all proper; in the salmon's mouth an amulet, or; on the dexter side, a bell pendent to the tree, of the second. Discarding the monkish fables respecting the origin of each separate part of this cognizance, we may conclude with little danger of mistake, that the tree referred to the ancient forest which surrounded the cathedral, the bell to the cathedral itself, the ring to the Episcopal office, and the fish to the scaly treasures poured by the beautiful river below at the feet of the venerated metropolitan.

“ During 500 years the history of Glasgow presents an entire blank; but the existence and the importance of the see during that period, is demonstrated by the inquisition made in 1115, by David then Prince of Cumberland, and afterwards King of Scotland, into the lands and tithes previously belonging to the church of Glasgow. These appear from that document to have been of great number and extent, embracing a multitude of parishes in the southern and western districts of Scotland. This fact sufficiently shows that, during the period in which no traces of its history can be found, the cathedral not only existed but was largely endowed. It may, however, have suffered many vicissitudes and even occasional demolition amidst the disasters of the kingdom of Strathclyde, the bloody contests of the Scottish

princes, and the fearful devastations of the north-men. In the beginning of the twelfth century, when the connection of the Scottish sovereigns with the Saxon and Norman kings of England gave stability to their authority and comparative tranquillity to their dominions, the church was revived, and the Episcopate reinstated. John Achaius, originally chaplain to David I., and afterwards High Chancellor of the kingdom, was consecrated Bishop at Rome in 1115, and the restored revenue was speedily employed by him in restoring the dilapidated fabric of the cathedral. His labours to this end are said to have been completed, and the renovated pile to have been consecrated in 1133. It is not certain whether that edifice had been, as was generally the case, erected at first on a partial and limited scale, or whether it was in one of the succeeding reigns, as is inferred from a charter for its reconstruction, destroyed by fire, but it is clear that the greater and by far the more splendid part of the fabric that still exists was built under the direction of Joceline, who became bishop in 1174, and that the choir was consecrated by him in 1197. During the same reign, (that of William I. or the Lion,) a charter was granted, erecting Glasgow into a royal burgh, in favour of the pious and holy Saints Kentigernus and Jocelineus and their successors. And for many ages this burgh existed under the auspices of the successive bishops. Innumerable circumstances, indeed, mark its ecclesiastical origin. Bishop Turnbull, in 1451, founded the still existing university; and the growing importance of the town was obviously owing to the assemblage of ecclesiastics, many of them of great power and opulence, around the archiepiscopal residence. To this rank the see was elevated during the episcopacy of Bishop Blackadder, near the end of the fifteenth century. Bishop Cameron in 1435 enjoined his prebends, thirty-two in number, to erect houses for themselves in the vicinity of the cathedral, and always to reside there. As the city extended, religious houses were multiplied. A collegiate church, to which the original name of St Mary's has been lately restored, was founded in the Trongate, and governed by a provost and eight prebends. A convent of Black Friars was established on the east, and one of Gray Friars on the west side of the High Street. The church of the former, rebuilt in 1699, still exists as one of the city churches, and their grounds are believed to have formed the original part of the college gardens. Many chapels crowded the city and the suburbs, the names of most of which are now forgotten, and their revenues have disappeared. The University, as has been

already mentioned, was founded by Bishop Turnbull under the authority of a bull issued by Pope Nicholas V. dated 7th January 1451. It formed a corporate body, consisting of a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean, with Doctors, Masters, Regents, and students in the several faculties into which it was divided. One of these was known as the pædagogium, or College of Arts. In 1459, James Lord Hamilton bequeathed to the principal regent of that College some buildings and several acres of land, on part of which the present College was afterwards erected. The College of Arts was restored and endowed by King James VI., in 1577, and its property has since been augmented from various sources. It is governed by the meeting of Faculty, or College meeting, consisting of the Principal and the Professors who originally belonged to, or have since been received into its body. This meeting exercises the administration of the whole revenue and property of the College, the patronage of eight professorships, and the presentation of the parish of Govan. They also administer discipline, either as a body, or through a part of their number called the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, amongst the College students. The University is governed by the Senate, consisting of the Rector, the Dean, and all the Professors, whether belonging to the College or not. Meetings of this body are held for the election and admission of the Chancellor and Dean of Faculty; for the admission of the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Rector; for electing a Representative to the General Assembly; for regulating and conferring degrees; for the management of the libraries; and for all other business belonging to the University. In the Comitia, where, besides the members of senate, all matriculated students have a place, the Rector is elected and admitted to his office, public disputations are heard, inaugural discourses are delivered, the laws of the University are promulgated, and prizes for merit distributed annually."

ADDENDA.

A Jews synagogue was opened in this city in September 1823. Mr Moses Lisneihm is their priest, Hebrew teacher, killer, inspector, marker, and sealer. It appears from a report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, that in London the office of priest and killer merges in the same person, and that no Jew can use meat unless the animals are slain with a peculiar knife, and marked with Hebrew seals. The Feast of Tabernacles, which used to be celebrated by the Glasgow Jews in Edinburgh, is now observed in this city.

Edward Davies, son of Mr Edward Davies, optician, was the first that was circumcised in Glasgow. The rite was performed by Mr Michael on 18th July 1824. The Jews resident in Glasgow in 1831 were 47 in number, viz. males, 28, females, 19. Above twenty years of age, 28; below ditto, 19; born in the following countries, viz. in Prussian Poland, 11; in various parts of Germany, 12; in Holland, 3; in London, 5; in Sheerness, 10; in Glasgow, 6. The increase since 1831 is but trifling.

A burial ground has been made for the seed of Abraham at the north-west corner of the Necropolis. It is separated from the Christians' burying-ground by an ornamental screen, on which are inscribed the beautiful and appropriate words from Byron's Hebrew Melody, beginning, "Oh! weep for those that wept by Babel's stream."

The community are greatly indebted to Mr James Ewing, LL.D. one of the Members of Parliament for the city, for having projected the Necropolis, and to Mr Laurence Hill, LL. B. collector to the Merchants' House, for his unwearied exertions in promoting the interests of this beautiful and romantic cemetery.

Tides in the Clyde.—The following is taken from the valuable Tide Tables prepared by the late Dr Heron, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University. The tide at Greenock is two hours earlier than at Glasgow. At places situated near the ocean, the tide flows nearly as long as it ebbs. At Greenock it generally flows rather above six hours—but at Glasgow it flows only for five hours, and ebbs about seven; this, however, is modified by the winds.

The tide produced by the moon is nearly three times greater than that occasioned by the sun, and the former thus predominating, the interval between the consecutive combined tides is found almost to coincide with the moon's progress in her periodic course. This interval, however, is modified by the distance of the luminaries from the earth, their declinations, and other incidental circumstances.

At new and full moon, the influence of the sun and moon united produces the elevation which is called spring tide. From these periods, the tides gradually decrease, until the moon arrives at the quadratures, when the high water is only the difference between the lunar and solar tides, and is termed the neap tide. The tides now increase daily, till the following spring tide, when the sequence already noticed recurs. Spring tides, however, do not happen on

the days of full and change, nor neap tides on the day that the moon enters the quarters, but about two days after.

The tide-wave rolling northward from the Atlantic Ocean, on its arrival at the British isles, divides into three branches; one proceeds up the English channel; another enters St George's channel, south; the third flows round the west and north coast of Ireland, and meets the second branch near the Isle of Man.

The tide that flows up the Clyde is derived from the two latter branches; and it is easy to conceive how it must partake of the irregularities produced on them by the action of high winds, and hence the anomalies that sometimes are observed, when no apparent cause is operating on the Clyde itself. Likewise high winds in the Clyde affect the time and elevation of high water; and by considering the form and course of the Frith, it is obvious that a gale from a northerly quarter, by opposing the flow of the tide, will cause the time of high water to be earlier, and the height of the tide to be less than otherwise would be the case, while a gale from an opposite direction, acting in concert with the flowing tide will produce a contrary effect.

Iron Steam-Boat.—Since the part of the article relating to steam-boats went to press, a launch of rather a novel nature has taken place at the Broomielaw Harbour. Messrs Tod and M'Gregor, engineers, constructed a steam-boat, every part of which is of iron excepting the boards of the deck; and having all her machinery and equipments complete, and her steam up, they placed her on a carriage in their works, from which she was taken on 16th July 1835 to the large crane at the harbour, and being lowered into the river, she immediately proceeded on a trial trip, when she went against a head wind at the rate of eight miles an hour. This pretty little vessel, named the Plata, is 45 feet long from stem to stern, 9 feet on the beam, and 17 feet over the paddle boxes. She draws 22 inches water, and her whole weight is eleven tons when her boilers are filled. She is propelled by two high pressure engines, each of five horse-power—the cylinders are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter placed horizontally—the stroke 2 feet 4 inches. She is kept in motion for five hours with 5 cwt. of coals, and has accommodation for twelve cabin, and twenty-five deck passengers. This vessel, built for river navigation in foreign parts, is the property of Mr Robert Jamieson, of the firm of Messrs Jamieson, M'Crackan, and Company. She is to be taken to her destination on the deck of one of the company's ships.

Old and New Style.—The dates narrated in this account of the city prior to 1751 are in the old style, and those which follow that period are in the new. The following explains the cause of the change.

In the year 1751, it was found that, from the year being computed to be rather longer than it really was, it gradually encroached upon the seasons. It was found that the spring equinox, which at the time of the General Council of Nice in 325, happened on or about the 21st March, in the year 1751, happened about the 9th or 10th, and that the error was still increasing, and would, if not remedied, cause the equinoxes and solstices to fall at very different times of the year from what they had done in time past. An Act of Parliament in 1751 (24th Geo. II. Chap. 23,) was therefore passed, proceeding upon the preamble of the facts now stated, and calculated to correct the error which had crept in, and to prevent the like happening again. Eleven days, therefore, were struck out of the following year to rectify the error; and to prevent it happening again, the years 1800, 1900, 2100, and every hundredth year, were declared to be common years of 365 days, except 2000, and every four hundredth year, which were made leap years; thus taking away about three days in four centuries.

Umbrellas.—In 1782 the late Mr John Jamieson, surgeon, returning from Paris, brought an umbrella with him, which was the first in this city. For a number of years, there were few used here, and those were made of glazed cotton cloth. As almost every child at school, mechanic and servant are now provided with an umbrella, there are probably more than 100,000 of them in use in this city.

Mode of Estimating Numbers at Field Meetings.—As very erroneous estimates are frequently made respecting the number of persons attending field-meetings, public executions, &c. it may come near the truth to estimate a promiscuous population standing close together at six to a square yard; thus a park of an imperial acre will contain 29,040 persons, and a Scotch acre 36,624 persons.

As Scots money is frequently referred to in the foregoing article, its value in Sterling money is taken from Dr Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary.

<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
A doyt or penny is .	L. 0 0 $0\frac{1}{12}$	A Merk or 13s. 4d. or two-	
A bodle or two pennies is	0 0 $0\frac{2}{12}$	thirds of a pound is	L. 0 1 $1\frac{4}{12}$
A plack, Groat, or four pence is	0 0 $0\frac{4}{12}$	A pound is . . .	0 1 8
A shilling is . . .	0 0 1		

July 1835.

PARISH OF NEW MONKLAND, OR EAST MONKLAND.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JAMES BEGG, D. D., MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parishes of Old and New Monkland were formerly one parish, under the general name of Monkland,—a name derived from the monks of the Abbey of Newbottle, to whom the lands belonged. The parish was divided into two in the year 1640,—the eastern division being named New Monkland, and the western Old Monkland.

Boundaries, Extent.—The parish is in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and forms a part of the north boundary of the county. It is nearly ten miles in length from east to west, and seven in breadth near the middle, but narrower at both ends; bounded on the south by the parishes of Bothwell and Shotts; on the east by those of Torphichen and Slamannan; on the north by those of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch; and on the west by those of Cadder and Old Monkland.

Soil and Climate.—The soil is various. That in the north and west parts of the parish is the best, consisting partly of a strong clay, and partly of a dry soil; which soils, when properly cultivated, are capable of bearing any kind of crops. The middle and east parts are of a mossy soil, and, in early seasons, yield good crops of oats, flax, potatoes, and rye-grass hay; but in cold late seasons the oats do not ripen well. There are no hills nor mountains in the parish, though the greater part of it is high. The highest lands are in the middle of the parish, and run the whole length of it from east to west, declining gently on each side to the rivers Calder and Loggie, which are its south and north boundaries. These high lands may be from five to six or seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a great part of them are covered with mosses, which in that elevated situation are not capable of improvement, except at a very great expense.

Owing to the elevated situation of the country, the weather is, on the whole, rather cold and wet. For a great part of the year the winds are from the west and south-west; but in the months of April, May, and part of June, generally from the east. The severest weather, with heavy falls of snow, is in general from the north-east. The common nervous fever, or typhus fever, seems to be the most prevalent disease. It is very frequently in some part of the parish. Consumptions, inflammations, and rheumatisms, are also frequent.

Hydrography.—The large reservoir for supplying the Monkland Canal, and the Forth and Clyde Canal, which covers about 300 acres of land, is partly in this parish, and partly in the parish of Shotts. There is a mineral well near Airdrie, which in former times was much frequented, but is now neglected. The water is strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur.

Geology.—This parish, so interesting to the student of geology, affords ample opportunities for studying the relations of the two grand series of rocks, the Neptunian and Plutonian. It is well supplied with whinstone or trap and sandstone. These are found in various places, and are convenient for building and making roads, &c. The parish also abounds with coal and ironstone of the best quality. In many places, different seams of coal are wrought, such as the ell coal, the pyatshaw, the humph, the main coal, and the splint. These seams are generally above the black band of ironstone, and below that there is the Kiltongue coal, and other seams not yet sufficiently explored. In some places the seams are thin, not exceeding two or three feet in thickness; in other places of the parish, as Moffat, Whiteridge, and Ballochnie, the seams of coal are nine feet thick, of excellent quality, and very valuable. Smithy coal and blind coal are also wrought in some parts of the parish. Many of these coals are carried to Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, and from thence many are carried to the Highlands, and to Ireland. Many of them are also carried by the Ballochnie and Kirkintilloch railways to Kirkintilloch, and from thence by the Forth and Clyde Canal to Edinburgh.

The ironstone is found partly in balls, and partly in seams; the seams most common are the muscle band and the black band. The black band is by far the most valuable, and is generally found about fourteen fathoms below the splint coal. All the iron-works of Carron, Clyde, Calder, Gartsherrie, and Chapel Hall, are partly supplied with ironstone from this parish.

Limestone is also wrought in some parts of the parish, particularly on the north side of the parish, and at the west end, but not to any very great extent, as the Cumbernauld lime is of excellent quality, and generally used in this parish. Where the lands in the parish lie in the vicinity of the canal, or railway, or good roads, the minerals are considered of equal value, sometimes of more value than the surface. On the south side of the parish the metals in general dip to the south or south-west, towards the Clyde; but on the north side of the parish they in general dip to the east and south-east.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-Owners.—The chief land-owners of the parish are, Robert Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier; John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont; Robert Haldane, Esq. of Auchingray; Sir William Alexander of Airdrie-House; the Honourable William Elphinstone of Monkland; Alexander Gerard, Esq. Rochsoles; George More Nisbet, Esq. Cairnhill; Robert Jamieson, Esq. Arden; Thomas Falconer, Esq. Brownieside; Dr William Clerk of Mof-fat; Dr James Tenant of Bredinhill; William Steel, Esq. Annathill; George Waddel, Esq. Ballochnie; James M'Lean, Esq. of Medox. There are a great many other heritors in the parish. Few of the largest heritors are resident.

Modern Buildings.—The chief mansion-houses are those of Airdrie, Monkland, Rochsoles, Auchingray, &c.

A very neat town-house has been lately built in Airdrie, containing a prison, police-office, and a good town-hall. The Mason-Hall in Airdrie is also a very good room. The foundation of a very large cotton-mill has been newly laid near Airdrie, which, when finished, will employ a great number of people, in teasing, carding, and spinning cotton.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the parish has been progressively increasing for a number of years past, both in the country part of the parish and in the town of Airdrie. The return of the population to Dr Webster, in the year 1755, gave 2713. The population at the time of the last Statistical Account, in the year 1792, was 3560. The following table exhibits the progressive increase of the population.

	<i>In Airdrie.</i>	<i>In country.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1801,	2745	1868	4613
1811,	3474	2055	5529
1821,	4860	2502	7362
1831,	6594	3273	9867

This progressive increase of population has been owing to the coal-works in the parish, and the iron-works in the vicinity, having been greatly extended, and to the weavers of cotton cloth for the Glasgow manufacturers having greatly multiplied,—although at present they are very ill paid, and have poor wages.

In the year 1833, there were in the parish 125 marriages. In the same year there were 238 children born in the parish, and registered; and 153 deaths, reckoning from the number of mortcloths used. The number of proprietors of land above L. 50 of yearly rent is 68; there are, besides, a considerable number of smaller proprietors.

In Airdrie, there were in 1831, 669 weavers above 20 years of age; 223 coal-heavers, the number of whom is now greatly increased; and 160 ironstone miners, the number of whom is also greatly increased.

Character of the People.—In the country part of the parish, the people are in general strong and robust; but in Airdrie many of the weavers are feeble and small in stature. Both in town and country, the people are in general neat and clean in their dress, particularly on Sabbath when they go to church. The dress of the women is perhaps finer than is suitable for their situation in life. Many of the people are intelligent and sober, but some of them are rather fond of litigation. Smuggling, at no great distance of time, prevailed to a certain extent, but has now almost entirely ceased.

There have been 52 illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years.

IV—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Some of the land in the north-west corner of the parish is very good and fertile, and may bring L. 2 or L. 3 per acre of rent yearly; but the land from the church eastward is not so good, being of a poorer soil, and much in want of shelter, and may vary in yearly value from 10s. to L. 1, 10s. per acre. The rental of the landward part of the parish is about L. 12,000, and of Airdrie about L. 6700. If there were belts of planting running from north to south, at regular distances, to protect from the north-east winds in spring, the advantage would be great. The improvement of the parish is, however, gradually advancing, and many acres of waste land have been ploughed within these twenty years past; but the price of agricultural labour is too high, compared with the very low price of the produce of the land

at present, and if some change does not soon take place, agriculture must greatly decline, and the poor soils be entirely neglected. Several ploughing matches take place in the parish yearly, by which much emulation among the ploughmen is excited, and those who obtain a first or second prize generally afterwards expect, and get higher wages. Much attention is paid to improving the breed of cattle; and the Ayrshire breed is preferred, and generally prevails in the parish. During the late war, flax brought a good price, and many acres, from 500 to 800, were cultivated yearly; but the price is now so low, that it will not yield a profit to the farmer, and is therefore now little attended to.

Rate of Wages.—Common labourers at present receive 10s. or 12s. per week; but masons, carpenters, slaters, &c. receive 15s. or 18s. per week.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The only market-town in the parish is Airdrie, one of the new Parliamentary burghs, having all the privileges of a royal burgh, and along with Lanark, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow, sending a member to Parliament. Its population still is rapidly increasing. The villages of Coltston, Clerkston, Greengairs, and Kiggend, are also thriving villages. The post-office is in Airdrie, and there is a post twice in the day.

Means of Communication.—The turnpike-roads in the parish are the one from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Bathgate and Airdrie, which intersects the south side of the parish, and the new road from Carlisle to Stirling, which intersects the whole parish from south to north. These roads have afforded a very great facility to the improvement of the lands in their neighbourhood. The Balochney rail-road, which is in this parish, connects itself with the Kirkintilloch rail-road, and the Garnkirk rail-road, for carrying coals to Glasgow, and the Forth and Clyde Canal at Kirkintilloch, from whence they are carried by the canal east to Edinburgh, and west to Greenock and Ireland,—the canal joining the Clyde near Old Kilpatrick.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is situated about two miles from the west end of the parish, on an eminence, and is seen at a great distance from the west and north-west; it is far from the people in the east end of the parish, some of whom attend other churches more contiguous. The church contains 1200 sittings, and was built in the year 1777, and much repaired in 1817, and is at present in tolerable condition. One-fourth part of the sittings belongs to

the people of Airdrie, which is situated about a mile and a-half or two miles from the church. The manse was repaired and enlarged in the year 1819, and is now in a comfortable state. The glebe contains ten Scotch acres of land, but it is of inferior soil. The stipend is 17 chalders, half meal, half barley, paid according to the fiars of the county, besides L. 10 for communion elements. There is a chapel of ease at Airdrie connected with the Established Church, which contains about 650 sittings. The minister's stipend is L. 120, raised from the seat-rents. There is another chapel built in Airdrie, fitted to accommodate 1200 sitters. There is also a small chapel at the village of Clerkston, occupied by a preacher of the Established Church, who preaches on Sabbath, and visits and examines the people in the village and vicinity through the week. The parish church, and these chapels, are in general well attended. The average number of communicants in the parish church is between 1000 and 1100; and those of the Airdrie chapel are about 400 more.

There are four Dissenting or Seceding meeting-houses in the parish, two of which belong to the United Secession, one to the Old Light Burghers, and one to the Old Dissenters or Cameronians. Some of these meeting-houses are considerably loaded with debt, and some of the ministers are but poorly provided for.

Education.—The parish schoolmaster has a dwelling-house and garden, and about L. 30 of yearly salary; his emoluments from school fees may amount to L. 30 per annum: and for collecting road-money, &c. he may have other L. 30. Besides the parish school, there are four other schools in the parish, built by subscription, viz. at Airdrie, Clerkston, Greengairs, and Coathill. At Clerkston and Greengairs there are also dwelling-houses built for the schoolmasters, but none of these have any salary. There are also eight other schools in the parish taught by private teachers, who depend entirely on their own exertions. In the parish school there are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, Latin, and Greek; but in all the other schools, reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught. The general rate of wages is 3s. per quarter for reading, and higher for the other branches of education. There are about 800 scholars generally attending all the different schools. Besides these week-day schools, there are three Sabbath schools,—so that there are very few but may be able to read if they choose to attend to the means of improvement within their reach.

Library, &c.—In Airdrie there is a circulating library, and also

a public reading-room, where the newspapers of the day, and various tracts and pamphlets are exhibited.

There is an Orphan society, supported by donations, subscriptions, and collections at the churches and meeting-houses occasionally, for clothing and educating orphans and other destitute children.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of poor on the roll is about 190 on an average, and the sum distributed monthly is between L. 50 and L. 60 Sterling, in sums to each individual of from 2s. to 10s. according to the circumstances. The money is raised by collections at the parish church and chapel of Airdrie, from mortcloth dues, proclamation of marriages, and assessments to make up the deficiency. The assessments may amount on an average to L. 467. The Dissenters give no part of the collections at their meeting-houses to the poor's funds of the parish, although their poor are supplied from these funds equally with others. Among the agricultural part of the population, there is a great aversion to come on the poor's funds; they consider it degrading; but that spirit is almost extinct among the manufacturing and mining population.

Prison.—In Airdrie there is a prison consisting of five cells or small apartments, which are dry, and in good order, and well secured; and in which riotous and disorderly people are confined, as a punishment for their criminal conduct.

Fairs.—There are two fairs yearly in Airdrie for the sale of cattle; one of them is held in the end of May, the other about the middle of November; there is also a weekly market every Tuesday. The number of inns and alehouses is by far too great.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the time of the former Statistical Account, the population and trade of the parish have greatly increased, and much of the land is better cultivated. Besides the toll-road and rail-road formerly mentioned, the statute labour roads of the parish have been greatly extended and improved. The quantity of dung now raised in Airdrie is considerable,—which, with the Cumbernauld lime, and improved roads, affords the means of improving the land. Still, however, in the east and north-east parts of the parish, there is a great want of planting, and much of the land is very bare and naked, and far from being fertile. If summer fallowing were practised, it would also be a great improvement; but it is difficult to persuade farmers to deviate from the practice of their fathers.

The frequent associations and combinations which prevail here, and are connected with similar combinations in different parts of the country, to raise the price of labour, are very hurtful. They interrupt trade, and attempt what is impracticable, as the price of all labour must be regulated by the demand. They keep trades' people in a constant state of agitation, and make them spend much of their time and money in attending their frequent meetings. These combinations prevail most among the colliers, and the weavers. The great number of inns, alehouses, and spirit-shops that abound in Airdrie, and other parts of the parish, affords great temptations to idleness, and dissipation, which involve many families in poverty and misery. Licenses on these houses should be greatly increased, so as greatly to reduce their number.

July 1835.

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM MEEK, D. D. }
 THE REV. WILLIAM BUCHAN, } MINISTERS.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE ancient name of this parish was Cadzow, commonly pronounced Cawgo or Caygae, the etymology of which is uncertain. From “Acts of Parliament published by command of his Majesty,” we learn, that the name of this parish was changed from Cadzow to Hamilton, by virtue of a charter granted by James Second of Scotland, to James first Lord Hamilton, dated 3d July 1445. In the above *carta erectionis* we have the following words, “Et manerium dicti Jacobi, (*i. e.* of Lord Hamilton,) quod nunc le Orcharde nominatur, jacen. in baronia de Caidzhow, erit in futurum principale capitale messuagium omnium baroniarum, superioritatis, et terrarum pre nominatarum, cum pertinen. totius domini predicti, et Hamilton vocabitur et intitulabitur;” from whence it appears that the manerium or manor-house of the Hamiltons, si-

* This Account was drawn up by the Reverend William Patrick, author of a “Popular Description of the Indigenous Plants of Lanarkshire,” &c.

tuated near where the palace now stands, was formerly called the Orchard.

Boundaries, Extent, &c.—The parish of Hamilton is situated in the *middle ward* of the county of Lanark, (of *which* the town of Hamilton is the capital) between $55^{\circ}48'$ and $55^{\circ}43'18''$ north latitude. From Maidenlee in the south to Bothwell Bridge in the north, it is six miles in length; and from Rottenburn, where it meets with the parish of Blantyre on the west, to the bank of the Clyde opposite Carbars, where it comes into contact with the parish of Dalserf, on the east, the distance is exactly the same across. The Clyde forms the north and north-east boundaries for about five miles, separating it from the parishes of Bothwell, Dalzel, and Cambusnethan. On meeting with Dalserf, at the above point opposite Carbars, the boundary line takes a south-west direction, cutting off one house in the north-west end of the village of Larkhall, crossing the Carlisle road about a furlong and a-half above the fourteenth milestone from Glasgow; and reaching the Avon opposite Fairholm, it runs along the banks of that water to Millheugh Bridge. After this, the parish of Stonehouse forms the south-east boundary for a mile and a-half. Between the farms of Langfaugh and Craighorn hill, the parish of Glasford coming in, forms the south and south-west boundaries, as far as Rottenburn. From this point to Bothwell Bridge, the parish of Blantyre forms the western boundary. Thus we have Bothwell on the north, Dalzel, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, and Stonehouse on the east, Glasford on the south and south-west, and Blantyre on the west. The figure of the parish is an irregular polygon. It contains 22.25 square miles, or 14,240 standard imperial acres.

Topographical Appearances.—Linnæus remarks, that the ocean is the mother of the land; and it may be said with equal truth, that the Clyde is the mother of the lower lands of Clydesdale. This noble river, rising in the higher regions of Crawford, traverses a whinstone or trap district till near the falls above Lanark. Here the rocks suddenly change from crystalline trap to sandstone and shale. Through these softer materials the river seems to have forced a way. From a mild and placid stream, gently meandering through verdant meadows, and wide expanding pastures, it becomes all at once a turbid, unruly, boisterous torrent, deeply engulfed in gloomy defiles of perpendicular rocks, or rushing headlong over lofty precipices. Below the falls, the banks begin to expand, and at their bases fertile haughs or holms are form-

ed. About eight or ten miles below Stonebyres, the last fall on the Clyde, the banks of the river, receding to a more than usual distance, leave a great extent of plain or level ground. These low and fertile haughs, chiefly on the west bank of the Clyde, with the gently sloping ridge behind, constitute the parish of Hamilton. There are a few hundred acres on the east of the Clyde, which ought of right to belong to the parish of Dalzel.

Meteorology.—As a general rule, it is observable, that every 300 feet of altitude make a difference of about one degree in temperature. Thus when the barometer is 29.5 in the lower grounds, near the town of Hamilton, it is 29.007 on the higher ridge in the west; which ought to give an elevation of about 500 feet. The town of Hamilton is upwards of 80 feet above the level of the sea,—thus we have an elevation of 580 feet. Many neighbouring ridges are much higher; probably 750 or 800 feet. In these upper regions the temperature is generally one or two degrees lower than in the more sheltered vales in the Clyde, and the harvest is from a week to a month later. But besides the differences indicated by the thermometer and barometer, there are also very various hygrometrical results. After long-continued droughts, the column of air being denser and of greater altitude in the vales than on the heights, buoy up the clouds, till attracted by the loftier ridges on the east and west, their cohesion is dissolved, and their contents precipitated. In this way the haughs and lower grounds on the Clyde are often parched with drought, while the heights on every side are saturated with rain. The qualities of air contributing to these results, also tend to promote exhalation in the lower grounds, and to relieve the soil and atmosphere from the superabundant moisture, so inimical to vegetation in the higher parts of the parish. From rain-gages kept here, and in a neighbouring parish, it appears that the average quantity of rain for five years was 20.003 inches. The average number of dry and wet days in each month has also been ascertained from tables kept for that purpose for ten years. The result is as follows:

<i>Dry. Wet.</i>			<i>Dry. Wet.</i>			<i>Dry. Wet.</i>			<i>Dry. Wet.</i>		
Nov.	23	7	Feb.	23	5	May,	24	7	Aug.	24	7
Dec.	24	7	Mar.	26	5	June,	23	7	Sept.	22	8
Jan.	25	6	Apr.	22	8	July,	21	10	Oct.	24	7
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
72 20			71 18			68 24			70 22		

Total days,—84 wet, and 281 dry.

The above is only an average, from which there are wide deviations. In 1826, there was scarcely a drop of rain during March and

April, and the three summer months; while in July 1828, rain fell on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th, 29th; and in August on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th. It thundered on the 5th, 8th, 12th. In September there were eight rainy days, and in October six. It generally thunders about the third Sunday of July,—a fact observable from neighbouring sacraments, happening on that day, seldom passing without electrical explosions.

The wind, on an average of years, is 230 days in the west; namely, about 55 days west, 55 north-west, and 120 south-west. It is 110 days in the east, namely, 25 east, 50 north-east, and 35 south-east. It is seldom more than 25 days in the north and south.

Registers of the thermometer and barometer, kept here for three years by Dr King, R. N. vary so little from those kept at Glasgow, and published in the Glasgow Medical Journal, that it is unnecessary to give them a place. The barometer on an average ranges between 30.53 and 28.73. The thermometer is seldom above 75 in July, or below 15 in January. In the hottest days, in a small room facing the north, it fluctuates between 65 and 70. In mean monthly temperature, January is the lowest, namely, from 35 to 38, and July the highest, from 58 to 60. February and November are from 40 to 42; but November is the warmer of the two. The same analogy holds between March and October, the average heat being 45 to 47; but October is warmer than March. April is seldom so warm as September, nor is May so warm as August. The greatest heats and the heaviest rains are after the longest day.

From the above remarks, the reader will be enabled to form a tolerably accurate idea of the climate. The air is in general reputed healthful; and the splendid scenery around affords abundant scope for pleasant and exhilarating excursions. Fogs are not frequent, and rains less so than at some other places a few miles distant. Colds, consumption, fevers of different kinds, particularly a slow nervous fever, to be afterwards described, fluxes, and inflammation, in different forms, at times prevail here, as in other places around. Gravel and other calculous complaints are on the decline; but inflammations, palsy, and apoplexy, are supposed to be on the increase,—probably from what is termed the improved mode of living, and the more liberal use of ardent spirits and other stimu-

lating liquors. Small-pox, which, in the year 1787, carried off seventy-five children in this parish, was for many years almost unknown. Of late it has reappeared, but in a less fatal form. Among the list of new diseases, we may mention dysentery, which was little known here till the spring of 1818. It appeared in that year in the months of March and April, and in the end of June, and in July, August, and September. Thermometer, in the first period, greatest height 67; least height 29. The last days of March, and the first six of April, were foggy and calm; from the 8th to the 12th snow and rain fell; from that to the end of the month, windy, with a few calm days. Wind, N. E. and E. A year or two after, this disease made its appearance among the cavalry in the barracks, and as their surgeon had never seen it before, he very prudently called in medical assistance from the town. It raged fearfully for some time; but the terror it excited has of late almost entirely given place to that of its more formidable successor, cholera. From July to November 1832, sixty-three individuals, mostly females, and many of them in the poorest circumstances, fell victims to this new and appalling scourge. The hospital near the barracks, and other incidental expenses, cost the parish upwards of L. 600. It has not since appeared in this place. The slow nervous or remittent fever, above alluded to, is a variety of the gastric fever of some authors, and is by many of our ablest physicians considered as being, perhaps, peculiar to Hamilton. It seems to have its source in the irritation of the digestive organs.*

Frosts of long continuance are now of rare occurrence. The most remarkable were in the winters of 1708, 1715, 1739, (called the hard frost,) 1742, 1754, 1776, 1788, 1796, and 1813. The heaviest snows of late have been in March and April,—as in 1820 and 1827. In 1809, a heavy fall of snow, on the 31st of May, and again on the 5th of June, did great damage in the orchards and woodlands, by breaking down the branches of the trees then in full verdure. On the 5th February 1831, several persons in this neighbourhood were lost in the snow.

Hydrography.—The river Clyde and the other waters in the district are occasionally subject to great inundations. In 738,

* The symptoms, according to an amiable and much lamented individual, the late Dr John Hume of Hamilton, are, “ Headach often very severe; pain in the back and loins, and sometimes in the chest; sometimes delirium, but transient; never stupor, except immediately before death; variable pulse, but in general quick; frequent cough; heat and dryness of skin, alternating with chilliness, nausea, vomiting of bilious matters, pain in the epigastrium and bowels generally, want of appetite, white tongue, either pure or mixed with red points, generally costiveness, and turbid urine.

a flood destroyed 400 families. Grey, in his Chronicle, mentions another great spate on 25th and 26th November 1454, which brought down "hale housis, barnis, and millis," and obliged the inhabitants of Garion, near Dalserf, to take to their house-tops. To escape such catastrophes, the principal part of the Netherton stood on a high ground which the Clyde never inundated; and it was probably the fright which the above-mentioned flood occasioned that caused Lord Hamilton, the year following, to remove the Collegiate Church to the place where Hamilton Palace now stands. On the 12th of March 1782, the flood was nearly two feet higher than was ever remembered before; and the river rose about sixteen feet perpendicular above the ordinary level of low water. It overflowed a great tract of country, and appeared like an arm of the sea. The date of this flood, and the height of the water, are recorded on Hamilton Bridge. In the autumn of 1807, another great spate carried off a vast quantity of grain, then standing in the stook, and swept away the two centre arches of Hamilton Bridge. On the 9th February 1831, on the melting of the snow, the Clyde rose at Blantyre Mills to the height of twelve feet nine inches above its usual level; and at Hamilton Bridge it was within six inches of the flood-mark of 1782.

Besides the Clyde, the course of which has already been described, the parish is traversed by the Avon, (an old British word which signifies the "water,") and nine smaller streamlets or burns, six of which fall into the Avon, and three into the Clyde. All of these have their origin in the high grounds in the west and south-west of the parish. By time and perseverance (like their mightier chief the Clyde,) they have forced their way through great chasms in the sandstone rocks, forming magnificent heughs or ravines of great magnitude, infinitely varied, and richly wooded. These constitute part of the "beauties of Scotland," of which a stranger passing along the highway knows and sees but little. The Avon rises on the west, near the boundary line between the parish of Strathavon and the county of Ayr. After running for many miles through a pastoral country, and the better cultivated tracts of Avondale and Stonehouse, it enters the parish of Hamilton, at Millheugh Bridge. About half a mile onwards, it is at length engulfed in a stupendous and rocky defile, equal in grandeur, variety, and picturesque effect, to the finest scenery of the kind in Britain. It bears no inconsiderable resemblance to the celebrated banks at Roslin, near Edinburgh, but is finer, and on a more majestic scale. In many

places the rocks tower up to the height of 250 or 300 feet, and are frequently crowned with stately oaks of great antiquity, and of singular and romantic forms. These noble banks are everywhere densely covered with hard-wood of numerous sorts, and of various tints; and at their summits on the west, Hamilton wood stretches far beyond. Near the centre of this gloomy chasm, the ruins of Cadzow Castle appear "like centinel of fairy land," on the summit of a lofty rock, nearly 200 feet above the bed of the Avon. On the opposite side of the river, on the east, the modern chateau or banqueting-house known by the name of Chatelherault, or Wham, arises with its red walls, its four square towers all in a line, its gaudy pinnacles, its globular and circular ornaments, and its beautiful flower garden. It was built after the model of the Citadel at Chatelherault in Poitou, about 1732. Near the northern extremity of this romantic dell, and about three miles from its commencement, the ancient terraced gardens of Barncluith, (or Baron's Cleugh,) the property of Lord Ruthven, appear on the west bank of the Avon, remarkable not only for their site and design, for their formal walks and topiary work, but also as affording the best specimen extant of an old garden in the French style, (misnamed Dutch, in compliment to William of Orange,) as it existed in the sixteenth century. After this, the Avon, beginning to emancipate itself from restraint, enters the haughs of Hamilton, and is lost in the Clyde, at Hamilton bridge.*

Cadzow burn, which still retains the ancient name of the parish, rises in Wackenwae well, in Glasford, and runs through the town of Hamilton; after which it enters the Duke of Hamilton's lower policy, where it is arched over nearly to the point where it joins the Clyde, at the old ford and boat-house below Hamilton Bridge. Barncluith burn, which enters the Avon about half a mile east of Hamilton, is remarkable for six falls, (all in Hamilton wood,) each from 5 to 6 feet high. The banks of this burn, immediately below the falls, seem anciently to have been of more consequence than at present. Within half a mile of each other, we have Qwhitecamp, now Silvertownhill, Castle-hill, and Covant burn, although no traces of a camp, castle, or convent are now to be found, nor is any history or tradition of them preserved. The above waters are all clear purling streams, running on a fine bed of sand and gravel, or on the bare sandstone or shale. The average breadth of the Clyde is

* This spot has given rise to a beautiful and popular song, (attributed, by mistake, to Burns,) "Where Avon mingles with the Clyde."

from 80 to 100 yards. Its average velocity is from 2 to 8 or 10 miles an hour. In some places it is 10 or 12 feet deep, and at some fords and streams it is scarcely 1. Its temperature in July, when the thermometer was 65° in the shade, was 60° .

The springs are all from the surface, and are formed by the intervention of clay and sand strata, the former holding water, and the latter permitting its free passage. The process of filtration is also promoted by the fissures in the metals, and the looser and more porous materials with which they are filled up. In well-digging, it is looked upon as a maxim, that there is no water till clay is reached, and penetrated quite through. Many of our best wells, however, are in the solid rock, and few of them more than 20 feet in depth. Their average temperature in July, when the thermometer was 65° , was 50° . In the beginning of November, when the thermometer was 45, the temperature of the springs was nearly the same as in July. Many of the wells in Hamilton hold a calcareous substance (the carbonate and sulphate of lime) in solution, equal to a 1500th part of their volume. The carbonate of lime is a substance equally innocuous as common salt, and although the springs in which it occurs always produce a hard sort of water, which is not fit for washing or bleaching, yet for culinary purposes it is quite unexceptionable. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish, but none of these are in high repute.

Geology.—In forming an accurate and comprehensive view of the geology of this district, if we take the granite rocks of Galloway as the base, we have superincumbent upon them, 1. the greywacke of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; 2. the red sandstone over which the Clyde is precipitated at Lanark; and 3. the coal formation of the middle and lower wards, consisting of bituminous shale, coal, gray limestone, gray sandstone, and clay ironstone; thus affording a beautiful illustration of the transition and carboniferous epochs. The sandstone rocks are, for the most part, in great masses, repeatedly broken by horizontal and perpendicular fissures. They vary from a few inches or feet, to 50 or 200 or 300 feet in thickness. The strata, with few exceptions, dip in a N. E. direction towards the Clyde. The dip varies from three to twelve degrees, or from one to four feet in twenty. In many places the dip is *one in six*. There is a small stratum of whin or trap in the S. W. of the parish, which attains its greatest altitude at High-cross-Knoll.

The soil superincumbent on the above strata is of various sorts. The extensive valleys along the Clyde are of a deep fertile loam on a sandy or loose gravelly subsoil. A remarkable tract of sandy soil, several miles in length, and about a mile and a-half in breadth, commences at Cunningar, runs through the farm of Merryton, and southwards by Raploch in Dalserf, and Kittimuir in Stonehouse. On this soil it is observed that potatoes do not in general thrive well after the application of lime. In the middle of the parish the subsoil is mostly a yellow clay, (the *Argilla communis* of Linnæus.) In the upper and bleaker parts, a bluish or grayish clay prevails, more or less impregnated with gravel and other siliceous substances. This last is the very worst description of soil. There is little or no peat in the parish. The surface on the whole “not being broken by any great irregularities, the land is all arable, except some steep banks by the sides of the river and brooks, a few swampy meadows in the upper part of the parish, and such parts as are covered with planting or natural wood, the extent of which is considerable.” The haughs on the Clyde are all of transported soil, and seem at some former period to have formed the *bottoms* of lakes; for there is no haugh without its dam at the lower part of it, by which the water was no doubt once retained. Thus, the dam of the Hamilton haughs was a little below Bothwell Bridge; that of the Ross, Allanton, and Merryton haughs, at the camp of Dalzel. Dalserf, Dalpatrick, and Dalbeg haughs were dammed up at Garion Mill; and the haughs of Overton and Thrippet, at Milton Bridge. At what period the waters forced a passage through these several barriers, it is impossible now to ascertain. The bottoms of all our rivers and burns are imbedded with gravel, consisting of the *debris* of granite, basalt, quartz, and various other descriptions of rocks. In the bed of Cadzow burn, at the flesh-market, there are water-worn blocks of granite, and boulders of highly indurated red sandstone of two or three feet diameter, imbedded in the solid rock. In Barncluith burn, there are also large blocks of granite several feet in diameter, lying upon a bed of shale. It is well-known that there are no granite rocks nearer than forty miles and upwards, and the course of these burns is not more than six miles. The question, therefore, comes to be,—whence do these strangers come? Large water-worn masses of pure basalt are also found in the bed of every torrent, and wherever the soil is dug into.

Coal, lime, and ironstone, are found in various places. Coal is chiefly wrought at Quarter, about three miles south of the town of

Hamilton. The same bed also extends a great way northwards in the direction of Glasgow, but owing to a slip in the coal metals between the farms of Simpsonland and Carscallan, a little to the north of Quarter, the coal is sunk nearly 100 fathoms below its usual level; an accident which puts it almost beyond the reach of the inhabitants of Hamilton, Blantyre, and part of Bothwell; the strata not rising up again till near Cambuslang. The existence of this remarkable fracture is indicated by the coal metals on the banks of the Avon, and on other burns below the place where the break occurs, all dipping to the south-west; whereas, above that particular spot, they, and indeed the whole strata of the district, with this single exception, dip to the north-east. The coal strata here resemble those throughout the county. At Quarter, the first bed worth working is the 10 feet or woman's coal, so called because it was once wrought by females. This is a soft coal, which burns rapidly; and although called the 10 feet coal, is in reality from 7 to 14 feet in thickness. Fifteen fathoms lower down, the ell coal occurs, so called because it was at first found of that thickness; but it is frequently from 4 to 6 feet thick. In the fire it cakes, or runs into a mass, and is much esteemed by blacksmiths. Ten or fifteen fathoms below the former, is the seam called the main-coal. This at Quarter is 5 feet 6 inches thick, and consists of four distinct varieties of coal. 1st, The ground coal, undermost, 20 inches thick, gummy and sooty. 2^d, Immediately above it the yolk or jet coal, 6 inches thick, of a fine clear vitreous texture, like cannel coal, affording abundance of light. 3^d, Parrot coal, 10 inches. 4th, Splint coal, 30 inches. This is the coal now wrought both by shanks and ingoing pits. The shanks at Quarter are about 30 fathoms. The mouths of the ingoing pits are on the banks of the Avon two miles above Hamilton. These pits communicate with each other; and at their farthest recesses, swarms of flies are often observed. They also abound with rats and mice. Below the main coal, the lump, hard, soft, and sour-milk seams of coal occur, each at the depth of about 15 fathoms, the one below the other. Between and above these, there are many smaller seams. The whole of the seams added together will give a thickness of from 20 to 24 feet. Coal is also wrought to the south at Plotcock and Langfaugh, but on a smaller scale. Some trifling seams have been found at Devonhill, on the west side of the parish. The coal is brought from Quarter by a railway along the banks of the Avon, and is laid down at Avon bridge, half a mile from Hamilton, at 3s.

9d. a-ton. Here horses and donkeys are employed to cart it into the town, at from 10d. to 15d. per ton. The donkey carts are of great service to poor people, who get ten or twelve cwts. laid down at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Upwards of 10,000 tons are here sold annually. About half that quantity is disposed of at Quarter to people on the Strathavon and Stonehouse side of the parish. There are various other collieries in the neighbourhood.

There are two principal beds or posts of lime, namely, a 4 feet bed below the 6 feet coal; and about 12 fathoms farther down, a 6 feet bed. The 4 feet bed crops out at Crookedstone, and the 6 feet bed at Boghead, in the south-west of the parish. This last is a dark lime of excellent quality, and is that which is chiefly made use of in building and agriculture. The tenantry on the Hamilton estate obtain it on very liberal terms.

A seam of ironstone, about 18 inches thick, occurs below the 4 feet lime, but it has never been wrought in this parish. It crops out at Crookedstone, and at Boghead. A similar seam, 15 fathoms below the splint coal, is wrought exactly at the same elevation near Newhouse in Bothwell, on the opposite side of the Clyde. Balls of ironstone, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter, abound in the fire-clay connected with the coal formation. Rich seams of this valuable material are disclosed by the cutting of the railway on the Avon.

The above strata are the depositories of many organic remains. The following are a few of the most common and interesting. *Turbo Uriei*, *Paludina fluviorum*, *Phasianella angulosa et minuta*, *Bellerophon Uriei*, in limestone, *Terebratula affinis*, and probably many more of the same genus; *Productus Martini et Longispinus*,—the under valve has a few spines like mother of pearl; *Pecten papyraceus* in shale; *Gryphæa minuta* in a thin bed of clay above the lime; *Nucula attenuata* and *gibbosa*, in till on the banks of the Avon. Small pieces of black mineralized wood (*Phytolithus trunci*) are found above the lime, so hard as to strike fire; and yet the component parts so distinct, that the bark, the different years growth, and the pith, can be easily distinguished. They seem chiefly of the pine genus. Impressions of several genera and species of ferns (*Phytolitha totalis*) are found in the bed of the Avon near the coal mines. These are inclosed in pieces of water-worn schist or blaes, which ought to be carefully broken in order to obtain the impressions entire. The plants thus procured are chiefly exotics. There are several petrifying springs, particu-

larly one on a small rivulet which falls into the Avon above Cadzow Castle, where beautiful petrifications of *hypna* are found. Beds of fuller's earth (*Argilla fullonica*) and potter's earth (*Argilla leucargilla*) are found in various quarters; and in one part a very pure yellow ochre (*Argilla lutea*) in considerable quantities.

Zoology.—Under this branch, as the parish is not a little distinguished, a rather lengthened description may be allowed. Among the quadrupeds, we may mention *Martes abietum*, the mer-trick or pine-martin. It is very common here, producing its young in the old nests of the crow and magpie, on the summits of the loftiest trees. It is very ravenous, and is frequently caught in stamps. The weasel, ermine and founmart, abound; and also the otter, badger, wild-cat, hedgehog, &c. The *Cervus capreolus*, or roe, is an occasional visitant. Five of these were seen in a flock in Hamilton woods last year (1833). That variety of *Sorex araneus* which has the "upper parts dusky-gray, under yellowish white," is occasionally observed. An individual has also a stuffed specimen, (killed here) of what appears to be the *S. quadricaudatus* of Linnæus.

The woods here are extensive, and vocal with birds. The four species which follow, have not hitherto obtained a place in the Scottish Fauna. 1. *Pernis apivorus*, honey buzzard, shot at Châtelherault in the autumn of 1831. 2. *Saxicola rubicola*, stone-chat. This bird has built for many years at the root of a furze bush near Hamilton. It forms a curious road into its nest, about half a yard in length, through the long grass. The eggs are blue, with rufous spots at the larger end. A fine male of this species, shot a mile from Hamilton, is in possession of Mr Kirkland, weaving agent.* 3. *Curruca sylviella*, lesser white-throat. This bird, supposed to be confined to England, is common here. The nest is sometimes in a hedge, but more frequently among long dry grass, by the side of a wood, four or five inches from the ground, and generally overshadowed by a twig of bramble or some other shrub. The nest is more compact than that of the larger white-throat, which, in addition to its numerous names, is here called "Beardy, and Blethering Tam." The song of the *sylviella* is sweeter and more perfect than that of the common sort, and its eggs are also very different. 4. *Curruca salicaria*, or sedge warbler. An individual of this species

* Since writing the above, I have seen another male of the *rubicola* shot at Hespielaw, in this parish. A pair had been observed flying about during the summer, and probably had their nest there.

is now in the collection of a person named Mowat. It was killed by a boy throwing a stone (last summer) near a marshy place on the Clyde.

Among the rarer birds of Scotland, the following are pretty common here : *Fringilla montium*, twite, or heather linnet. This bird gravely represented in some popular works on ornithology, as building in France, and as being "occasionally caught by the London bird-catchers," is here common enough, and is well known to almost every schoolboy. The nest is generally in a heather bush, in a brae, or slight declivity, and is very skilfully concealed. It resembles that of the common linnet, but is smaller, and is mostly lined with wool. In autumn, especially when frost begins, they descend in flocks to the lower grounds. *Muscicapa grisola*, spotted fly-catcher : This bird, as far as can be ascertained, is in this district confined to the vale of the Clyde at Hamilton and Bothwell. It builds in out-houses and in wall-trees, in the most frequented places. It is a tame and silent bird, and disappears in September. *Sylvia phœnicurus*, redstart or red-tail, is exceedingly abundant. The *Certhia familiaris* also occurs in the parish. The *Curruca atricapilla* or black-cap is common, but here it seems to lose that varied and melodious song for which it is famous in the south, and on account of which it is sometimes called the mock nightingale. The *Motacilla flava*, or yellow wagtail, is here called the Seed Lady. *Motacilla boarula*, or gray-wagtail, which some naturalists say is "chiefly observed in winter" is most common with us in summer, and builds among stones, and on the rocks by the sides of rivulets. It is asserted that the siskin, *Fringilla spinus*, builds here, but upon no sure authority. The goatsucker, the missel-thrush, the dipper, the yellow-wren, the crested-titmouse, the bullfinch, goldfinch, starling, &c. are common. The missel-thrush builds in orchards, and lines with clay beneath the small wrack, except where the branches of the tree embrace the nest. Opposite these there is no plaster work, the branch itself affording abundance of shelter. A person kept a tame one in Hamilton, which sung remarkably well. The *Alcedo ispida*, or kingfisher, builds here regularly.

A large heronry may now be seen in Hamilton haughs. There were about thirty nests this season. The heron seems to prefer the loftiest trees for building on, especially those a little elevated above the rest, by the nature of the ground on which they stand. These birds are frequently attacked by the carrion-crow, on their return from their fishing expeditions, and the prey snatched from them.

The jackdaw, although he in general prefers old ruins for his breeding place, builds here abundantly in the holes of the old oaks in Hamilton wood. In the month of May they spread themselves over dry old pastures, where they pick up vast quantities of insects, caterpillars, and beetles. At this season they forsake their old companions the rooks; but return to them again in autumn. A nest of the *Cypselus apus*, or swift, was got this summer with *three* young.*

The following species are often shot: *Lanius excubitor*, cinereous shrike. It appears chiefly in autumn, and sometimes attacks the call-birds of the bird-catcher in their cages. *Bombycilla garrula*, wax-wing, or Bohemian chatterer. These are irregular visitants. Three individuals were shot in 1830 with heps in their stomachs. A vast flock of them appeared in the haughs of Hamilton in the winter of 1782. They are regarded as birds of evil omen. *Loxia curvirostra*, or cross-bill, *Emberiza nivalis*, or snow-bunting, *Fringilla montifringilla*, mountain-finch, or cock of the north, and many other winter birds are observed. No species of *Picus* or woodpecker has ever been observed in this part of Scotland. In winter many species of sea-fowl, chiefly first year's birds, are shot on the Clyde. The erne is often observed. *Yunx torquilla* was lately shot.

Of the reptile kind, the *Anguis fragilis*, or blind-worm, is very common at Chatellherault. It is so brittle that it readily breaks if let fall, or when suddenly laid hold on. Having no poison fangs its bite is not venomous. It hides in holes in the winter, and is sometimes seen abroad in the spring, by the beginning of March. Some years ago a vast number of young vipers, with some old ones of great magnitude, were turned up when digging a plot of ground near Woodyet. These, in the true viper spirit, struck their long barbed tongues against the spades of the workmen with great violence, and seemed very angry at being thus invaded in their ancient domains. This species is very venomous. Vast quantities of frogs are sometimes found congregated in moist marshy places, many feet below the surface. About a hogshead-full were dug up some

* About two years ago, many of the inhabitants of Hamilton were attracted to Mr Fisher's at Claud's-burn, in the neighbourhood of the town, to see a robin red-breast feeding a young cuckoo, which it had hatched. The little bird had been a pet during the winter, but leaving its master, and searching out for a mate in the spring, met with this misfortune. The toil of feeding so large a bird as the cuckoo, which by this time was flying about the orchard, soon compelled robin to apply once more to his former benefactor for assistance; and it was curious to see the fond dupe come and peek worms, and other viands, out of Mr Fisher's hand, and carry them off directly to his great insatiable pseudo-nestling.

years ago, near the margin of a *spouty* ditch, in the high parks of Hamilton.

There are abundance of fish in the Clyde and its tributaries. Of these, the *Leuciscus rutilus*, roach or braize, is the most uncommon. The other species are the salmon, trout, pike, perch, loach, minnow, lampreys, silver eels, and small flounders. The lampreys may be congregated in vast quantities by throwing a piece of carrion into the water.*

That disputed species, the par or samlet of Pennant, abounds at particular seasons. Dr Fleming, in his History of British Animals, observes, that this species is now “generally considered as the young of *Salmo trutta*, or sea-trout, or of the salmon.” That it is not the young of the sea-trout is certain; for, although we have myriads of pars, no such species as sea-trout was ever found here. It may be said, they are spawned below, and come up the water; but it does not appear how so small a fish as a par could get over Blantyre dam, three miles below Hamilton. The lowering of the dam at Millheugh, on the Avon, now going on, will allow the passage of the salmon, but not of smaller fish; and if after this the par is found above the dam, we may conclude it is the spawn of the salmon. *Nous verrons*.

The eggs of insects seem to be distributed as universally, and with as much care, as the seeds of plants. The number of these “little wonders” inhabiting this part of Scotland is truly astonishing; and, although some pretty good collections of them have been made, they have not hitherto been half investigated. The following are a few of the most interesting: *Coleoptera*, or beetles. 1. *Silpha quadripunctata*. An insect of the above species was found here in 1826. This is an exceedingly rare insect. 2. *Rhagium bifaciatum*. 3. *Leptura quadrifaciata*. To these we may add the three following species, namely, the *Scarabæus melolontha*, *S. brunneus*, and *S. horticola*. Dr Rennie mentions the *Melolontha* or cockchaffer as occurring (in this end of the island) only at Sorn in Ayrshire. It is certainly fortunate for Scotland that an insect so very destructive in its habits is of so very rare occurrence; but still several places in this country are occasionally subjected to its ravages. In the summer of 1833, a great deal of grass was destroyed by this insect, and many thousands of them were caught at Chatelherault.

* The horse-muscle, *Mytillus anatinus* and *M. cygneus*, are plentiful in the Clyde. They sometimes contain small pearls; but these are in general coarse and ill-coloured.

Among the *Hemiptera* of this parish, we may now record *Blatta Americana*, which has probably been brought over in raw sugar. The cock-roach occasionally secretes itself in a pot of jam or jelly, where it attains an enormous size, and assumes a darker and more glossy hue; but it loses somewhat of its activity by this over-indulgence of its appetites. It is brought with baggage from sea, but soon disappears.

Of *Lepidoptera*, there are here many rare species. Among the butterfly tribe we may mention, *Vanessa Atalanta* or red admirable. This species is pretty common. The caterpillar is solitary, and feeds on the nettle. The butterfly appears in August, and, it has been said, lives through the winter. The *Vanessa Io*, or peacock butterfly, is more rare. The caterpillar feeds on the nettle, and the perfect insect appears in July. The *Thecla quercus*, or purple hair streak, is found in May and June. The *Hipparchia magæra*, or gate-keeper, and the *H. ægeria*, or speckled wood, are also found. The *Lycæna alsus*, or small blue, is common here. The *Hesperia Tages*, or dingy skipper, and *Vanessa cardui*, or painted lady, may be also mentioned. Vast flights of this last species occasionally occur on the continent. It is one of the few insects found in all quarters of the globe. The following moths also occur: *Saturnia Pavonia minor*, or emperor moth. This is an early and elegant insect, appearing in April and May. The caterpillars feed on the bramble and dog-rose. *Pygæra bucephala*, or buff tip moth, is common in some seasons, and very rare in others. The *Cerura vinula*, or puss moth, *Acherontia atropos*, death's head moth, *Lasiocampa rubi*, fox-egger-moth, *Smerinthus populi*, *Zygæna filipendula*, *Microglossa stellarum*, *Plusia gamma*, and many other species occur. *Biston betularis*, is as if a pepper-box had been dusted on its wings. *Abraxas grossulariata* is common in some seasons, and in others very scarce. These keep chiefly to the lower grounds, and in many places, only 50 feet above Hamilton, are never met with at all. Among the fruit moths the *Bradycpetes dolabraria*, is the greatest scourge of the orchard. Various species of *Hepialus*, supposed to be found only in England, occur here. The *Cleophora fagana*, and *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* are very rare insects.

Among the *Hymenoptera*, we may note *Ichneumon luteus*, *I. manifestor*, and two varieties of *Chrysopa reticulata*.

Botany.—As nearly all the phænogamous plants have already been published in a "Popular description of the indigenous plants of La-

narkshire," we will only mention the three following among the rarer species : 1. A variety of *Antirrhinum repens*. The stem is simple, and has four linear leaves in whorls from top to bottom. The whole plant is glabrous, and is found on an old wall, to the north of Hamilton wood. 2. *Cnicus eriophorus*. This magnificent plant is now common in waste ground at Woodyet. 3. *Chrysocoma Linosyris*, or flax-leaved-goldilocks. This plant, a native of the south, has lately appeared on the banks of the Clyde, in a very remote spot, in great abundance. The roots or seeds have probably been brought down by the water.

A description of the *Cryptogamiæ* of this parish and district is now in preparation.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—In 1153 and in 1289, the old Scottish kings held their courts at Cadzow ; which continued to be royal property till after the battle of Bannockburn. This district has been occasionally the scene of important events, which, as they are well known in Scottish history, need not be here particularly noticed.

Covenanters.—In November 1650, Cromwell sent General Lambert, and Commissary General Whalley, to Hamilton, with five regiments of cavalry to overawe the west-country Covenanters, or to bring them over to his own terms. They were there attacked by Colonel Kerr, with 1500 horsemen from Ayrshire. The Covenanters succeeded in securing a number of the horses; but Lambert having rallied his forces, overtook the "spoil encumbered foe" two miles west of Hamilton, killed Colonel Kerr and about 100 of his troops, and took many prisoners.

On Sabbath 1st June 1679, Captain Graham, (afterwards Viscount Dundee,) on his way to the field of Drumclog, seized, near Hamilton, John King, a field preacher, and seventeen other people, whom he bound in pairs, and drove before him towards Loudon Hill. Mr King, who was probably in disguise, is described by Crichton as a "bra' muckle carl with a white hat, and a great bob of ribbons on the back o't." The Covenanters, after their success at Drumclog, deeming it unlawful to fight on the Sabbath except in self-defence, returned to the field of action, where they offered up thanks to the Almighty for the victory they had gained; after which they took some refreshment in Strathaven, and marched to Hamilton in the evening. Next day, (June 2d,) flushed with victory, they resolved to make an attack on Glasgow. One division of them, commanded by Mr Hamilton, attempted to penetrate by

Gallowgate, and another party entered by the High Street. But Lord Ross had so completely barricaded the streets, and made such a resistance, that the Covenanters were soon compelled to retire, with the loss of Walter Paterson of Carbars, and five of their party-killed, and several wounded. After their repulse at Glasgow, they rallied on Tolleross muir, and returned to Hamilton. The more moderate party (June 20) drew up a paper, which afterwards obtained the name of the "Hamilton Declaration." The purport of it was to forbear all angry disputes and mutual recriminations for the present, to disclaim any intention to overturn the Government, civil or ecclesiastical, and to refer all matters of importance to a free Parliament, and a lawfully chosen General Assembly. This proposal was, of course, rejected by the violent party. Their guard was attacked in the night-time at Hamilton Ford, and one of their number (James Cleland) killed. On Saturday 21st June, the Royal army, under the Duke of Monmouth, about 5000 strong, reached Bothwell Muir, within two miles of the Covenanters' camp. On the morning of Sabbath, 22d June 1672, the Covenanters, amounting to about 4000 men, were posted between the Clyde and the town of Hamilton, on the brow of the brae near Bothwell Bridge. Rathiliet, Hall, and Turnbull, with three troops under their command, and one piece of brass ordnance, guarded that important pass. The result of this most unfortunate rencounter is well known. The Covenanters were put to flight. They fled with great loss chiefly in the direction of Glasford and Strathaven. Gordon of Earlston had reached the parish of Hamilton with a party of Galloway men, when they met their discomfited brethren at Allowshill, near Quarter, where Gordon was met and killed. A great number of the Covenanters found shelter in Hamilton woods; and the amiable Duchess Anne Hamilton, requesting that the soldiers might not be permitted to enter her plantations, Monmouth instantly gave orders to that effect. About 1200 men were taken prisoners on the spot.

Historical Notices.—The Hamiltons were great opposers of the Union. In 1707, when that event took place, 500 troops assembled at Hamilton to resist it by force of arms. It was expected that 7000 or 8000 would have met; but the Duke of Hamilton disapproved of the measure.

In the year 1744, a fire took place in Barrie's Close, which raged with unabating fury for eight days. The town's-people were at length so completely exhausted, that they were compelled to call

in assistance from the country. A whole street of houses was burned, and their ruins were allowed to remain for many years.

On the death of the Duke of Douglas in 1761, the house of Hamilton, as male representatives of the Douglasses, laid claim to the estates, under a persuasion, that Mr Douglas, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the Duke of Douglas, was a supposititious child, taken at Paris from the real parents. A long law-suit was the result. It was decided in Paris, and in the Court of Session, in favour of the Hamiltons; but on an appeal to the House of Peers, was ultimately decided in favour of Mr Douglas, since created Lord Douglas.

In 1777, Douglas Duke of Hamilton, coming of age, raised in Hamilton, for the service of the country, the 82d Regiment of Foot, which afterwards highly distinguished itself in the American war.

On 11th June 1782, the Duke of Hamilton, as Duke of Brandon in England, was called to take his seat in the House of Lords as a British Peer. This paved the way to all the Scottish nobility who have since attained similar honours and privileges.

Eminent Men.—This parish has been the birth-place and occasional residence of many eminent characters. The celebrated Dr Cullen, sometimes represented as born at Lanark in 1712, appears distinctly from the session books of Hamilton to have been born two years later in the parish of Hamilton. Dr Cullen was magistrate of Hamilton for several years.—The celebrated Lord Cochrane, now Earl Dundonald, spent many of his early years in the parish.—The father of the late Professor Millar of Glasgow was parochial clergyman here; as was also the father of the late Dr Baillie of London, and of his celebrated sister, Joanna Baillie.

Family of Hamilton.—The estate of Cadzow, now Hamilton, comprises more than one-half of the parish. It had remained in the Crown from a very remote antiquity, till 1316, when it was bestowed on Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hamilton, by Bruce, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn. It has continued in the hands of his descendants ever since. This noble family, although the first in the kingdom for rank, has not been above 600 years in Scotland. The first of them is supposed to have been an English gentleman of the line of Mellent and Leicester. In 1445, they were ennobled by the title of Lord Hamilton. In 1474, James first Lord Hamilton married the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II. King of Scotland, and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. By this connection his descendants came to be declared

in Parliament, on the demise of James V., in the event of the death of Mary Queen of Scots, next heirs to the Crown, and have, in consequence, been ever since regarded as a branch of the royal family. They were created Dukes of Chatelherault, in France, on carrying Queen Mary thither. They were made Dukes of Hamilton by Charles I. and Dukes of Brandon in England by Queen Anne. In consequence of the marriage of Anne Duchess of Hamilton to Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William first Marquis of Douglas by his first wife, Lady Mary Gordon, the Hamilton family are now Douglasses by the male side.

Buchanan, and some of his followers, represent the Hamiltons as dependents on the Douglasses, and as becoming great by betraying them to James II., who murdered the Earl of Douglas in Stirling Castle with his own hand, although he had a safeguard. It is farther asserted, that James III. forced the wife of Boyd, Earl of Arran, to forsake her husband, and marry Lord Hamilton. These statements, there is reason to believe, were invidious on the part of Buchanan, and made in order to please his *patron* the Earl Murray, a great enemy of the Hamiltons. Boetius (book 12, chap. 5,) says, that the first daughter of James II. was married to Lord Boyd, who had by her a son and a daughter; and that after the death of Lord Boyd, this daughter of James II. was married to Lord Hamilton; in that way the Hamiltons are “decorit in the King’s blood.” This edition of Boetius was translated by Bellenden, who, being contemporary with the lady, is better authority than Buchanan, who lived a century after.

Silverton Hill.—Silverton Hill, anciently Qubitecamp, the place from whence the Hamiltons of Silverton Hill take their title, has dwindled down to a small farm, which has repeatedly changed owners. This family broke off from the ducal house in 1449. Sir Frederick Hamilton of Silverton Hill, Bart. collector of the East India Company’s revenues at Benares, is the fourteenth in descent.

Earnock.—The estate of Earnock, in the west of the parish, was for many generations the property of a family of the name of Robertson, the descendants of Robert, brother of Lambin Fleming, to whom Malcolm IV. gave these lands; part of which are now called Kennedies, and belong to Mr Robertson. Earnock was sold about fifty years ago to Mr Semple, and about 1810 to A. Millar, Esq. the present proprietor.

Ross.—One-half of the lands of Ross or Inveravon were, by Robert Loudon, brother to Alexander II., conveyed to the monks of Kel-

so, and the King granted a charter confirming the grant in 1222. The half belonging to the monks was obtained by John, the brother of Walter Fitz Gilbert, about 1339, and the other half from David, the son of Walter. Sir William Hamilton of Preston is the lineal representative of this family. The estate at present belongs to Captain Robertson Aikman.

Motherwell.—The lands of Motherwell on the east of the Clyde, now in possession of the Hamilton family, were given by Malcolm IV. to a person of the name of Tancard, a Fleming, and his son, Thomas Fleming, disposed them to the monks of Paisley. There is a famous well here, dedicated formerly to the Virgin Mary, and hence the name Mother-well.

Nielsland.—Nielsland was probably part of the territories of the Crocs of Crocstoun, who had the lands of Nielstone in Renfrewshire. This estate belonged, as far back as 1549, to John Hamilton de Nielsland. The first of this family was a younger son of Hamilton of Raploch. In 1723, Grizel Hamilton, as sole proprietrix of Nielsland, &c. sold these lands to Margaret Bryson, widow of Mr John Muir, minister of Kilbride, in whose hands, and those of her heir, it remained for a few years. It is now the property of David Marshall, Esq.

Barncluith.—The estate of Barncluith belonged in ancient times to a family of the name of Machan, and came into the possession of a younger son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Bruntwood by marriage. Lord Pressmennan, a Senator of the College of Justice, and many other eminent individuals, were of this family. Of late, it became by marriage the property of Lord Ruthven.

Allanshaw, Darngaber, Edlewood, Mirritoun, and Udstoun, formerly seats of different branches of the Hamiltons, are now mere farms. The Hamiltons of Fairholm, descendants of the fourth son of Thomas Hamilton of Darngaber, are still a good family in the south-east side of this parish.

Antiquities—Cadzow Castle.—The most prominent antiquity in the parish is Cadzow Castle, already alluded to.* It stands in Hamilton-wood, on the summit of a precipitous rock; the base of which is washed by the Avon. It is not known who were its founders; although it is probable that Caw or Cay was the first of the royal race who took up their residence in this quarter. It continued in the possession of the Crown until it was granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert. Ever since, with only two short

* David I. dates his charter to the High Church of Glasgow from Cadzow Castle.

interruptions, it has been in the hands of his descendants. The first of the interruptions alluded to was about the year 1581, when it fell for a short time into the hands of Captain Stewart. The other suspension (equally short in duration) was in 1654, when, by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, William Duke of Hamilton, deceased, was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates forfeited; reserving out of them L. 400 per annum, to his Duchess during her life, and after her death, L. 100 per annum, to each of his four daughters, and their heirs for ever. The Castle of Cadzow seems to have been repaired at different periods. The keep, with the fosse around it, a narrow bridge on the south, over the fosse, and a well inside, are still in good preservation, and are all of polished stone, of a reddish colour. Several vaults, and the walls, probably, of the chapel, and other offices, are still visible. Cadzow Castle has been celebrated in a fine ballad by Sir Walter Scott. The Castle of Darngaber (*i. e.* the "house between the waters," or, as some have supposed, the "hiding place of the goats,") in the S. E. side of the parish, is said to have been built by Thomas de Hamilton, son of Sir John de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadzow. Its ruins stand on a small knoll at the extremity of a tongue of land, where *two rivulets meet*. The foundations only of this ancient fortress can now be traced. They are entirely of flat shingly stones, without lime, and seem never to have been subjected to a tool. Small vaults have been discovered, which are not arched, but drawn together as conduits sometimes are. It is probable, therefore, that Thomas de Hamilton did not build, but only repaired, this Castle.

The most perfect, and indeed, the only tumulus, properly speaking, in this parish, is at Meikle Earnock, about two miles south of Hamilton. It is at present about 12 feet diameter, and 8 feet high. It was formerly much larger, and hollow at the top. When broken into, several urns were found, containing the ashes of human bones, some of them accompanied by the tooth of a horse. There was no inscription seen, but some of the urns, which were all of baked earth, were plain, and others decorated with moulding, probably to distinguish the quality of the deceased.

In the haugh, to the north of the palace, there is an ancient moat-hill, or seat of justice. It appears to be about 30 feet diameter at the base, and about 15 or 16 feet high, and is flat at the top. When it stood formerly in the midst of the town, it formed part of the garden of an alehouse, and was dressed with the spade,

and adorned with plants. It cannot be less than eight or nine hundred years old, as no erections of the kind have been in use since the reign of Malcolm Canmore.—Near the moat-hill is an ancient stone cross, about 4 feet high, bearing no inscription. It is said to have been the cross of the Netherton.

In the south side of the parish a remarkable stone, about 6 feet high, but leaning considerably to one side, gives the name “Crooked Stone” to the district. It is of freestone, and evidently very ancient. Mr Chalmers notices these bended stones as cromlechs, of Druidical origin. A neighbouring farmer lately set it upright; leaving posterity to wonder why it was called “crooked stone.”

Among the antiquities of this place may be recorded the gardens at Barncluith. There are here three dwelling-houses and three gardens, namely, an orchard, a kitchen, and flower-garden. The flower garden is cut out of a steep bank on the Avon, two or three hundred feet high, and is divided into five terraces. These are flanked by terrace walls, covered with espaliers of various descriptions. The borders of the walks are crowded with a variety of evergreens cut into fantastic forms. In the centre of the great walk is a handsome pavilion, fitted up with rustic chairs, and other curious pieces of furniture. Here a pair of house-martins have constructed a nest on the skeleton of a dolphin’s head, which is nailed to the wall above the fire-place. These gardens and buildings were probably constructed by John Hamilton of Barncluith, commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, about 1583. This individual was son of Quintin Hamilton, who was killed fighting in the Queen’s cause at the battle of Langside. Tradition says he was deeply skilled in mathematics.

Palace.—Hamilton Palace was originally a square tower, about 20 feet long, and 16 feet wide. The old part of the house, as it now stands, was erected about 1591; and it was afterwards almost entirely rebuilt about 130 years ago. The front (now the back) facing the south, was ornamented with pillars of the Corinthian order; and two deep wings were added, in the form of a Roman H, much in the style of Greenwich Hospital. In 1822, additions, on an extensive scale, were begun under the present Duke by Mr Hamilton, as architect, and Mr Connel, (builder of Burns’ Monument at Ayr,) as builder, which promise to render the Palace of Hamilton one of the largest and most magnificent structures of the kind in Britain. The modern part consists of a new front, facing the north, 264 feet 8 inches in length, and three stories

high, with an additional wing to the west, for servants' apartments, 100 feet in length. A new corridor is carried along the back of the old building, containing baths, &c. The front is adorned by a noble portico, consisting of a double row of Corinthian columns, each of one solid stone, surmounted by a lofty pediment. The shaft of each column is upwards of 25 feet in height, and about 3 feet 3 inches diameter. These were each brought in the block about eight miles from a quarry in Dalserf, on an immense waggon constructed for the purpose, and drawn by thirty horses. The principal apartments, besides the entrance hall, are, the tribune, a sort of saloon or hall, from which many of the principal rooms enter; a dining-room, 71 by 30; a library and billiard-room; state bedrooms, and a variety of sleeping apartments; a kitchen-court, &c. The gallery, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high, has also been thoroughly repaired. This, like all the principal rooms, is gilded and highly ornamented with marble, scagliolo, and stucco-work. The stables and offices, now erecting between the town and the Palace, are every way worthy of the splendid edifice of which they are an appropriate accompaniment. The palace stands close upon the town, on the upper border of the great valley, about half a mile west of the conflux of the Clyde and Avon. As a curious statistical fact, we may state, that there were employed in building the addition to the palace 28,056 tons, 8 cwts. and 3 quarters of stones, drawn by 22,528 horses. Of lime, sand, stucco, wood, &c. 5534 tons, 6 cwt., 1 quarter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., drawn by 5196 horses. In drawing 22,350 slates, 62,200 bricks, with engine ashes, and coal-culm to keep down the damp, 731 horses were employed. Total days during which horses were employed for other purposes, $658\frac{1}{2}$. In the stables, there are 7976 tons of stones, drawn by 5153 horses. Of lime, sand, slates, &c. 1361 tons, drawn by 1024 horses; besides 284 days of horses employed for other purposes. The stables, according to plan, are only about half-finished.

Picture Gallery.—The interior equipments of Hamilton Palace are not less tasteful or magnificent than its exterior, and are a fair counterpart of the gorgeous pile in which they are contained. The collection of paintings, now greatly on the increase, has been long considered the best in Scotland. Daniel in the lion's den is a noble picture, and has often been described and admired. The portraits of Charles I. in armour on a white horse, and of the Earl of Denbigh in a shooting dress, standing by a tree, with the muzzle of a gun grasped in his right hand, and the butt of it resting on

the ground, with a little black boy on the opposite side of the tree pointing out the game—both by Vandyke—are also master-pieces of art. An entombment of Christ by Poussin, an Ascension piece by Georgione, a dying Madona by Corregio, a stag-hunt by Sneyder, a laughing boy by L. Da Vinci, and an admirable portrait of Napoleon by David, painted from life, by permission granted to the present Duke of Hamilton, are all well known works of art of great value. The east staircase contains a large altar-piece by Girolamo dai Libri, from San Lionardo nel Monte, near Verona, of the Castieri family, with a Madona and child placed in a chair above them—(*vide* Vasari, edition 1648.) In the breakfast-room is a picture by Giacomo da Pontormo of Joseph in Egypt receiving his father and his brothers, into which is introduced the portrait of Beronzino: (*vide* Vasari.) In the same room, by Luca Signorelli, the circumcision of the infant Christ, supposed to have been painted by Sodoma: (*vide* Vasari, edition 1648 :) and a portrait by Artonelli of Mycena, said to have been the first painter in oil, 1474. This is still in a state of admirable preservation. The great gallery and principal apartments contain also a large collection of family portraits, and other paintings, by Vandyke, Kneller, Rubens, Corregio, Guido, Rembrandt, Titian, the Carraccis, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolce, Guercino, Georgione, Poussin, Spagnoletti, Reynolds, Hamilton, &c. Here, if any where in Scotland, is

“ An art akin to nature’s self,
So mighty in its means, we stand prepared
To see the life as lively mocked, as ever
Still sleep mocked death.”

A number of antique vases adorn the principal rooms, particularly one in the new dining-room, of giallo-antico, in the form of a tripod, of great beauty, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 5 feet 3 inches in height, 14 feet 3 inches in circumference, and 9½ inches deep. The vase itself is supported by a circular central pillar of beautiful form, richly carved and fluted, and with three square fluted pilasters at the sides, each resting on a lion’s foot, and terminating with a lion’s head—the whole standing on a base of beautiful African marble. In the breakfast-room and small drawing-room are two slabs of porphyry upon gilt bronze legs, formerly composing part of an altar-piece at Rome. Both slabs are of oriental porphyry, of equal size, and of great beauty. In an adjoining room there is a cabinet covered with a slab of Malachite (*Cuprum Ærugo*, Lin.) of the most splendid lustre imaginable. There are also a great many antique cabinets in the different apartments, enriched

with Mosaic and all sorts of precious stones; particularly a casket of ebony ornamented with gilt bronze, and oriental stones in relief, formerly belonging to the Medici family. At the upper end of the gallery is the present Duke's ambassadorial throne, brought from his embassy at St Petersburg, and placed between two antique magnificent busts of oriental porphyry, the one of Augustus and the other of Tiberius; and on the walls, on each side of the throne, are two capital portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, painted soon after their marriage. Fronting the throne, at the other end of the gallery, is a magnificent large architectural door of black marble, the pediment being supported by two oriental columns of green porphyry, unique in their kind, and supposed to be the finest of that material in Europe. These will afford a faint idea of the gorgeous splendour which reigns within the walls of Hamilton Palace. The collection of pictures may amount to about 2000 pieces, of which about 100 are at Chatelherault. The value of the prints alone in the Duke's possession, none of which are ever exhibited to strangers, and many parcels of which, I believe, are not yet unfolded, are worth from L. 10,000 to L. 15,000. It is impossible to form any idea of the value of the paintings. Many of the cabinets are worth L. 1500; and a single table has been estimated at L. 4000. The value of the plate, including a magnificent gold set, is probably about L. 50,000.

Earnock House, &c.—Earnock House is pleasantly situated on the higher grounds, in the west, amidst abundance of plantations. It is a modern square building, well adapted for a gentleman of moderate fortune. It has very fine pleasure grounds, and an excellent garden, tastefully laid out, and furnished with glass-houses both for fruits and plants. The houses at Ross, Fairhill, and Grovemount, are also large and handsome buildings, abounding with whatever can contribute to convenience or comfort. There are also respectable residences at Nielsland, Fairholm, and Edlewood. There is a curious fog-house at Grovemount, of great dimensions, tastefully conceived, and skilfully executed, which cost a considerable sum in fitting up.

New Prison, &c.—On Tuesday, 10th June 1834, the foundation stone of the new prison and public offices was laid at Hamilton, with masonic honours.* The offices consist of a distinct building

* The glass vessel containing the coins, newspapers, &c. having been deposited beneath the plinth of one of the intended columns in front of the public offices, was dexterously dug into on the night of the 2d November 1834, and the most valuable part of the hoarded treasure extracted. The thieves who thus *bearded* justice in its own peculiar domains have not yet been detected.

in front of the prison, of two stories. In the west end, in the lower flat, there are three rooms for the sheriff-clerk, with a record-room. The town-clerk has four rooms in the east end. In the centre, there is a court room, 37 feet long, and 32 broad. In the upper story, there is a large hall, for county meetings, &c. 47 feet 10 inches by 32 feet, with an adjacent room, 15 feet by 12 feet 1½ inch. The prison, which stands at a little distance behind, is three stories high. It is 80 feet 9 inches in length, and 32 feet 4 inches in breadth, comprising in all 45 cells, and 6 water-closets, with a large day room for debtors, 19½ feet by 13, and four other rooms for them, each 9 feet by 7½, besides two day rooms for other prisoners. The first flat, with 12 cells, is to be used as a Bride-well. The second flat has 16 cells and 4 day rooms. The upper flat is to be appropriated to debtors. It also contains separate apartments for females. The governor's house stands between the public offices and the prison. In the under story, there is a kitchen, a servants' room and bed-room, and a bath for the gaol. There are four apartments in the upper story. The prison and governor's house are to be surrounded with a wall 15 feet high, inclosing a large court, half an acre in extent. These buildings are now in a forward state. They stand on the high grounds, to the west of the town, on the Blantyre road, near the Cavalry Barracks. The old prison and court-hall at the Cross, built in the reign of Charles I., are soon to be demolished. The present town-hall, near the old gaol, has also been bought up. The butcher-market, with shambles, stand on the brink of Cadzow burn, near the middle of the town. This is a modern erection of respectable appearance. The meal-market, in the Muir Wynd, has long been in disuse. The public fire-engines, ladders, &c. are kept here. There are other fire-engines belonging to the palace and barracks; and an old ladder is pointed out, which is said to have been used at public executions. The Cavalry Barracks are much in the style of those at Perth and Edinburgh. Besides stables, with accommodation above for the men, there are officers' barracks, an hospital, and riding-room. These occupy a large space of ground, and are surrounded by a high wall.

III.—POPULATION.

The state of the population at different times is as follows :

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1755,	3815	1801,	5911	1821,	7613
1791,	5017	1811,	6453	1831,	9513

The total increase, since 1755, is 5698, or about 75 per annum.

From a census taken some months ago, and which seems to be accurate, there has been an increase of 309, which may be attributed to the introduction and flourishing condition of a lace-manufactory, which now employs a great many females. Out of 9822 males and females, there are in this parish :

<i>Population.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1313	under 5	623	- 50 to 60
1247	- 5 to 10	428	- 60 to 70
2027	- 10 to 20	218	- 70 to 80
1614	- 20 to 30	39	upwards of 80
1200	- 30 to 40		
913	- 40 to 50	9822	
Population of the town, by census, 1831,		7490	
in villages, - do.		500	
in the country, do.		1523	

The following tables of births, marriages, and deaths, are from authentic sources. The baptisms in the parish church for the last seven years were as follows :

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1827,	146	83	177	1831,	145	79	261
1828,	137	69	196	1832,	162	75	267
1829,	124	65	248	1833,	136	98	220
1830,	156	97	157				

The average of baptisms is 143 ; and, if to these we add 200 for the Dissenters, the whole will be 343. Considerably more than 200 per annum are baptized in the meeting-houses of the Dissenters ; but a large proportion of these are from neighbouring parishes. The average of marriages is 81. The average of deaths is 218. The number of males and females who died in each month, between November 1832 and November 1833, is as follows :

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
November,	11	15	May,	- 10	8
December,	10	6	June,	- 12	10
January,	11	7	July,	- 15	21
February,	9	9	August,	- 7	16
March,	- 9	8	September,	4	10
April,	- 10	8	October,	- 19	22
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 53		<hr/> 67	<hr/> 87

The whole gives 127 males, and 140 females. This was the year of the cholera,—a disease which carried off many individuals, particularly females. There appears in this parish to be one baptism per annum to 27 persons, one burial to 45, and one marriage to 117 nearly. Throughout the whole of England the proportion is 33, 49, and 120 ; and in Wales, 37, 60, and 136. The advantage is every way on the side of the above countries ; but this does not proceed from any superiority in their climate or mode of living, but merely from the fact, that the averages above alluded to, take in

town and country, whereas as regards this parish, they refer only to a manufacturing population, a great proportion of whom are doomed to damp shops, stooping postures, meager fare, and long hours. The rural districts of Scotland offer very different results. The following is the number who died monthly, between 1833 and 1834. It will be found to fall short of the corresponding year above by 20; the number buried in the Relief burying-ground, are not included in this list.

November, 14	February, 19	May, 22	August, 15
December, 14	March, 15	June, 14	September, 18
January, 19	April, 11	July, 13	October, 26
<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 59

There are on an average about 10 still-born children per annum. In the cholera year there were 14. Some people occasionally arrive here at a great age; but there are few at present above ninety.

The property of the parish is possessed by 133 heritors. Besides the noble family, there are about eight gentlemen of independent fortune. Sixteen individuals occupy land to the value of L. 50 per annum, and upwards. There are about 38 unmarried men, 50 years of age and upwards; 150 widows, and about 100 unmarried women, above 45. The number of families in the town is 1670; and in the country, 388. The average number of children in each family is $4\frac{1}{2}$. There are 710 inhabited houses in the town, and 303 in the country. About 8 houses are now building, and none are uninhabited. Number of insane, fatuous, blind, deaf, dumb, 15. Many poor persons of this class were cut off in 1833.

During the last three years there have been 110 illegitimate births in the parish.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Families connected with agriculture, (farmers 40, labourers 95,)	-	135
Males employed in manufactures, (in the town, 1135, in the country, 122,)	-	1257
Males employed in retail trade, and handicraft, (in the town, 639, in country, 102,)	-	741
Merchants, bankers, and professional men, (in the town, 112, in the country, 24,)	-	136
Labourers not agricultural, (in the town, 193, in the country, 59,)	-	252
Males not included in the above classes, (in the town, 535, in the country, 131,)	-	666
Male-servants above 20 years, (in the town, 16, in the country, 14,)	-	30
Male-servants under 20 years, (in the town, 3, in the country, 2,)	-	5
Female servants, (in the town, 170, in the country, 127,)	-	297

Agriculture.—The surface of this parish may thus be divided.

Coarse and waste lands,	-	-	-	2040	acres.
Woods,	-	-	-	2000	
Channels of rivers, sites of towns, villages, and roads,	-	-	-	2100	
Oreards,	-	-	-	100	
Arable,	-	-	-	8000	

14,240

The whole of this district is remarkably well-fenced and wood-

ed; and when seen from the higher grounds on the east of the Clyde, appears like a large well-stocked orchard or garden. The coarse and waste lands are chiefly on the outskirts of the parish, in the south and west. The principal woods are Bar-Michael wood, (Michael's Fort,) near Bothwell Bridge, Ross wood on the Clyde, and Hamilton wood on the Avon, and Barncluith burn. Spontaneous coppices rise every where, near the sides of the rivers and burns, and wherever the banks obtain a sufficient elevation, they are entirely veiled in a mass of foliage. Forest trees of all kinds, capable of standing the climate of Scotland, thrive, especially in the lower parts of the parish. Some of them attain to a great age. On poor land in high exposures, the larch, since it has been introduced, has thriven better than any others. Next to it is the Scots fir. The silver fir, the spruce, the *Pinus balsamea* or Balm of Gilead fir, the pitch pine, and the *Pinus Canadensis* are also often planted. In one place the *Pinus cedrus*, or cedar of Lebanon, has attained a goodly size. But in Hamilton wood there is little or no fir, and the hardwood is abundant. The "old oaks" behind Cadzow Castle cover several hundred acres, and are evidently of great antiquity.* Many of the trees have attained an enormous size, measuring 36 feet in circumference. One near Wood House, called the "boss tree," is capable of containing at one time eight individuals of the ordinary size. The chase in which these venerable *combaters* of time are now vegetating is browsed by about four-score white cows of the ancient British breed. Their bodies are milk-white, their ears, muzzles, and hoofs black, and the shin in front, above the hoof, is mottled with black. They are perfectly docile, except when they have calves. On these occasions they manifest an uncommon attachment to their young, by carefully concealing them when dropt, and defending them when attacked. The varieties of the ox are very numerous, and may be multiplied to almost any extent. This variety bears the greatest resemblance in colour to the Madagascar, Tinian, and African ox. A good many fallow deer are fed in a field on the opposite bank of the Avon.

Orchards.—The cultivation of the orchards, although not carried to such a length, nor perhaps so well understood as in some of the neighbouring parishes, is still not entirely neglected. A great proportion of the houses both in the town and country have gardens

* Some of these are English oaks, supposed to have been planted by King David, first Earl of Huntingdon, about the year 1140.

or orchards attached to them ; and when the fruit sold better than at present, these sometimes brought considerable sums. Pears thrive better than apples. The jargonelle, when on the wall, arrives here at great perfection. Some very large crops have been gathered of late. Currants, gooseberries, and other small fruit are also cultivated in large quantities, and mostly disposed of at Glasgow. The gooseberries, however, have been greatly deteriorated of late in quality, by the injudicious practice of introducing new sorts from England, which is naturally not so good a climate for gooseberries as Scotland.

Husbandry.—The crops sown here are, wheat, oats, pease, beans, barley, hay, some flax, and great quantities of potatoes. Wheat is raised on all the lands on the Clyde, and also on some of the farms in the higher part of the parish. It is either sown on fallow or after potatoes, but seldom after oats or pease and beans. The time of sowing is from the end of August to the 1st of November. The quantity sown is from 7 to 12 pecks, Linlithgow measure, per Scots acre ; the produce from 8 to 16 bolls of the same measure. Oats is the principal spring corn. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the land tilled is sown with this seed. Late seed is sown on the lower and earlier grounds, and early seed on the higher and later grounds. Tweeddale and Blainsley oats have long been known. The Polish, Essex, Friesland, or great Dutch and red oats have also been tried. But of the new sorts the potato oat is the best. From 12 to 18 pecks, county measure, are sown on the acre ; and the produce varies from 4 to 18 bolls. Pease and beans are chiefly raised on the lower grounds. These are, for the most part, ordinary horse-beans, and a kind of late gray pease, usually accompanying them. From 14 to 18 pecks, wheat measure, are sown on an acre, and they sometimes yield as much as 18 bolls of the same measure. Formerly a considerable quantity of barley of an excellent quality was produced here, particularly in the lower parts of the parish ; but the backward springs, and cold inconstant summers, which began to prevail towards the end of last century, have almost banished it from this quarter of the country. It is now seldom sown, except for the purpose of cleaning and preparing land for the reception of artificial grasses. Red, white, and yellow clover, rye-grass, &c. are cultivated for hay and pasture, and no person now lays down land to rest without sowing the seeds of these plants upon it. The produce of hay is from one to three tons per acre, besides an after-growth, which is generally pastured

on, or cut for green food, the autumn being seldom favourable for making it into hay. A little flax is occasionally sown for domestic use. Rye thrives well below trees, and might be profitably introduced into orchards. A great many new, or natural grasses, have been brought into cultivation; but it remains to be seen whether this practice will turn out most profitable to the agriculturist or the seedsman. Potatoes are planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, principally in drills made by the plough. Many families in the town take small plots of ground for the season, from the neighbouring farmers, which they plant with this root. Large fields of potatoes are also sold in lots to the town's people when they are ready for digging. Upwards of twenty-four tons have been taken from an acre. Eighty bolls were this season produced on a single acre, about two miles from Hamilton. The rare occurrence of famines in the present day is chiefly to be attributed to the abundance of this root; and yet, Cobbet, to establish a theory, would deprive the poor of this table, which "God has prepared for them in the presence of their enemies." The potatoes threatened a failure in some places about the end of the summer. When the diseased plants were pulled up, the seed was found to swarm with little black worms or maggots; but whether these animals were the cause of the disease, or the mere attendants of that corruption by which it was followed, we are not prepared to decide. The culture of carrot, turnips, cabbage, &c. is scarcely practised here, except in gardens. Turnips now sell at 3d. per stone, and carrots at 6d.

The modes of cultivation and rotation of crops are so various that it is impossible to give any idea of the average quantity of land applied to any particular purpose. The dairy is here an object of considerable importance. The milk is mostly made into butter and butter-milk of excellent quality, and sold in the town. About 110 milk cows supply the town with sweet-milk. There are in the parish altogether about 900 dairy cows, besides young stock. The feeding of calves is also well understood, although a few still send *slink* or unfed veal to market; a revolting practice which, for the benefit both of seller and consumer, ought to be put down by law. The cows here are a slight variety of the Ayrshire breed. They are a little longer in the leg, rounder in the body, and not quite so heavy in the hind quarters; but handsomer, and equally good milkers. They are mostly red-brown, more or less mixed with white. A moderately good milk-cow gives

eight Scotch pints, or sixteen quarts a day; and many of them give upwards of twice that quantity. During the summer months certain cows have been known to yield a pound of butter per day. This, however, is much beyond the average produce of the dairy, and it is perhaps near the truth when we average each cow at from L. 4 to L. 8 of profit per annum.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of grazing is from L. 2, 10s. to L. 3, 10s. per cow or ox. Farms are mostly let on leases of nineteen years; but in some instances they are only let from year to year. The rent is paid in money, or occasionally in grain. The amount paid varies with the soil. In the higher grounds few spots let on permanent lease for less than 15s. per acre; while in the lower farms on the Clyde the rent is as high as L. 3 and L. 3, 10s. per acre. A very large proportion of the parish lets at from L. 1, 5s. to L. 2, 5s. per acre. Some fields near the town which have lain long in pasture have been let for a few years at upwards of L. 12 per acre. Much of the pasture in the haughs brings upwards of L. 4 per acre. About 1500 cows and oxen are annually fed in this parish. The tilling of the ground employs about 280 horses. Wilkie's iron plough is now almost universally used.

Rate of Wages.—Labourers have from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day, with victuals, and 2s. without. When regularly employed their wages are from 9s. to 10s. per week. Women have from 6d. to 10d. per day. Upwards of 130 masons are now employed at from 2s. 10d. to 3s. a-day. Mason's labourers have 10s. a-week; carpenters have about 2s. 8d. a day; or from 16s. to 18s. a week.

Much has of late been done in fencing and draining. The hedges on the Duke's estate, in particular, are remarkably well kept. Among the disadvantages with which the agriculturist has to contend are, small farms, deficiency of capital, and competition for leases, by which too much is offered, and thus the farmer too frequently is little better than the servant of the laird; at the same time, it ought to be remarked, that the rental of land is generally supposed to be somewhat lower here than in some other places in the neighbourhood. This may probably arise from the fact, that clay soils are cultivated at more expense than any other description, as requiring greater force of men, cattle and implements, and absorbing an immense quantity of manure.

Quarries.—There are six freestone quarries in the parish, wrought by upwards of fifty men. The number of colliers is about 120. The average gross rental of the landward part of the parish is

L. 11,537, 6s. 3d.; and of the burgh L. 8638, 4s. 7½d. Total L. 20,175, 19s. 10d. nearly.

Produce.—The average gross amount of produce raised, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows:

Produce of grain of all kinds,	-	-	-	L. 14,329
Of hay, potatoes, &c.	-	-	-	7,336
Of lands in pasture,	-	-	-	6,000
Gardens, and orchards,	-	-	-	600
Coals, quarries, and metals,	-	-	-	3,000
Miscellaneous produce,	-	-	-	1,000
Total yearly value of raw produce,				L. 32,265

Cambric Weaving.—Hamilton has been the principal seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland. The reeds run from 1200 to 3000, which are the finest *setts* that cotton has been wrought into. The number of looms in Hamilton is 1291, and in the country 53. This was at one time a thriving branch of trade, which in the course of fifty years added to Hamilton whole streets of houses, chiefly built and inhabited by industrious weavers. For the last fifteen or twenty years, however, it has been on the decline; and, if possible, is still getting worse. The average wages are from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per day; out of which must be deducted 1s. a-week for expenses, and 10s. per annum for loom-rent. A house with a room and kitchen, and a four-loom shop, lets at from L. 5 to L. 6. Many of the older and more experienced hands better their circumstances considerably by teaching apprentices. The females are employed in winding weft, or in tambouring.

Lace-Manufactory, &c.—The old lace-manufactory of this place, which was introduced by one of the Duchesses of Hamilton, has for many years been all but extinct. But about eight years ago a Mr Galloch introduced a new manufactory of lace, which was improved on by Mr John Gowans, and is still increasing. About twelve respectable houses are now engaged in this lucrative and thriving branch of trade, and new firms are daily forming. It employs upwards of 2500 females, in this and the neighbouring parishes. The lace is a sort of tamboured bobinette. Vast quantities of black silk veils of peculiar patterns are also manufactured here. There is a great and increasing demand for both of the above articles throughout the whole of Britain, and also in America, and the colonies. A weaver's wife can make higher wages at this trade than her husband. Many thousands of check-shirts have of late been manufactured here, and sent out to Australasia. The stock-

ing weaving, tanneries, saddle, and shoe trades seem to have dwindled away considerably, since the publication of the former Statistical Account.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town.—The town of Hamilton stands on a rising ground, gently sloping towards the east, about a mile west of the conflux of the Avon with the Clyde. Cadzow burn runs nearly through it. The ancient town stood farther to the east, in the Duke's pleasure grounds, and was called the Netherton. That part of the present town which stands near the flesh-market and the public green, appears to be the most ancient. The rocks behind the flesh-market are about twenty feet high, and were once occupied by a mansion, called the Ha' or Hall, of which an *antique* dove-cot, (which gives the name of Doo-cot-ha' to the place) is the only memorial now remaining. On the opposite side of the burn, stood a mill, called the Ha' Mill, which has given the name of "Shilling Hill" to the street where it stood. When the *tun, ton*, or town collected round this place it was called Ha-mill-ton. So says tradition; but history, which is more to be depended on, gives, as we have already seen, a different and more satisfactory account. The date of the foundation of the lower town cannot now be ascertained. It has been long swept away. But that the upper town is also of great antiquity appears from the fact, that it was considerable enough to be erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1456 by James II. In 1548, Hamilton was created a royal burgh by Queen Mary; but Bailies James Hamilton and James Naismith consented to resign that privilege in 1670, by accepting of a charter from Duchess Anne, by which Hamilton was constituted the chief burgh of the regality and dukedom of Hamilton. A law-suit was entered into by the magistrates, &c. in 1723, before the Court of Session, for the restoration of their ancient rights; but it was not till 1832, that the inhabitants were reinvested with the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons. There are at present about 300 ten pound franchises upon the roll. At last municipal election, 126 voted on the radical interest, and 118 for the more moderate party. There were about 55 votes unpolled. The town is in the hands of a Provost, three Bailies, a Treasurer, a Town-Clerk, and seven Councillors. Four new councillors are elected annually, the four eldest on the list going out.

Revenues of the Town.—The revenues of the town are considerable, and arise chiefly from lands within the burgh, and shares in

Hamilton Bridge, &c. The sums received and paid out by the treasurer, from 5th November 1833, to 15th October 1834, are as under :

<i>Sums received.</i>			<i>Sums paid.</i>		
Rent Roll, -	L. 1125	13 6	Among these, some of the most prominent are,		
Note charged in rent-roll, -	160	2 0	For new prison, -	L. 329	3 9
Sums reecovered, -	59	22 2	Minister's stipend, -	2	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
The following are some of the items of the above sums.			Schoolmaster's salary, &c, -	32	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rental for erop, 1833, -	608	12 11	Mortifications, - -	57	17 4
From shares of bridge, -	55	5 0	Public lamps, - -	155	16 4
Burgess Tickets, -	17	15 1	Support of streets, -	322	13 3
Customs, - -	39	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fire-engines and insurance, -	8	3 4
Street manure, - -	21	9 0	Law-suits, - -	223	15 3
Green and holms erop 1834, -	12	13 0	Total discharge, includ-		
Road money, - -	46	0 0	ing a great variety of		
Gas dividend, - -	14	0 0	different sums, - L. 2796		
Tot. charge against Treasu-			2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$		
rer, includ. other sums is L. 2613	17	2			

The town-court is held on Thursdays. This is also the seat of the Sheriff-court for the middle ward. About twenty-five procurators are licensed to practise before it ; of whom eighteen belong to Hamilton. The court day is Friday. The Justice of Peace Court sits on the first Monday of every month. There are also a record of seisius, a tax-office, a stamp-office, and an excise-office.

In 1816 a Trades Hall was erected in Church Street. There is a spacious hall in the upper storey for the meetings of the trades, while in the under flat there is every accommodation for a respectable tavern.

Besides numerous societies or trades, (which are all in terms of the act 5th William IV. chap. 40) there are a St John's Lodge No 7, and two other mason lodges, two gardener's societies, and a Wallace friendly society.

Gas-Work.—A gas-work, on a very elegant plan, was erected in Hamilton by subscription, in the summer of 1831, at the expense of L. 2400. Three hundred L. 10 shares were subscribed, of which L. 8 has only been uplifted, and from the advance in the price of such shares as have been transferred, there is a fair prospect of the subscribers being liberally remunerated for their outlay. From experiments made at this work by Mr Burns, the present manager, it appears that a cubic foot of the richest cannel coal produces about 400 cubic feet of gas. The price of gas when sold by meter is 10s. per 1000 cubic feet, or 1s. per 100 cubic feet. Every cubic foot is nearly equal to five imperial gallons ; of course 500 imperial gallons only cost 1s. which is at the rate of about 3d. per puncheon. Besides private lights there are now about 130 gas lamps illuminated throughout the town for nine months in the

year, from sunset to sunrise, with the exception of five nights at each full moon.

Supply of Water.—On Saturday, 24th May 1834, an attempt was made in this town to bring into operation the Burghs Police Bill (3 and 4 William IV. c. 46, 14th August 1833,) in whole or in part, but more especially as regarded bringing a better supply of water into the town. As the franchise in that case embraces all persons “occupying premises of the value of not less than L. 10,” a great many individuals came forward and threw out the bill. It cannot, of course, be brought forward again in less than three years. It has since been proposed to form a water company, with a capital of L. 2000, divided into 500 shares, of L. 4 each. The water is to be brought in pipes, from two different quarters; the united distance of both places being about three miles, and the average diameter of the pipes in which it is to be brought three inches. This proposal is not yet carried into effect.

Means of Communication, &c.—Hamilton is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. E. of Glasgow, 36 W. of Edinburgh, 15 N. W. of Lanark, 7 N. of Strathaven, and 8 miles S. of Airdrie. The market-day is Friday. This town, along with Falkirk, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Airdrie, has the privilege of sending a Member to Parliament. There are in the parish about 15 miles of turnpike road, and about 30 miles of parochial roads. The great Glasgow and London road passes through the town; and also an Edinburgh and Ayr road. This last was made in the year 1755, and, if we except the road between Glasgow and Edinburgh, was the first great turnpike road which was made in Scotland. A new road to Ayr was lately opened, about seven miles to the south of this. A great improvement is now making in Hamilton on the London road, for the purpose of avoiding the brae in Muir Street, and cutting off the awkward *elbow* at the cross. The new line of road is upwards of 700 yards in length. Above Hamilton Green it crosses the rivulet Cadzow by a stupendous bridge of three arches, each 60 feet span. The top of the parapet wall is about 60 feet above the bed of the burn. The contract is about L. 2050. A handsome new bridge on the same line of road was lately thrown across the Avon. A few hundred yards above it, there is an old bridge of three arches, which is said to have been built at a very remote period, at the expense of the monks belonging to the monastery at Lesmahagow. Hamilton Bridge over the Clyde, on the Edinburgh road, is a handsome structure with five arches. It was

built by authority of an act of Parliament, and was finished in 1780. It is still burdened with pontage for foot-passengers. Bothwell Bridge over the Clyde, on the road to Glasgow, is undoubtedly the oldest structure of the sort in Lanarkshire. It is not known when it was built. It was till lately only 12 feet wide, but it has now 32 feet of road-way. There is a private bridge over the Avon at Fairholm, and another at Ross. The Glasgow and London mail-coach passes through Hamilton twice a-day; at thirty minutes past eight in the morning, for London, and at fifteen minutes before one in the afternoon for Glasgow. There are Glasgow and Edinburgh bags at thirty minutes to eight morning, thirty minutes to twelve noon, and at five afternoon. There is also a post between Hamilton and Strathaven. The gross revenue of the post-office here is at an average L. 982 per annum. Thirty years ago there was only one coach on the Wednesdays between Hamilton and Glasgow; at present there are seven coaches daily, besides the mail-coach. Other seven coaches daily pass and repass to places south of Hamilton. About 128 horses are kept in the town, of which number seventy are employed in this trade.

Flesh-market.—The number of cattle slaughtered in the shambles at Hamilton during the following periods is as follows :

	<i>Cows & oxen.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Lambs.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>
From 1st April to 30th October 1831,	428	548	924	39	22
1st November to 30th April 1831,	445	534	960	202	19
1st May to 31st October 1832,	311	420	1029	835	11
1st November to 30th April 1832,	354	424	615	2	20
1st May to 1st October 1833,	270	310	859	758	13
Consumed in 42 months,	1808	2236	4387	1836	85

Ecclesiastical State.—The year 1585 is the epoch of the Presbyteries of Lanark and Glasgow. About 1590, or earlier, the large Presbytery of Glasgow was dismembered, by the erection of the Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley. The parishes of Eaglesham, Cathcart, and Carmunnock, belonged to Hamilton Presbytery till 1596, when they were restored to Glasgow, and the parish of Kilbride substituted in their place. This Presbytery includes the fourteen parishes of the Middle Ward.* The oldest date in the Presbytery records is 6th September 1687. The oldest date in the parochial register is 15th January 1650. The books of the town-council go back only to 3d October 1701; but it is believed that many older ones, at a remote period, got into the possession of private individuals, and still exist.

* A new Relief Presbytery has lately been established in this town, including ten congregations; Rev. Mr M'Farlane of Hamilton, Clerk.

The ancient parish of Cadzow, now Hamilton, included formerly the chapelry of Machan, (*i. e.* the “little plain,”) now the parish of Dalserf. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, (Vol. iii. p. 683,) informs us, that “David I. with consent of his son, Earl Henry, granted the church of ‘Cadihou,’ with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow, and this grant was confirmed by the bulls of several popes, *inter* 1170 and 1186.” The church of Cadzow, with the lands of Barlanerk and Badlennock, became afterwards the appropriate prebend of the Dean of the see of Glasgow. In 1273, William Frazer, a younger son of the Frazers of Tweeddale, was Dean of Glasgow and Rector of Cadzow, when he was appointed Chancellor of Scotland. In 1454, Andrew Muirhead, a son of Muirhead of Sauchope, was Rector of Hamilton, and afterwards Bishop of Glasgow. Hamilton, by the influence of the first Lord Hamilton, was made a collegiate charge in 1451; and thereupon a new church was built with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple, all of polished stone, and highly ornamented. It was finished in April 1462, and George de Graham appointed Provost. The patronage of this establishment was vested in Lord Hamilton; but the patronage of the parish church of Hamilton continued, as before, with the Bishop of Glasgow. Manse, gardens, and glebes were provided for the provost and eight prebends; besides a manse, garden and glebe, for a chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a farm at Edlewood still called the chapel. At the epoch of the Reformation, Mr Archibald Karry, “the vicar pensioner,” had twenty merks yearly; and the dean had L. 349 in money, 16 bolls of meal, 24 bolls of oats, and 24 capons yearly. A plate of the old collegiate church is given by Grose in his *Antiquities of Scotland*. This building continued till 1732. One of the cross aisles still remains, and is used as a burying-place by the Hamilton family. On a stone cross, on one of the walls, is cut out “Galatians, chapter vi. verse 14.”

After Popery had been abolished in Scotland, and the Presbyterian form of worship introduced by the act 1588, c. 99, had been established by that of 1592, c. 116—two ministers were settled in Hamilton, upon a provision of eighteen chalders of victual. Readers or catechists seem also to have been appointed in this parish. In 1574, Mr John Davidson, minister, together with the kirk-land of Hamilton, had out of the third of the deanery of Glasgow L. 82, 11s. 1d., and out of the third of the priory of Blantyre, L. 27, 15s. 6d., together with L. 23, and 18 bolls of meal out of

the parsonage of Cambuslang. Mr Robert Raa, reader at Hamilton, had L. 22, 4s. 5d. of stipend. In 1590, Mr Davidson was first minister, and Mr Gavin Hamilton, *second* minister, of Hamilton. The latter had 4 chalders and 4 bolls of bear, 1 chalders 4 bolls of meal, and 12 bolls of wheat. Mr John Raa, reader, had out of the vicarage of Hamilton L. 4, 8s. 10d. and out of the deanery of Glasgow, L. 17, 15s. 6d. For many years after, there was only one minister, with a stipend payable out of the third of the deanery of Glasgow. By the act 1606, c. 1, the bishops were restored to their temporalities; and by 1617, c. 2, the manses, glebes, and other patrimony, with certain restrictions, were also restored. With the interruption only of the period of Cromwell's usurpation, episcopacy continued down to 1689, when presbytery was fully restored. Soon after (May 13th 1692) Mr Robert Wylie, formerly minister of Askirk, was admitted minister of Hamilton, on the understanding, that, as *formerly*, he was to have a colleague. In that view, an address was presented to the presbytery, praying leave to give a call to Mr Alexander Findlater, who having been lately settled in the parish of Avondale, was very reluctant to quit his flock. Strong objections were accordingly made by Mr Findlater and the commissioners from Hamilton, which ended in a reference by the presbytery to the synod. After a good deal of procedure, which was carried the length of suspending Mr Findlater for resisting to be removed to Hamilton, he at length complied, and was admitted as second minister, January 9, 1695. Mr Wylie, the first minister, complains that "the presbytery were so far from assisting him in getting Hamilton provided with another minister, conform to their promise to him at his entry, that they did, without any valid ground, what in them lay to impede the same." Of all the heritors who concurred in attaining this desirable object, none was more anxious to carry the measure into execution than Anne Duchess of Hamilton.

The present church stands on a high ground (at one period) to the south of the town; but it is now more central, from the streets which have been built to the south and west. The body of the church is a circle with four cross aisles. The design, which in general is accounted very elegant, was by Adam the elder. It is capable of containing about 800 sitters. The minister of the first charge has a glebe of about twenty-seven acres, which was ex-cambed some years ago for three acres and a-half in the Hamilton haughs. No manse has as yet been erected upon it. The minister of the second charge has a manse but no glebe. The

stipend of both is the same, namely, 16 chalders, half meal, half barley, payable in money, at the highest fiar prices of the county, L. 5 Sterling for communion elements, and L. 2, 15s. 6d. to each of the ministers, according to use and wont. The number of communicants male heads of families is about 260. The charge is about to be uncollegiated *quoad sacra*. A new church, capable of containing 1100, and proposed to be in connection with the establishment, is now building.* Of the various sectaries prevailing here, the Relief is the most prosperous. There are two meeting houses of this persuasion, one built in 1761, in Muir Street; and another erected in Brandon Street in 1832. The old congregation give their pastor L. 200 per annum, including a manse; the second congregation give L. 100 per annum, without a manse. An Antiburgher meeting house was erected at Blacks-well in 1761, and a New Light Burgher house, near the church, towards the end of last century. These are not in so thriving a state as their neighbours. A tabernacle, in *connection* with the Congregational Union of Scotland, has lately been re-opened in Black's-well, and an interim preacher appointed. The Old Scots Independents have a meeting house in an upper chamber in the Back-of-the-barns. The Macmillans or Cameronians have also preaching in a hall once a month, and are attempting to establish a station here. The Roman Catholics have public worship once a month in the Mason's Lodge. It is well attended by the Irish. The priest comes up from Glasgow. There are few of any other sect. There are several Bible and Missionary Societies, and also a very useful Orphan Society, for which frequent contributions are made. The collections at the church door on public occasions are usually from L. 12 to L. 18.

	<i>Sittings.</i>
Parish Church,	800
St John's Church,	1100
Relief Church, Muir Street,	1105
Relief Church, Brandon Street,	940
Antiburgher Church, Black's-well,	582
New Light Burgher Church,	700
Congregational Chapel Black's-well,	240
Old Scots Independents,	70

 5537

The Cameronians have lately obtained a disjunction from the congregation at Wishaw-town, and meet regularly here once a month; as do also the Roman Catholics once in six weeks. The

* A proportion of not less than one-sixth of the whole is reserved for the poor. Fifty of the sittings are let at 2s. each, and the rest rise by a graduated scale of 3d. on each row till they reach 6s., which is the highest price of any in the church.

number of families Dissenting or Seceding is 907; of Roman Catholic families, 45.

Education.—Number of schools in this parish at last examination, and the number of scholars attending each.

	<i>Scholars.</i>
Grammar-school, - - - - -	35
13 English schools, - - - - -	722
Boarding-school for young ladies, - - -	20
Do. do. - - - - -	50
Writing school, - - - - -	80
English School, Low-Waters, - - - - -	33
Do. do. Earnock, - - - - -	12
Do. do. Darngaber, - - - - -	45

The salary of the grammar-schoolmaster is L. 34, 4s. : and his fees may amount to L. 50. As session-clerk he has about L. 30 per annum. The fees paid at the grammar-school are 7s. 6d. for Latin, and 10s. 6d. for Latin and Greek, per quarter. The ladies' school fees are from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per quarter. The grammar-school of Hamilton is of ancient date, and has no doubt been instrumental in producing that superior civilization, courtesy of manners, and ardent pursuit of literature, for which many of the inhabitants of the place are supposed to be distinguished. In 1588 we find Lord John Hamilton granting a bond, still in possession of the corporation, settling for ever on that school the yearly sum of L. 20 pounds Scots. The present school-house is a venerable pile, near the centre of the town, containing a long wainscotted hall, emblazoned with the names of former scholars, cut out in the wood, as at Harrow. Many of these are from foreign climes, and from all parts of Britain. Pillans, Whale, Gillies, and other eminent teachers have been masters of this school; and the present teacher, the Rev. George Shaw, is not inferior in classical attainments, assiduity and success as a teacher, to any of his predecessors. The ladies' schools have also been of great service in instructing the understandings, and in contributing to the accomplishments, useful and ornamental, of the female sex.

The Hamilton Sabbath School Society has under its charge 7 schools and 238 scholars. The number of scholars attending the Societies' schools are not so numerous as formerly, as a number of the town clergy have commenced Sabbath schools connected with their own congregations. These schools include above 300 young persons.

Library, &c.—There is a public subscription library in the town, which was instituted in 1808, principally through the instrumentality of the late Dr John Hume. It now contains upwards of

3000 volumes. For many years it prospered exceedingly; but since the managers began to be chosen by popular election it has been gradually on the decline. There are several other public libraries, but all of them are on a smaller scale.—A mechanics' institution was established about eight years ago, a good library collected, and lectures delivered regularly once a fortnight on a variety of interesting topics; but as soon as the novelty of the thing ceased, its supporters gradually dropt away. But the inhabitants of this parish are not singular in preferring that sort of knowledge which costs the least trouble and expense. It has revived again with great spirit.

Poor.—The charitable institutions and other provisions made for the poor of this parish are considerable.

1. The Duke's Hospital. This is an old building, with a belfry and a bell, at the Cross of Hamilton, which was erected in lieu of one which formerly stood in the Netherton. The pensioners used to reside here, but it is now more profitably let out for their behoof. It contributes to the support of 12 old men, at the rate of L. 8, 18s. each per annum, with a suit of clothes once in two years. It is proposed to increase the number to 15.

2. Aikman's Hospital. This hospital was built and endowed in 1775 by William Aikman, Esq. proprietor of an estate in the parish, and some time merchant in Leghorn. The house stands in Muir Street. Four poor men have here a free house, L. 4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every second year.

3. Rae's Mortification. Mr John Rae, and a few other well-disposed people, formerly inhabitants, mortified money to the care of the town-council, the interest of which, L. 9, 2s. 4d., appointed for the relief of poor householders, is mostly paid to the poor yearly.

4. Robertson and Lyon's Mortification. Mr Robertson was a native of Hamilton, and sometime sheriff-clerk of Lanark. It contributes L. 4 yearly to nine poor men.

5. Miss Christian Allan, who died in 1785, bequeathed to the care of the kirk-session, for the behoof of the poor, L. 50, the interest of which is paid yearly.

Besides the above, the kirk-session have,—

1. An orchard at Fairneygair, left some years ago by Mr William Torbet, which lets at L. 10 per annum.

2. A legacy of L. 50, the interest of which is to be divided among five poor female householders named by the kirk-session.

3. A legacy of L. 50, of which little more than L. 30 was realized, to be expended in clothing the most indigent of the poor.

4. A donation of L. 100, the interest to be applied in educating twelve poor children.

The collections at the church door amount per annum to about L. 90; average amount of mortcloth dues per annum, L. 30.

The average weekly number of persons on the session funds is 14. There are 238 poor people on the parish, supported at the rate of about L. 14 per week, or L. 800 nearly per annum. The allowance to each individual is from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Immense numbers of beggars go about seeking alms; and people with passes from Glasgow (often forged) are numerous and troublesome. Of late, many little children, from six to twelve years of age, are permitted to beg from door to door. Something ought to be done, for the sake of these poor creatures themselves, to put down this practice; as it is well known that their parents are often able enough to work, and do work, but take this cheap mode of supporting their miserable offspring.

Prison.—The old prison in Hamilton was built in the reign of Charles I., and, although a handsome building in its day, has now gone much into disrepair. It has been bought up, and will soon all be removed, except the steeple, town clock, and bell. As this is the place of confinement for the delinquents of the Middle Ward, it may not be uninteresting to show the number of debtors and criminals confined here for the last twelve years. Besides the following, it ought, however, to be recollected, that many prisoners from this ward are taken to Glasgow.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Criminals.</i>	<i>Debtors.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Criminals.</i>	<i>Debtors.</i>
1823,	45	50	1830,	82	46
1824,	40	50	1831,	84	31
1825,	46	32	1832,	102	48
1826,	50	36	1833,	98	54
1827,	77	44	1834,	61 to 12th July	23
1828,	70	31			
1829,	69	27		827	475

It would appear that criminals are on the increase and debtors on the decrease.

Fairs.—Hamilton in former times was a great mart for lint and wool, and was attended by persons from all parts of the country. At present, however, that trade has taken a different channel, and only a small quantity of lint (and no wool) is now sold here. Our fairs have in consequence dwindled into a mere shadow of what they once were, and at present are little better than larger market days. There are five principal fairs in the year.

The absurd practice of keeping up the old and new style is still observed in our fairs; but, fortunately, the terms are now all kept by the new style.

Inns, &c.—There are two inns in the town which keep post chaises, one that hires out gigs and cars. There are several excellent and very respectable secondary inns and taverns for the accommodation of travellers, &c.

There are 110 public-houses in the town and parish, in which ardent spirits or malt liquors are sold.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

An English traveller who visited Scotland in 1723, thus describes the people: “The common people wear all bonnets, instead of hats; and although some of the townsmen have hats, they wear them only on Sundays, and extraordinary occasions. There is nothing of the gaiety of the English, but a sedate gravity in every face, without the stiffness of the Spaniards; and I take this to be owing to their praying and frequent long graces, which gives their looks a religious cast. Certainly no nation on earth observes the Sabbath with that strictness of devotion and resignation to the will of God. They all pray in their families before they go to church, and between sermons they fast; after sermon, everybody retires to his own home, and reads some book of devotion till supper, which is generally very good on Sunday, after which they sing psalms till they go to bed. There is no dinner prepared on the Sabbath, and, in inns, travellers are obliged to put up with bread and butter, or a fresh egg, or fast till after the evening sermon, when they never fail of a hot supper.” According to custom, the eating department forms a considerable *item* in this English gentleman’s account. But the fasting here spoken of, and what relates to dress, (and, it is to be feared, some other practices,) have long passed away.

About the middle of last century, and a good deal later, the practice of hard drinking was very common. About the time of the American war, politics and infidelity began to be introduced. Of late a reaction has taken place. Infidelity is no longer fashionable, and religion is now either warmly embraced, or, if neglected in its essential duties and requirements, it is uniformly spoken of with respect. Trade has also been equally fluctuating as manners, religion, and morals. At one period the malting trade formed no inconsiderable branch of industry in this town. Many memorials of this trade are still to be found, and the richest and oldest society in Hamilton is

the Society of Maltsters, although no such employment, as a distinct branch of trade, is now carried on. The linen trade, which at one period supported so many of the town's people, is now also nearly extinct. The imitation cotton cambric trade, which in 1792 had reached its maximum, has for many years been on the decline; and it is to be feared that the formidable combinations among the weavers may in time cause the manufacturers either to invent new machinery, or to seek out some other channel for their work. While I now write, about 300 weavers are parading the streets with a web which had been given out by a house in town below the "table prices," which they prescribe to the manufacturer. At the same time, the weaving is paid at a rate which cannot procure for the workman the ordinary comforts, or even the necessities of life. The lace trade, established here about eight years ago by a house at Nottingham, which sent down a number of English women, who took up schools and taught the tambourers here the art, is now in a thriving state, and is contributing greatly to the happiness and comfort of the community. The building of the addition to Hamilton Palace, the erection of the new buildings already alluded to, the formation of Duke Street, which has just been completed, and many other improvements which are going forward, have contributed in no small degree to the support of a large portion of the community. Upon the whole, since the publication of the former report, this town and parish have increased in inhabitants, in wealth, in domestic comfort, in morals, in manners, and religion, as may be seen from the foregoing account.

July 1835.

PARISH OF GLASFORD.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. GAVIN LANG, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Extent and Boundaries.—THE parish of Glasford is about eight miles in length. Its figure, as laid down in the map, resembles a sand-glass, three miles and three-quarters at its broadest extreme, two miles in the opposite end, and about one-half mile in the

middle. It contains in all eleven square miles, or 5598 Scots acres. It is bounded on the north-west by East Kilbride and Blantyre; north, by Hamilton; south, by Avondale; and east, by Stonehouse.

Topographical Appearances.—The parish is separated into two grand divisions,—the moors and the dales; the latter of which comprehend a beautiful strath of land, that runs along the lower part of the parish, and is bounded on the one side by the Avon. The aspect of the parish presents in some places a gradual rise, but nothing that can be termed mountainous. The district of the moors is in many parts bleak and barren. Owing to its high position the air is keen, but the climate is considered healthy. The soil may be reckoned of three kinds, moss, clay, and light loam.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Chief Land-Owners.—The chief land-owners are the Right Honourable Lady Montgomerie, (Patroness;) George Alston, Esq. of Muirburn; John Marshall, Esq. of Chapelton; John Jackson, Esq. of Hallhill; and William Semple, Esq. of Heads, &c.

Antiquities.—Three high stones stand upright on a small eminence upon the lands of Avonholm, respecting the origin of which there are various opinions. Some suppose they mark the resting-place of martyrs, and others that they are the tombs of noblemen; but more probably they are remnants of Druidical superstition. Till within a few years the ruins of an ancient castle were to be seen very near the mansion-house of Hallhill. The late proprietor, John Millar, Esq. caused it to be taken down, when there were found some specimens of beautiful china, unfortunately broken, and a few other relics. It is said to have been a very strong fort, containing one spacious arch, under which an hundred men could be drawn up. The building was evidently more intended for defence than for a place of residence.—There is a small enclosure at a place called Shawtonhill, in the western part of the parish, which is appropriated as a burying-ground by a few members of the Society of Friends in Glasgow. It has not been used for a great length of time. The land is burdened with the sum of 12s. 2½d. annually, which is paid by two possessors of the adjoining grounds. They are obliged to preserve the fence, which surrounds a space of nine falls. The ruins of the former church and belfry, built in 1633, are still standing in the grave yard, where also the tomb of a martyr is to be seen inscribed, “To the memory of the very worthy Pillar of the Church, Mr William Gordon of Earlston in

Galloway, shot by a party of dragoons on his way to Bothwell Bridge, 22d June 1679, aged 65; inscribed by his great-grandson, Sir John Gordon, Bart. 11th June 1772."

Eminent Characters.—Mrs Isabella Graham was born in this parish. Her father, Mr J. Marshall, was a small proprietor at a place called Heads, from which he removed to the Abbey parish of Paisley. The piety and excellence of Mrs Graham require no comment here. A memoir of her was first published at New York, and reprinted in London 1816. In 1766, she left her native country for America with her husband, and spent the greater part of her remaining days in that foreign land. She died on the 27th July 1814.

Mansion Houses.—The principal of these are, Muirburn, Cru-therland, Avonholm, Westquarter House, Hallhill, Craigthornhill, and Heads, &c.

Mills.—There are two upon the Avon, one for oats, &c. and another for flour, erected in 1833.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest is dated 1692, when the Rev. Francis Borland was minister of the parish. They are rather confused from the first, and have not been regularly attended to for the last thirty-seven years.*

* The following account of the sufferings of the people in the parish of Glasford for religion and non-conformity to Prelacy, about the year 1660, appears to have been appointed by the kirk-session of 1694, to be inserted in their records. As exemplifying the persecutions of the time, it is thought not unworthy of being presented here at length.

"*In primis*, Mr William Hamilton, minister in Glasford, who had been ordained minister of this parish about January 1644, and continued in the faithful and patient exercise of his ministry here, till after the restoration of King Charles II., was in the year 1666 most injuriously silenced and thrust out of his charge by the then Bishop of Glasgow; and when afterwards he was indulged to preach the Gospel at Strathaven in the year 1669, he was there confined within the bounds of that parish.

"*Item*, The parish of Glasford was injuriously fined in the sum of eleven hundred merks Scots, which they were forced to pay, upon the account that the curate's house, Mr Finlay, who was then incumbent of the said parish, was by robbers broken up, about the year 1660, although no person of the said parish was any ways guilty of the fact, being done by strangers, who were afterwards apprehended and executed for the robbery; at their death confessed the same, declaring that they had not done above two dollars worth of damage to the said Mr Finlay, his house or goods.

"*Item*, Robert Semple in Craigthorn, William Semple Whiteraid, William Marshall in Four Pennyland, having been at the rising in Pentland Hills, were there either killed, or received their death wounds, in their testifying against the corruption of their times.

"*Item*, John Hart, in Westquarter, who had been at the engagement at Pentland Hills, after his return home, was apprehended, carried to Glasgow, and there executed on the foresaid account.

"*Item*, James Scouler and Gavin Semple, having gone toward Hamilton to hear sermon, on the same day on which Bothwell Bridge skirmish fell out, were on their way thither both cruelly killed.

"*Item*, John Semple in Craigthorn, sometime after Bothwell Bridge, in the year 1684, was apprehended and cruelly used by soldiers, then laid up in Hamilton Tolbooth; afterwards carried to foresaid tolbooth, where he was barbarously handled, his fingers driven into the thummecking, and his legs driven into the bolts, and that

III.—POPULATION

In 1755 the population was	-	559
1792,	- - - -	788
1811,	- - - -	900
1821,	- - - -	1300
1831,	- - - -	1730

The increase is chiefly to be found in the manufacturing part of the community, and may be attributed to the encouragement given to feuing, by the proprietors of land around the village.

both at one and the same time, for the space of five hours together, to increase his torments,—afterwards they condemned him to die, passing sentence of death upon him in the forenoon, and executing him in the afternoon of the same. The same John Semple of good report, well versed in the Holy Scriptures, by the very quoting of which he even dashed his persecutors. He bore sufferings with much patience.

Item, A sister of the foresaid John Semple, coming to see him while he was a prisoner in Edinburgh, and to put on his dead clothes, the persecutors made her a prisoner, also first in Edinburgh, then in Donnoter Castle. Likewise the mother of the said young woman named Janet Scott, going to see her daughter at Donnoter, she was also made a prisoner there; afterwards they were brought to Leith to be sent over sea to America, but it was so ordered that both were reserved, and sent to Edinburgh Tolbooth, where they lay in prison a long time. The whole time of the daughter's imprisonment was about two years and three quarters of a year, and the mother's imprisonment was near two years.

Item, Janet Scott suffered much by the troopers coming at several times upon her, free quartering, and destroying her corn, grass, and meal, and driving away her horses and cattle, which she never after received, the said troopers carrying themselves rudely and barbarously to them in the house.

Item, In 1685, Michael Marshall and John Kay were both taken prisoners for their non-conformity, and banished and sent over sea to New Jersey in America. The said Michael Marshall staid several years in America. After the late happy revolution, designing to come home, he was taken prisoner at sea, and was carried to France, where he was kept one year and a-half in prison, and endured great hardships before he was delivered.

Item, About the said year 1685, Alexander Hamilton and John Struthers in Shawtonhill, John Semple in Shawton, John Fleeming in Chapelton, John Walker there, James Scott there, John Paterson there, John Semple in Nethershields, William Semple there, Gavin Paterson there, John Marshall, elder and younger, Chapelton, and James Lowrie there, were sorely troubled and harassed by the then Lord Glasford, who caused a troop of soldiers to search for and apprehend them, upon pretence of conversing with, resetting and giving entertainment to persons who had been in arms against the established Government, and having been actually in arms themselves; upon which allegencies, the said persons were imprisoned fourteen days in Edinburgh, and put to much expense in employing agents to defend them, and although the said Lord Glasford summoned many witnesses to compare against them, yet could he not get anything proven against them.

Item, The parish of Glasford was much oppressed in the year before the rising at Bothwell Bridge, by the free quartering of a company of the Highland host, and by paying besides to each of them sixpence by day, besides hardships and robberies committed by them upon the people of the said parish, while they quartered them.

Item, John Alston in Glasford Mill lay half a year in Glasgow Tolbooth for refusing the test.

Item, John Fleeming, Elder, in Chapelton, was imprisoned thirty-four weeks, partly in Glasgow, partly in Edinburgh, and partly in Burnthallin, for his refusing to take the test, and had the sentence of banishment passed upon him to America, although providentially it was not executed.

Item, William Semple in Nethershields was imprisoned in Stirling about three months, because of his refusing the test.

Item, Thomas Fleeming in Chapelton was, upon the account of his non-conformity, and going to the field preaching, much troubled by the Donnoter Hall-yards, who caused take an inventory of his goods in order to seize them, which cost him about 16 pounds Scots before he could get his goods set free, and himself delivered from the said oppression. As also the said Thomas Fleeming was apprehended by Laird Sym

Number of bachelors upwards of 50 years of age,	-	7
maids upwards of 45 years,	-	9
widowers,	-	25
widows,	-	36
Number of births during the last 7 years, at an average each year,	-	45
deaths,	-	24
marriages,	-	15
Number of houses inhabited,	-	269
uninhabited,	-	1
building,	-	8
The number of families employed in manufactures,	-	123
in agriculture,	-	133

The number of proprietors of land is 50. Of these 17 are non-resident, and 36 stand above L. 50 in valuation. A considerable number of females are engaged at the loom, at which they spend usually fourteen hours each working day. For some years past the remuneration has not at all been adequate to their support, but is now much improved. Such a mode of life is not beneficial to the health or morality of females in particular.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—As mentioned at the commencement of this account, the number of Scots acres in the parish is computed to be 5598. Of these 440 are reckoned not arable, being chiefly a deep moss. It is probable, however, that, in the course of a few years, the greater part of this waste will become cultivated ground, if farming operations continue to improve as they have done of late years. There is but little wood, and that little is planted. Beech, ash, and fir trees prevail.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land is L. 1, 10s. per acre; that for grazing a good cow, L. 3; sheep, 6s. per head. The breed of cattle is principally Ayrshire. A good deal of attention has been paid to rearing them. Oats are mostly cultivated here.

upon the foresaid account, and forced to pay five pounds Scots before he could get out of his hands again.

“*Item*, Alexander Hamilton in Shawtonhill was taken prisoner by Gavin Muir, Laird of Sachopp and his men, on pretence of having been at a conventicle, and carried to Glasgow tolbooth, where he lay a month imprisoned.

“*Item*, John Alston, Elder, in Glasford, was fined in three dollars, because he did not baptize his child by the curate Mr Davison, which he actually paid.

“*Item*, John Marshall in Heads was imprisoned fourteen days in Hamilton tolbooth, because of his wife not hearing the curate Mr Davison.

“*Item*, Gavin Paterson in Nethersields was fined in three dollars, which he accordingly paid, for his wife not hearing the curate.

“*Item*, Ann Semple, spouse to Thomas Watt in Croutherland, was imprisoned fourteen days in Hamilton, for not hearing the curate.

“*Item*, Thomas Watt, foresaid, was fined in three dollars, and John Young in Flatt, was fined in two dollars, which they both actually paid, upon the account of their hearing a sermon at the Torrance House, preached by Mr Robert Muir.

“*Item*, Adam Fleeming in Shawton was imprisoned in Hamilton tolbooth, for lodging Mr Matthew M’Koll two nights in his house, and was fined in fifty pounds Scots besides.

“This account of sufferings within this parish, the session appointed to be insert in their register, *ad futuram vos memoriam*.”

More wheat, however, was sown during the last than in any previous year. Potatoes are a prevalent crop. Nineteen years is the general term of leases. Some of these are conditional, which implies a liberty of resigning, provided that the parties are not satisfied at the termination of such years as may be specified. The farm-houses may be considered rather comfortable; a number of them have been recently built. There are three freestone quarries near the village of Westquarter, and one at a place called Flatt, from which most of the buildings are supplied. A large lime-work is in operation in that division of the parish, termed the Moors. Coal has also been found in different parts, but not in abundance. At present there is one colliery going on in the estate of Crutherland, for the use of the property chiefly.

Produce.—The annual produce may be as follows :

Potatoes,	. . .	40 acres Scots.
Turnips,	. . .	10
Hay,	. . .	261
Oats,	. . .	320

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There is no market-town in Glasford. Strathaven is the nearest, distant about two and a-half miles. The parish contains three villages, Westquarter, Chapelton, and Heads. The population of Westquarter is 501; of Chapelton, 558; of Heads, 68.

Means of Communication.—Letters are conveyed to these villages from the post-town Strathaven, by a runner who goes daily. The turnpike-road leading from Strathaven to Glasgow, by east Kilbride, stretches four miles through the parish; that from Strathaven to Hamilton, about two and a-half miles. Two stage-coaches run in opposite directions, both from Strathaven, one by east Kilbride, and the other by Stonehouse, to which there is easy access. The bridge over the Avon at Glasford mill is very narrow, and not in good repair. It is proposed to have it widened. That over the Calder at Crutherland is better. Thorn and beech hedges prevail, which are now obtaining much more attention than in former years. This is particularly visible in the moorland parts, where enclosures of any kind are few.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church, built in 1820, is situated in the village of Westquarter, which is almost at one extremity of the parish, being distant from the other end six miles. It is in good repair, and calculated to contain 560 sitters. The manse was built in 1804. An addition and offices were erected in 1833, which render it very commodious. The glebe and garden, &c. include between eight and nine acres of excellent soil. The

stipend allotted in 1822 is sixteen chalders, half meal and half barley. There is no chapel or meeting-house here; but the number of families attending Dissenting chapels in the neighbouring parishes is 130. Divine service is occasionally performed at Chapelton, three miles from the stated place of worship. The number of communicants amounts to 400. A female society for religious purposes was instituted in January 1835, likewise a parochial library for each division.

Education.—At Westquarter is one parochial school, in which are taught besides the common branches, Greek and Latin. The salary is 300 merks, or L. 16, 13s. 4d. with legal accommodation. The schoolmaster's fees amount to L. 32 per annum, and his emoluments from other sources to L. 6 per annum. There are two schools at Chapelton, one of which has a grant of 100 merks, or L. 5, 11s. 1d. and a school-house assigned to the teacher. Farther to the west at Mill-well is another school, to which is attached 50 merks or L. 2, 15s. 6½d. with a school-house and garden, from the Right Honourable Lady Montgomerie, and L. 3 Sterling from the parish. These schools are so situated as to be accessible to all the different parts of the parish. In 1832 two Sabbath schools were opened, one at Westquarter, the other at Chapelton, at which 300 children usually attend; and besides these there is an adult female Sabbath evening class containing 30; which institutions are supported by collections.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of paupers regularly receiving aid in 1832 was about 30, and the average sum calculated to each, L. 5, 10s. yearly. Besides these, others receive assistance in various sums. The assessment of the parish for that year was L. 170, 9s. 7d., and the collections at the church door during 1833 were L. 15, 6s. 1½d.

Charitable Institutions.—At Westquarter, one male Friendly Society, members, 112; one Female do. 23; one Temperance do. 107. At Chapelton, three Friendly Societies, in all 214; one Temperance do. members, 41.

These friendly societies are of great benefit not only to the individuals connected with them, but to the heritors of the parish. They are calculated both to promote industry and excite a desire of independence.

Inns, &c.—There are six houses in Westquarter and Chapelton that retail spirits. The demoralizing effects of these places of resort are too evident.

July 1835.

PARISH OF AVONDALE OR STRATHAVEN.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parish is not unfrequently named Strathaven or Straven; but Avondale is the proper name. Dale seems to be much more descriptive of the face of the country than Strath. There is a considerable town in the parish named Strathaven; so that now Strathaven is the name uniformly applied to the town, and Avondale to the parish. I shall speak of the town and parish separately.

Boundaries, Extent, &c.—Avondale is bounded on the north by the parishes of Glasford and Kilbride; on the west by Loudon and Galston and Sorn; on the south by Muirkirk and Lesmahagow; and on the east by Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, and part of Glasford. It contains nearly 64 square miles, (32,000 acres,) and yields a rental of nearly L. 20,000 a-year. The valued rent is L. 7650 Scots.

Topographical Appearances.—Though lying in rather a high district of the country, yet the lands are generally flat, rising gently from the banks of the river Avon, especially towards the west and south. There are several ridges and small hills in the parish, such as Kype's rigg, Hawkwood hill, Dungivel, and the hills on the boundaries of Ayrshire. There are also the interesting eminences called the Floors' hills, and the Kirkhill, but these are scarcely entitled to be named hills. None of these heights seem to rise more than 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea.

Climate and Soil.—Upon the whole, the climate may be said to be rather moist; but it is at the same time healthy. The inhabitants are in general a long-lived race. Many of them at present living are above eighty years of age, and one is above ninety. Perhaps in few places is there a finer race of men than in Avondale. They are tall and stout, and well-formed. There are no particular diseases peculiar to the district. Throughout the greater part

of the parish the soil is light and dry, and susceptible of great improvement, especially in the higher districts.

Geology.—The rocks of this parish belong to the coal formation of the secondary class. The common whinstone or trap which is found in great abundance in every part of the parish, exhibits at its junctions with the coal formation many interesting phenomena. Clay ironstone abounds. Limestone is very plenty in various districts; and is wrought at three different places. There is also a sufficient supply of coal for burning the lime in the immediate vicinity of the kilns. But though perfectly fitted for burning the lime, this coal is not accounted sufficiently good for family use. Coal used for family purposes is brought from the works of Quarter, in the parish of Hamilton, and Marlage, in the parish of Dalserf. The distance to each is about five miles; and 14 cwt. can be laid down at Strathaven for 5s.

Hydrography.—The Avon is the principal stream in the parish, which it divides nearly into two equal parts. It rises on the confines of Ayrshire, and runs nearly east by north. It is a beautiful stream, with gently sloping banks; but which unfortunately are almost entirely destitute of wood. Indeed the want of wood is felt throughout the whole parish, especially in the upper district of it. There are several smaller streams which join the Avon in its progress through the parish. There are Cadder and Pomilion on the north; and Givel, or Geil, Lochar, Lowhere, or Lockart, and Kype, on the south. On this last stream at Spectacle-eye-miln, about a mile to the south of Strathaven, there is a considerable waterfall. The waters of the Kype fall over a precipice of about fifty feet. The scenery in the neighbourhood has been much admired. Trout abound in all these streams. Salmon used to be found at the very source of the Avon, till some erections were raised lower down the river, which for some years has prevented them from ascending. Report says that arrangements are now making to permit the fish again to ascend; so that we are in the expectation of being once more visited by this delightful fish.

Zoology—*Grouse, &c.*—Vast quantities of grouse are to be found on the moors in the higher districts of the parish. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton has some thousands of acres in sheep pasture, and kept for grouse shooting. Perhaps few places in the south of Scotland are more favourable for game than the Strathaven moors. Partridges abound in the low lands. Plovers and ducks, &c. are to be found everywhere.

Horses and Cows.—The real breed of Clydesdale horses is reared here in considerable numbers. Tradition states, that, at a remote period, one of the Dukes of Hamilton sent a superior breed of horses to Avondale. They were kept in the castle; and from these and the common mares of the country have sprung the real Lanarkshire or Clydesdale breed of horses. It has been alleged, that of late this breed has been injured by being too much crossed with lighter horses, intended more for coaches and the saddle. They are, however, still to be found here in great perfection and beauty. The cows kept here are of the Ayrshire kind. They are reared in great numbers. Indeed, it is said that this race of cattle can be obtained here as pure as in most places in Ayrshire. It has been alleged that the Ayrshire farmer, when tempted by a price, will part with the very best of his stock; while with us, the farmers retain the best, and part with those which are accounted not so valuable.

Strathaven veal has long been held in high estimation. It is reared here in great quantities, and sent both to Edinburgh and Glasgow; but chiefly to the Glasgow market. In preparing the animals for market, they are kept in a dark place, and fed with great care. The ordinary price of fed veal is from L. 3 to L. 5. But a much higher sum has been obtained for those particularly large and well fed.

Botany.—*Hippuris vulgaris* (rare) is found in Moss Malloch; *Utricularia vulgaris*, in Lochgate Loch; *Eriophorum vaginatum*, in the moors; *Sherardia arvensis*, in dry corn fields; *Plantago maritima*, near Drumclog; *Parnassia palustris*, in wet moors; *Nasturtium terrestre*, in the rivulet near the Relief manse; *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, in high wet pastures; *Lycopodium selaginoides*, moors in several places; *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, East Lochgate; *Dicranum flexuosum*, moss east of Hawkwood-hill; *Bryum attenuatum*, near the head of Unthankburn; *Merulius crassipes*, on the roots of decayed trees; *Helvella mitra*, Bonnanhill.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Antiquities.—A Roman road can be traced for a considerable distance in the parish. It runs along the south side of the Avon, and passes the farm of Walesley. On the farm of Gennerhill some shoes or sandals of Roman manufacture have been found, and also some small coins. A few years ago some coins were also discovered on the lands of Torfoot, near to Loudoun-hill, and on the very line by which the Romans when crossing the Caledonian forest, must have marched towards the west coast.

Proprietors.—In this parish there must be nearly 200 heritors. Consequently, property is very much subdivided and broken down. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton is patron of the parish. He is superior of nearly the whole, and proprietor of more than one-fourth of the lands. In Hamilton of Wishaw's account of the Sheriffdom of Lanark, it is stated, that "this baronie of Avendale did anciently belong to the Bairds, and thereafter came to Sinclair, and from them to the Earle of Douglass, with whom it continued several ages; and after his fatall forfaulture in anno 1455, it was given by King James the 3d to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avendale, and it continued with him and his heirs until 1538 or thereby, that he exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the baronie of Ochiltree, in the Parliament 1543, from which time it continued with the successors of Sir James Hamilton until it was acquired by James first of that name, Marquis of Hamilton, and continued with his successors since." There are twelve commissioners of supply in the parish. The principal properties are Netherfield, belonging to Miss Young, Overton, Lambhill, Newton, &c.

Parochial Registers.—The following records are at present in the possession of the kirk-session of Avondale. Minutes of the kirk-session, Vol. i. from 1660 to 1701; Vol. ii. from 1734 to 1757; Vol. iii. from 1779 to 1827; Vol. iv. from 1827 to 1834. Registers of births, Vol. i. from 1699 to 1785; Vol. ii. from 1785 to 1834. Registers of proclamation, Vol. i. from 1723 to 1755; Vol. ii. from 1775 to 1834: A bound book containing a copy of Shawtonhill's mortification: The Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. i. from 1638 to 1649; Vol. ii. from 1690 to 1715; Vol. iii. 1715 to 1724.

Remarkable Occurrences.—The people in this parish suffered much from the "Bloody Claverhouse," who frequently visited this district during the "persecuting times." He never forgot the defeat which he experienced at Drumclog in this parish, on Sabbath the 1st June 1679. On that day the country people had met for worship in great numbers, many of them armed, and determined, if attacked, to defend themselves. Claverhouse rested his men some time in the town of Strathaven, and then marched west about six miles, when he came in sight of the Covenanters at Drumclog, a farm belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, about two miles to the east of Loudoun-hill. The armed part of the congregation marched steadily forward to meet him, and chose their situation with much skill. It was at the foot of a gently rising ground, with a small rivulet in front, the banks of which were so

soft that the horses of the dragoons were unable to pass. In endeavouring to cross this little stream, the military were exposed to the deadly aim of the country people, who from all accounts behaved with uncommon coolness and steadiness. Claverhouse himself was in imminent danger. He was the first to carry the news of his own defeat to Glasgow.—Auchengelloch in this parish was also famous for its conventicles; but as it is quite inaccessible to cavalry, it does not appear that the people ever experienced any interruption. At this latter place, a small stone monument was lately erected, pointing out the place, where the “remnant of the covenant,” far out in the wild and the waste, met together to hear the glad tidings of salvation proclaimed to them.

I grieve to be under the necessity of noticing a “rising” here of a very different description in 1819, —a rising in open rebellion against lawful authority, and intended against both the altar and throne. I refer to the attempt of a few deluded persons calling themselves “Radicals” who, with *something like* weapons in their hands, marched from this place towards Glasgow, under the command of a James Wilson, whose life was soon after forfeited to the outraged laws of his country. It does not appear that Wilson ever contemplated carrying matters so far as to become an open rebel against the laws of his country; but he had infused a spirit into his companions which he was unable to control. This rising was in the utmost degree contemptible, for it comprised no more than thirteen individuals, deluded by a false report that a general rebellion had taken place in Glasgow. It has been remarked that none of those who joined in the ludicrous crusade afterwards experienced any thing like prosperity.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1801 the population was	3623
1811,	4353
1821,	5030
1831,	5761
Population of the town in 1831,	3597
Number of families in the parish,	1246
chiefly employed in agriculture,	311
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft.	672

The number of weavers in both town and parish may be said to amount to nearly 800. Many of the weavers are proprietors of their own houses, and upon the whole are diligent and industrious. There are several extensive dealers in cheese and cattle. In these two departments, there is perhaps more business done in Strathaven than in all Lanarkshire, with the exception of the city of Glas-

gow. A branch of the Glasgow Union Bank has been established here for some time. The inhabitants are a well-informed, reading people.

Marriages.—In 1828 the number of proclamations in order to marriage was 50. In 1829 it was 58; in 1830, 61; in 1831, 54; in 1832, 61; in 1833, 65; and in 1834, 56. Among the lower classes, large gatherings at weddings are very common. There is uniformly a race for the *broose*. When the distance from the house of the bridegroom is considerable, the company ride on horseback; the bridegroom and bride, and as many as can crowd together travel generally in a chaise or coach. The *broose*, or contest who shall first reach the house of the bridegroom, is then very keenly maintained by the young men belonging to the different districts of the parish; and if the parties belong to different parishes, much anxiety is displayed by each party to get before the other, and obtain honour to their parish.

Births.—The number of births cannot be accurately stated, as they are not regularly recorded in the parish register.

Burials.—The number of burials here in 1828 was 147. In 1829, 114; in 1830, 114; in 1831, 134; in 1832, 199. (This season we were visited with Asiatic Cholera, of which 50 of our people died.) In 1833, 156; and in 1834, 115.

Customs, &c.—Much time is lost, and no small expense unnecessarily incurred, by the way in which funerals are conducted in this parish. Great numbers of both men and women usually attend and sit together and receive their “service” together in the barn or place of meeting. Though warned to attend at twelve o’clock, they seldom make their appearance till much later, and do not leave the place of meeting with the body before two o’clock; and having perhaps to travel several miles, the interment is seldom over till towards four o’clock. In general, three “services” are given, two glasses of wine, and one glass of whisky or rum. A practice prevailed at one time very generally here, but which is now beginning to wear out, of collecting vast numbers of the friends and neighbours together, to witness the “chesting,” or putting the body into the coffin. The writer of this has witnessed forty persons present on such an occasion; after which they generally drink tea, perhaps in the same apartment with the confined remains of their departed friend; and, except when some pious influential person is present, it is to be feared that the conversation is not altogether becoming the occasion.

In both town and parish the inhabitants are hospitable, kind, and obliging. They are also cleanly, sober, and industrious.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—It has already been stated that the parish contains 32,000 acres: of these rather more than the half have been cultivated; and about 2000 are in undivided common.

Within the last thirty years the rental of the parish has been doubled. Vast quantities of moss and marsh have been reclaimed, and are now yielding most abundant crops. The Strathaven moss, consisting of about 200 acres, and which, little more than half a century ago, was perfectly worthless, is now drained and improved, and is perhaps more productive, than any land in the parish. Some of it is let as high as L. 4 an acre. Throughout the whole parish, the farmers are actively and extensively engaged in fur draining their lands. They in general open a drain in every furrow, which they fill up to a certain depth with stones; and as there is plenty of whinstone in every district of the parish, this process may be carried on to any extent, and to very great advantage. The rental of the parish might be increased to a very great amount.

This is a pastoral district, and the dairy produce is what the farmers chiefly depend upon for the payment of their rents. The Dunlop cheese is made here as good as in any part of Scotland. In many parts of the parish little more land is cultivated than seems necessary for the support of the cattle. The lands, from one end of the parish to the other, are very favourable for pasture. There are, however, excellent crops of oats raised everywhere,—bear or big, barley, and on some farms to the east of Strathaven, excellent wheat. Great quantities of potatoes are also planted, which are chiefly disposed of to the farmers in the low country for seed. Though the soil be peculiarly adapted for turnips, yet they are not extensively cultivated; and in a district where so many cattle are reared, and so much food required, it seems not a little strange that this should be the case.

Rent of Land.—In the lower parts of the parish, and in the vicinity of the town of Strathaven, the lands are well cultivated, and very productive. Some of them sold during the war as high as L. 140 an acre for cultivation. Even now, L. 100 and L. 105 an acre can be obtained for land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. There, the annual rent of land is about L. 4 an acre; at a distance from the town, the rent falls much lower.

The gross produce of the parish I am unable to ascertain with accuracy.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Roads, &c.—In every part of the parish the roads are excellent and kept in good repair. It is greatly in favour of Avondale that two turnpike roads, the one leading to Ayr, and the other to Muirkirk, run nearly parallel to one another from the town of Strathaven to the western extremity of the parish, the one on the north and the other on the south side of the Avon. The other roads kept by the parish statute labour extend to perhaps sixty miles, and cost the parish, including every thing, about L. 300 a year. There are about 30 bridges over the different rivulets in the parish, but in general they are too narrow. The road commissioners employ a clerk, treasurer, and overseer, (who is in general the same person) at the very moderate salary of L. 15 a year. He superintends all their road operations, and has improved the bridges and lines of communication very much.

Town of Strathaven.—Strathaven was erected into a burgh of barony in 1450. It had an extensive common, which has now all become private property. There is a weekly market, besides a great many annual fairs. It is ruled by a baron bailie, who is appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. For some years past the town has been deprived of this functionary, or if there be a person appointed to that situation, he is non-resident. The population of the parish of Avondale and town of Strathaven may be stated now to be 6000. The population of the town in 1781 was 1444. In 1791 it had increased to 1610, and in 1831 to 3000; and at present it may be rated at 4000.

Strathaven lies prettily at the end of a small ridge of eminences on the banks of the little stream of Pomilion, which runs through it, and divides it nearly into two equal parts, and contributes greatly to its cleanliness and comfort. It has the appearance of being a very old town. The houses in the old part of it are very much crowded together, and the streets are narrow and irregularly built. It is built in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which is now in ruins. No doubt the cause of the narrowness of the streets, and the crowding of the houses so much together, was, that the inhabitants wished to be under the protection of the castle. Though now in ruins, the castle is still a beautiful feature in our landscape. It is said to have been built by Andrew Stewart, grandson of Murdoch Duke of Albany, and must have been a place of considerable strength.

It stands on a rocky eminence on the banks of the little stream of Pomilion, whose waters flow round the greater part of it. In former times it is highly probable that it was entirely surrounded by this stream, and that the approach to it was by a drawbridge.* Of late years, some excellent houses have been built, and new broad streets formed in the town. A number of neat small villas have been erected by some of the wealthier citizens in the neighbourhood. A few years ago, a number of the inhabitants formed themselves into a company to supply the town with gas, which seems to be succeeding well. Many of the private houses, and almost all the shops are lighted with gas; and it is expected that all the streets will soon be lighted in the same manner.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office here, and a runner to Hamilton every morning at nine o'clock. There is a very ready communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, and Hamilton every day. The improvement in this respect must appear very striking to the old inhabitants. About sixteen years ago, there was not even a caravan to Glasgow, and there was no intercourse with either Edinburgh or Glasgow, but by a carrier's cart, or on horseback, or by sending to Hamilton for a post-chaise. Since that time the road between Edinburgh and Ayr by the Garrow Bridge has been opened, so that now we have not only coaches to all these places every day (except Sunday) but also post-horses and chaises, gigs, and cars in abundance.

Markets, &c.—There are excellent markets here of all kinds. Butcher-meat can be got at all times only little (if at all) inferior to that of Glasgow. In the town there are three butchers, who deal extensively, and seven bakers, all of whom seem well employed. There is also a brewery. We have a regular market every Thursday, which is well attended, and much business done. The country people have a very bad practice of not coming to market till four or five, or perhaps six o'clock in the evening. They seem to think that by this they gain a day's work, but they must in consequence be often late in returning to their families. It is strange that though there are here weekly markets, and a great number of fairs, there are no markets or times fixed for hiring servants,—

* It is said that the late Duchess Anne of Hamilton, commonly known by the name of the good Duchess, took refuge here during the usurpation of Cromwell, and never forgot the kindness which she experienced from her tenants and vassals in these days of her distress. She died in 1716. After this the Castle of Avondale fell very rapidly into decay. No attention seems to have been paid to it; and it is now fast mouldering away.

which occasions not a little inconvenience both to masters and servants, as they have to travel either to Douglas or Glasgow, and thus incur both much expense and fatigue.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church was erected in 1772, and stands on the west side of the town of Strathaven. It formerly stood in the church-yard, a little to the east of the castle, one of the most beautiful situations in the place. It says little for the taste of the heritors of former days, that they permitted it to be moved to its present site. Even when first built, it was far too small for the inhabitants; and that no attention was paid to the application of the people of Strathaven to have it enlarged, which they offered to do in part at their own expense, evinced a very improper spirit on the part of the heritors. After it was built, it remained unseated for considerably more than twenty years; and after it was seated, more than one law-suit before the Supreme Court took place respecting the division of the seats. It is seated to contain about 800 sitters, so that there is here a grievous deficiency of church accommodation. The 4000 inhabitants of the town have a legal title to only 24 sittings in the parish church. About two-thirds of the country population, and a great number in the town, profess to belong to the Established Church; but of course there must be among these many who do not attend public worship; and on inquiring the cause of absence, they meet us daily with the unanswerable reply, “we have no seat.” In consequence of the deficiency of accommodation in the present church, and the unkind manner in which they had been used by the then heritors, the inhabitants erected the present Relief meeting-house, to contain about 900. There is also a place of worship here connected with the United Secession body seated for fully 600. The usual attendance at the first of these places is said to be 1000, and at the latter 350. The parish church is well attended. Many of the country people come from the distance of 6, 7, 8, and some of them nearly 9 miles. Those who are most distant are very seldom absent, and scarcely have I ever heard a complaint seriously made on account of their distance from church.

Parochial Visitations.—Ever since the Reformation, the ministers of Avondale have been in the habit of visiting and catechising the people every year. That good practice is still kept up. The diets of examination in the country are remarkably well attended; those in the town not so well; and here also the visits must be less frequent.

The present manse was built about twenty years ago. It is an excellent house, and is in a good state of repair. It was the private property of the former minister. After his death, the house and about six acres of land were bought by the heritors, and an excambion took place of the old manse, and that part of the glebe which lay on the side of the great road to Ayr near the church, and the present manse and lands adjoining. This transaction was agreeable and beneficial to all parties. It improved the living, and turned out well for the heritors. The glebe consists of about $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres. There does not appear to be any grass glebe. The present glebe was augmented to its present size by the repeated excambions which have taken place. The stipend is fixed at 19 chalders, half meal, half barley, and L. 10 of communion elements. There are also L. 5 annually paid by the Duke of Hamilton, being a mortification by the late Duchess Anne. The amount of stipend for crop 1834 was L. 281, 3s. 4d. On account of the number of heritors, and the difficulty of collecting the stipend, the present minister has to employ a factor.

There is a catechist here, or a preacher of the Gospel, who assists the parish minister. He preaches one-half of the year, visits the sick, and catechises the parish. He is appointed by the noble family of Hamilton, who pay him, as fixed by the late good Duchess Anne, the annual sum of 500 merks.

Education.—The parish schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and a good house and garden. His fees may amount to L. 25 per annum. Many good scholars have been taught here. Altogether there are 13 schools in the parish, and the number attending them at last annual examination was somewhat under 600. There are also several evening schools and Sabbath schools well attended. There is scarcely any child above six years of age unable to read. If any, the fault must lie with the parents, as the schoolmaster, most generously, is willing to teach them gratis, where the parents are poor, and the parish supplies the ordinary school books. The master keeps borders. The branches taught in the school are, Latin, Greek, English, English grammar, and writing, arithmetic, geography, mensuration, and mathematics. There is a small portion of land attached to the school at Gilmourton, with a schoolmaster's house and school-room; and a legacy of fifteen shillings a-year was lately left to the small school at Barnock, near Peelhill. These are the only schools that have

any thing like an endowment. The others are kept by persons at their own risk.

Libraries.—There is a good library, instituted in 1809, and containing from 1100 to 1200 volumes. There are also some smaller libraries, intended chiefly for the young persons attending the Sabbath schools.

Inns, &c.—In the town of Strathaven there are excellent inns, and the very best accommodation and attendance; at the same time, it is much to be lamented that so many persons should be licensed to sell spirituous liquors. The certificate of the clergyman is not essential, in order to obtain a license; and the authorities have occasionally been less scrupulous than they ought to have been in granting it. In the town of Strathaven alone, no fewer than thirty-five persons are licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

Charitable and other Institutions.—A savings bank was commenced here fully twenty years ago; but, as it did not meet with proper encouragement, it was given up. In all probability this was owing to the preference given by the people to enter Friendly Societies. There are here five of these; some of them have been in existence for 100 years. At first, these societies prospered exceedingly, and did much good; afterwards, they were not so prosperous; but they are now put on a better footing, and are likely to do well.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of persons receiving parochial aid has for some years past been rather on the increase. The number on the roll at August 1834 was 98. They were paid during the year the sum of L. 510; L. 50, besides, were distributed as occasional aids to about forty poor persons not on the roll. Our poor's assessment at present is greatly increased in consequence of several of our paupers being in a state of derangement. One of them is boarded in the Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow; and some of the others are kept by friends in the parish, at a very high weekly allowance. The funds necessary for the support of the poor are made up by the annual interest of mortifications, (amounting to L. 800,) which yield at present L. 32 a-year, and a compulsory assessment; the one-half of which assessment is raised from the heritors, according to the valued rent of their lands; and the other half from the householders, (including resident heritors,) in proportion to their means and substance. The average annual collection at the church door is under L. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It seems not a little remarkable that no public works or mills have been erected at Strathaven or in its neighbourhood. Abundance of water to drive machinery might be obtained at a trifling expense. An embankment might be erected at Hapton's Craigs for perhaps less than L. 100, which might supply any number of mills every day of the year. The excellence of the roads and the readiness of the situation, are all most favourable for such undertakings. I am of opinion that Strathaven is only in its infancy; and that from its locality, and from the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, it is likely to rise speedily into importance.

Enclosures and plantations would improve our scenery exceedingly. This is all we require to render the place really beautiful. Many of the smaller heritors have planted to a considerable extent of late, and are still laudably persevering in their operations. But, in general, their belts are too narrow, and they do not seem to plant the best kind of trees for our district. They chiefly put in the larch and the Scotch fir, which do well for a time, but are not long lived. Let these be mixed with hard wood, and generations to come will be benefited by them. The Duke of Hamilton has done much of late, and is still doing much, in draining his lands, and putting in hedge-rows along the sides of the great roads to Ayr and Muirkirk, and in some of the cross fences between his several farms: it would lay Avondale under unspeakable obligations, if his Grace would proceed a little farther, and give us broad belts of planting. In a few years, he or his family would receive an ample return in the improvement of the scenery, the increase of their rental, and the gratitude of their tenants.

July 1835.

PARISH OF BLANTYRE.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JAMES ANDERSON, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of this parish is probably derived from the Gaelic, *Bla'-an-tir*, a warm retreat,—which is perfectly descriptive of the site of the village of Blantyre, and more or less of the whole district.

Extent, Boundaries.—The parish of Blantyre is a long stripe of rather low-lying land, stretching nearly in a direct line from north to south. From Haugh-head on the Clyde, near Daldowie in the north, to the burn between Crottangram and East Crutherland in the south, it is exactly 6 miles and 2 furlongs in length. The breadth is very variable: the narrowest part at Blantyre Craig, near the Priory, is about 3 furlongs; the widest part between Bothwell Bridge on the east, and Greenhall on the west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the average breadth is about 1 mile. It is bounded by the parish of Glasford on the south; Hamilton and Bothwell on the east; Old Monkland on the north; and Cambuslang and Kilbride on the west. It contains 6.50 square miles, 3307 Scots acres, and 4170.732 imperial acres. It is commonly divided into 24 ploughgates, of from 80 to 100 acres each.

Climate.—The climate is nearly the same as in the neighbouring parishes; and the average quantity of rain falling has been well ascertained both by rain-gages kept in this parish, and in other places immediately on its border. From a rain-gage kept by R. D. Alston, Esq. of Auchinraith, we have the following results: From April 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834, $35\frac{4}{10}$ inches; from March 31, 1834, to April 1, 1835, $26\frac{4}{10}$ inches. During the months of April, May, June, and July of this year, we have $6\frac{7}{10}$ inches. As compared with a rain-gage kept at Castle Toward, the rain falling here is nearly one-half less.

* Drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick, and Mr George Miller, Blantyre Works.

Hydrography.—The principal streams in the district are the Clyde and the Calder. The Clyde enters this parish a little below Bothwell Bridge, and forms the boundary between it and Bothwell for upwards of three miles. At the above point, it seems at some former period to have forced its way through the opposing sandstone rocks, which here nearly approximate each other. At the ferry-boat at Blantyre works, the Clyde is 79 yards broad, and immediately opposite the works, 104 yards. Its average velocity is from one to three miles per hour. On 25th July, the thermometer being 76° in the shade, its temperature was 68° of Fahrenheit. The Clyde is here a majestic river, of considerable depth, and of a darkish colour, gliding smoothly and silently along between the lofty wooded banks and beautiful and richly adorned undulating fields of Bothwell and Blantyre. Immediately below Bothwell Bridge, the banks present a thin sprinkling of wood, with occasional orchards. About a mile and a-half farther down, in a snug retreat, almost concealed by the rising grounds on either side, the lofty walls of Blantyre works appear; where a busy population, and the rushing noise of machinery, contrast strangely with the silence and repose of the surrounding scenery, and seem as if intended to bring into competition the works of nature and of art. The lofty woods of Bothwell on the east, and of Blantyre on the west, with the magnificent red walls and circular towers of the old castle of Bothwell, and the shattered remains of Blantyre priory on the opposite side, on the summit of a lofty rock, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery a little farther on. The banks begin to decline before they reach Daldowie, and the river leaves the parish amidst fertile fields and wide expanding haughs. The whole, on a summer day, when the sun is shining, is inexpressibly beautiful. The Calder rises in Elrig Muir in Kilbride, and is at first called Park-burn, afterwards Calder water, and at length Rotten Calder. It enters this parish at the point where it is joined by Rottenburn, and, except about a mile at the place where the Basket ironstone mines, &c. come in, forms the western boundary till it falls into the Clyde in the north, at Turn-wheel, near Daldowie. There are several falls or cascades in its course, and its banks are all along richly and romantically wooded. It may be from sixty to eighty feet wide, and runs on a shallow gravelly bed, and not unfrequently on the bare rock.—There are other three streams in the parish, besides their feeders. The Red burn rises in the farm of Park, in the west, and falls into the Clyde

a little below Bothwell Bridge. A second burn rises at Slott, a little to the south-west of the manse, and a third at Newmains,—both falling into the Clyde.

The parish is in general well supplied with water. At Blantyre works, there is a well 42 fathoms deep, supplied with so copious a spring, that an unbroken and never-failing stream of water gushes through a pipe at the surface of the earth summer and winter. This pipe discharges 20 gallons of water per minute; 1200 in an hour; and the enormous quantity of 28,800 gallons in twenty-four hours. There is a mineral spring at Park, on the west side of the parish, which has long been held in high repute for sore eyes, scorbutic disorders, and a variety of other complaints. The water is sulphureous or hepatic, and tastes like rotten eggs. Besides sulphur, it contains a considerable quantity of the muriate and sulphate of lime. When taken at the well it is very strong; but when carried far, if not well-corked, the hepatic gas evaporates so completely, as to render it scarcely distinguishable from common spring water. Many years ago, when sea-bathing and steam-boats were less frequent than at present, this well was resorted to by many respectable families from Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Several other hepatic springs appear on the banks of the Calder, particularly one at Long Calderwood, on the outskirts of this parish, on the lands which formerly belonged to Dr John Hunter of London. Hard or mineral water is chiefly found where coal, iron, and lime prevail; and calcareous and chalybeate springs are also abundant. The average temperature of the best springs here is about 50°.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geognosy of the parish of Blantyre is similar to that of other neighbouring parishes. Owing to the break in the coal formation, which occurs between Hamilton and Quarter, none of the principal seams of coal are wrought for many miles to the north of that particular spot. Coal has, however, been wrought on a small scale at Calderside and Rottenburn; but there are only some thin seams, found beneath the seventh bed of coal, or sour-milk coal, as it is termed by the miners, all of a lean quality, and generally much interlaced with laminæ of stone, blaes, and shiver. As a general rule it may be remarked, that the coal is always beneath the freestone, and the limestone beneath the seventh seam of coal, or about 73 fathoms below the upper coal. In this part of the country, however, the limestone generally comes to the surface after the other metals above it run out. Limestone is now wrought at Auchentiber, towards the upper or southern end of the parish.

There are two seams, one about 20 inches thick, and a second 3 feet, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The space between these seams is filled up with 18 or 20 inches of blaes or pullet, full of shells and other organic remains. The upper seam is about 28 feet from the surface. It is a dark brown limestone, excellent for the mason and agriculturist, but too coarse for plaster. Limestone has also been wrought on a small scale at Calderside. Ironstone abounds in this parish. At Blackcraig, near Calderwood, on the borders of the parish, seventeen seams of ironstone may be counted, the one above the other; a sight, it is believed, not to be met with anywhere else in the world. Ironstone is wrought in the Basket mines, the mouths of which are in Kilbride; but the beds of minerals run into the parish of Blantyre. The upper seam, called No. 1, consists of a small band about 6 inches thick. No. 2 is about 7 inches thick, and, like all the other seams, lies in small bands or joints like flags of pavement. Between this and the upper band the seams of limestone above alluded to occur, and about 10 feet of blaes (slate clay and bituminous shale,) full of ironstone balls. No. 3 is from 4 to 14 inches thick;—its average thickness may be about 10 inches. There is a good seam of balls between this seam and No. 2, and from 4 to 6 feet of blaes. Beneath No. 3 there is a seam called the Lunker band, which consists of great balls lying in no regular position. But the richest seam of all is that called the *Whitestone*, 25 fathoms below No. 3; like it, this seam lies in joints, and is of the same thickness. Clay dikes intersect the mines in different directions, which always throw the metals up or down, in proportion to their thickness. A white sort of substance, like *cranreuch* or hoar-frost, which almost melts away when grasped in the hand, is also occasionally found adhering to the roof and sides of the mines. This is an efflorescence of alumina, and is found in various parts of Europe in aluminous schist. The section of rocks seen at Calderside consists, first, of the upper or anvil band of limestone, about 14 inches thick. It derives its name from the lime rock being dislocated throughout, and apparently weather worn, so as to form blocks resembling a blacksmith's anvil, and some of them are not unlike the skeleton of a horse's head. These are probably some of the figured stones alluded to in the last Statistical Account. Below this band, there is a stratum of 10 feet of blaes (slate clay and bituminous shale); this is succeeded by the middle seam of limestone 2 feet thick, beneath which is 3 feet of blaes, (slate clay and bituminous shale,) overlaying

the under bed of limestone, which is four feet thick. There are a great many petrifications in the blaes, of which hundreds may be picked up. In the waste beside the mines where the blaes lie mouldering away under the influence of the sun and air, they occur in myriads, and are carried away in great numbers by the curious. These organic forms belong principally to the *Coralloides*, such as *Astroitæ*, *Millepores*, *Escharæ*; *Cornu Ammonis*, &c. also occur. *Entrochi* are also in abundance, and are here termed limestone beads. When joined together, so as to assume a lengthened circular form, they are called *Entrochi*; when found separately, as they generally are, they are called *Trochitæ*. Associated with the above beds, there are about twelve inches of a dark-coloured ferruginous stone containing just so much lime as to make it valuable for Roman cement. It was analyzed some time ago, and the result proved so satisfactory as to induce a scientific gentleman in the neighbourhood to commence the manufacture of this cement, which is said to be superior to any produced in England. This stone, when submitted to the fire, falls down like gray ill-burned limestone. Not far from Calderside, a great curiosity is to be seen in the shape of part of a tree rising out of the bed of the river completely silicified. The tree inclines to the bank which the Calder has laid bare. Part of the stem only remains in an upright growing position, from which proceed two root-shoots dipping into the bed of the stream, each from 13 to 14 inches in diameter. The tree does not belong to the palm family, as is often the case in such instances, but appears to have been an elm or ash. From a specimen carefully detached, it seems to be formed of a close-grained whitish sandstone, containing small specks of mica, and pretty closely dotted with minute spots of oxide of iron, about the size of needle points. Some fields adjacent to the church are of a fine rich loam. From the church to the Clyde, towards the north-east, the soil is in general a strong deep clay; and when properly cultivated is exceedingly fertile. At the northern extremity, which is surrounded by the Clyde, and where the banks become low, there is a flat which consists chiefly of a sandy soil. From the church, towards the south end of the parish, the soil is clay, but more light and free than in the lower part, and is in general of a very poor quality. In advancing farther from the church, towards the southern extremity, which is the highest land in the parish, the soil becomes gradually more of a mossy nature, and at last terminates in a deep peat moss.

Zoology.—About three years ago a new fly appeared in this and some neighbouring parishes, which has become the terror of equestrians, and of the groom and hostler, on account of the severe wounds it inflicts on the horse, making him plunge and start, and often fly off at full gallop in spite of all the exertions of the rider to restrain him. It is of the dipterous order, and very much resembles the common house-fly. The wings are marked with iridescent spots, and the back of the abdomen is of a light brownish colour. It is extremely vivacious, and when caught is always full of blood. It is probably the *Stomoxys calcitrans* of Fabricius. In this district it is called the cholera or new horse-fly, having first appeared in the year when the above disease began to commit its frightful ravages.*

Botany.—In the Clyde, that rare and elegant plant *Senecio Saracenicus*, may be seen growing in great profusion along with *Convolvulus sepium*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, &c. *Melica uniflora* and *Gagea lutea* are found in the woods on the Clyde; *Verbascum thapsus* at Calderwood; *Vinca major et minor*, *Geranium phæum*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Veronica montana*, *Helleborus viridis*, *Draba hirsutum*, and *Ophrys ovata*, at Blantyre priory. *Paris quadrifolia* has been found on the banks a little above Calderwood, and *Malva sylvestris* is common in the woods about Crossbasket.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The barony of Blantyre belonged anciently to the Dunbars of Enteckin. At the time of the Reformation, the Priory of Blantyre, like other religious establishments, was suppressed, and the benefice, which was but small, given by James VI. to Walter Stewart, son to the Laird of Minto, one of his servants, and treasurer of Scotland. He was first commendator of the priory, and in 1606 was created Lord Blantyre. The barony itself was purchased by the first Lord Blantyre, and was almost all feued out in small parcels, which still hold of his descendants. The land in this parish is now distributed among forty-six heritors. The rental of the highest is L. 300, and of the lowest L. 5 per annum.

Eminent Men.—The late John Miller, Esq., Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, had his residence at Millheugh in this parish, and is buried in the churchyard at Blantyre. James Hutton of Calderbank, Thomas M'Call of Craighead, and R. D. Alston of Auchinraith, have also handsome country seats.

* For a catalogue of the birds and other animals in this parish, see the account of the parish of Hamilton.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial register seems to be entire from the year 1667.

Antiquities.—The principal antiquity in the parish worthy of notice is the ruins of Blantyre Priory. These are situated on a lofty rock on the banks of the Clyde, exactly opposite the ruins of Bothwell Castle. Both it and the castle are built of a fine-grained red-coloured sandstone rock, like that out of which Cadzow Castle at Hamilton has been constructed. The priory is now almost entirely fallen into decay, only one vault remaining entire, a couple of gables, with a fire-place, and part of the outer walls. It seems, however, to have been the occasional residence of Lord Blantyre so late as the time of Hamilton of Wishaw, who wrote his “Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark” about the beginning of last century. Little account can now be given of the origin and history of this establishment. It seems to have been a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh,* (and founded by Alexander II.) to which these monks generally retired in the time of war with the English. It appears that Friar Walter of Blantyre was one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of King David Bruce, taken prisoner in the battle of Durham 1346. Frere William, Prior of Blantyre, is a subscriber to Ragman’s Roll. Walter Stewart, Commendator of this place, was Lord Privy Seal in the year 1595, and shortly after treasurer, upon the Master of Glamis’ dismissal. This is the same who was afterwards created Lord Blantyre.

It is mentioned in the last Statistical Account of this parish, that urns have been dug up at different times in several parts of the parish; and that some of them were found in a large heap of stones. In the centre of the heap, square stones were placed so as to form a kind of chest, and the urns were placed within it. They contained a kind of unctuous earthy substance, and some remains of bones were scattered around them. Strong impressions of fire were also evident on many of the stones. About three years ago, a stone coffin of the above description, with an urn standing in one corner of it, was turned up at Shott, near the parish church. A skull almost entire was found in it, and nearly the whole of the teeth are in good preservation. The urn was of baked earth, seemingly only sun-dried, five and a-half inches high, and the same across the

* Spottiswoode says it was a cell of Holyroodhouse. In Bagimont’s Roll it was only taxed L. 6, 13s. 4d. The Archbishop of Glasgow latterly presented the Prior to his living.

mouth. It was partially ornamented with rude impressions made on the clay when soft. Fragments of six larger urns, more highly ornamented, and better burned, were found in other parts of the field. This field is now called Arches or Archer's Croft, Stone coffins have also been found at Lawhill, Greenhall, &c. There is a singular conical hill at Calderside, which goes by the name of the Camp Know. It is 600 feet in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by a ditch. Near the same spot, a subterranean structure made of flags like the sole of an oven, was lately discovered.

III.—POPULATION.

Population in 1755,	-	-	496
1801,	-	-	1751
1811,	-	-	2092
1821,	-	-	2630
1831,	-	-	3000

By a census taken of the landward part of the parish about three years ago, (excluding Blantyre works,) it appears that in the village of Blantyre there were 50 families and 255 individuals. A hundred of these were under fifteen years of age. In Old Place and Hunthill there were 23 families and 112 individuals, of whom 43 were under fifteen years of age. Barnhill contained 43 families and 213 individuals, of whom 92 were under fifteen. There were 24 families in Auchinraith, and 106 individuals, 52 of whom were under fifteen. In the country part of the parish, there were 593 souls, of whom 285 were males and 308 females; about 260 of these were under fifteen years of age. The whole population of the rural district, including villages, was 1279 souls, of whom 624 were males, and 655 females.

The proclamations of marriage in 1832 were	30	The births in 1832 were	61
in 1833	32	in 1833	70
in 1834	23	in 1834	63
	—		—
Average,	28	Average,	64

No register of deaths has been kept. The number of proprietors of land of L. 50 and upwards is 28. Number of families by last census, 514.

Number of families chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	49
employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft,				326

IV—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The agriculture here is of a mixed sort, partly grain, and partly dairy. The ground is nearly all arable; not more than 500 acres remaining constantly in waste or in pasture. Blantyre moor was anciently a common, but by an agreement be-

tween Lord Blantyre and his vassals it was subdivided and greatly improved. The peat on this moor becoming dry and unfit for use, it was exchanged for Edge moss about fifty years ago, where turf or peat for fuel is cut when required. There are four or five acres of undivided common at Blantyre farm, and a few other small patches scattered in different parts of the parish. The parish in general is richly and tastefully wooded, but no plantations of great extent occur.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of land per acre is L. 1; but some pieces of land let as high as L. 4 or L. 5 per acre. The rental of the parish is L. 2579.

Husbandry.—Very few sheep are kept, and the cows are almost entirely of the Ayrshire breed. The general duration of leases is nineteen years, but as most of the farmers have long tacks or feus of their lands, they are generally considered as lairds, and few leases of the above description, or to so large an amount, occur. Draining has been practised here to a great extent, and one individual has of late laid down 2500 tons of stones for that purpose. The farm houses in general are superior to those in the neighbouring parishes. About 96 horses are kept in the parish; 450 cows; and 250 pigs.

Produce.—Average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish :

Produce of grain, hay, potatoes, &c.	L. 4127
Pasture, &c.	1350
All other produce,	2260
Total	L. 7737

Manufactures—Blantyre Mills.—The first mill at these works was erected in the year 1785, by the late Mr David Dale and his partner, Mr James Monteith, for the spinning of that kind of cotton yarn usually denominated water-twist. In 1791, another mill was erected for the spinning of mule-twist, both of which are driven by water power from the Clyde. The number of workers employed in the spinning-mills is 458, and the total number of spindles in the mule and water-twist mills is 30,000. In the year 1813, a weaving factory was built containing 463 looms,* which is partly driven by water and partly by steam power. At present, an extension of the looms is going forward, which will increase the number to between 500 and 600. The hours for the mill workers, five days in the week, are from six o'clock in the morning, till

* The number of hand-loom weavers in the parish is 128.

a quarter from eight in the evening, forty-five minutes being allowed for breakfast and one hour for dinner. On Saturday the workers only remain nine hours in the mill,—making in whole sixty-nine working hours in the week.*

In addition to spinning and weaving, another branch of business has been carried on at these works for the last forty years, namely, the dyeing of Adrianople or Turkey red upon cotton yarn. It was the second work of the kind erected in Scotland, and the colours have long been celebrated for their richness and permanency.

The total number of males employed at all the works is 362; the number of females 553. The water power is estimated at 150 horse, the steam at 60,—total, 210 horse power.

The village for the workers is contiguous to the works, and is pleasantly situated on a rising ground which overlooks the Clyde. The company, Messrs Henry Monteith and Company, erected a chapel seven years ago in connection with the church of Scotland, sufficient to accommodate 400 sitters. A clergyman was appointed the following year, one-half of whose stipend is paid by the company, the other half by the sitters. The secular affairs of the chapel are conducted by a committee chosen annually, one-half of whom are Dissenters, the other half belonging to the Established church. The chapel is so arranged that during the week it is employed as a school-house. The schoolmaster is appointed by the company with a salary of L. 20, along with a free house and garden. The rate of wages is regulated by the company. The average number of day-scholars is 136, and the average number of those at the evening class is 56.

The rapid increase of the population in this parish is entirely owing to the mills.

The people at these works are in general as healthy as their neighbours in other parts of the parish, many of them attaining a great age. This month, one of the mechanics died aged ninety-four. There is an overseer at present in the service of the company, seventy-seven years of age, who has been employed forty-eight years within the walls of the mill. There are several others between eighty and ninety who still enjoy good health, and not a few between seventy and eighty, some of whom are following their usual avocations. Many workers are now employed who have been upwards of forty years in the service of the com-

* The hours are regulated in terms of the late Factory Act.

pany. As a class, it must be confessed that they are much more healthy than the mill-workers in large towns.

In general, the working people marry young, and in all cases where any degree of care is exercised they live very comfortably. Many of them have brought up large and respectable families. The village is kept clean and neat; to insure which, the company provide both watchmen and scavengers. With regard to the habits of the people they may be said to be cleanly. To encourage this desirable object, the company built a public washing-house several years ago, to which the householders have access in rotation; and a large bleaching green on the banks of the river, with a good exposure, capable of accommodating ten times the amount of the population, has also been provided. The village is supplied by means of force pumps at the works, with both soft and hard water. The ordinary food of the workers is much better than that of the agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood. A considerable quantity of butcher's meat is consumed every week in the village. There are also several shops or stores from which the people derive the advantage of competition and low prices.

There has been a considerable library established among the workers for several years past, and measures have now been taken for extending it considerably. A funeral society was established fourteen years ago. Among other provisions on the death of a member or his wife, the heirs receive L. 4, and for a member's child L. 2, to defray funeral expenses. There is also a poors' fund for the sick and destitute, to which the company contribute L. 21 annually. The management is vested in the workers, who elect new managers every six months. The average number obtaining relief is 16. The average sum expended annually is L. 75. An association for religious purposes was instituted in 1822. The average annual amount that has been voted to sundry societies at the yearly general meetings has been, for the last ten years, upwards of L. 20. The Blantyre Works Temperance Society was formed in 1830, since which period it has had at an average from 60 to 70 members.

The population of the village at present is, males,		.	743
females,		.	1078
		.	<hr/>
Total,		.	1821
Belonging to the Established Church,		.	1041
Dissenters,		.	592
Episcopalians,		.	39
Roman Catholics,		.	149

Any worker known to be guilty of irregularities of moral conduct is instantly discharged, and poaching game or salmon meets with

the same punishment. The general character of the population is moral, and in many instances strictly religious. Fighting or brawls in the village are unknown. It cannot be said they are much given to the discussion of politics,—though several newspapers come to the village. Living in one of the “fairy neuks” of creation, religious and moral, well fed and clothed, and not overwrought, they seem peculiarly happy, as they ought to be.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The village of Blantyre, where the church and manse stand, is beautifully situated in a rich level country overtopped with tall trees, many of them of great age and beauty. It is 3 miles from Hamilton, 4 from Kilbride, 7 from Eaglesham, and 8 miles and 2 furlongs from Glasgow. There are in the parish about 3 miles of turnpike road, and 20 miles of parish roads, which are always kept in excellent repair.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church was built in 1793, and is in pretty good repair. It affords accommodation for 360 sitters; but if galleries were erected it could accommodate 200 more. The chapel at the mills affords accommodation for 400 sitters. The manse was built in 1773, and underwent a thorough repair in 1823. It is now one of the best manses in Scotland. The glebe consists of about twelve acres, four at the manse, and eight acres at Blantyre moor. The former is worth L. 2, 10s., and the latter worth L. 1 per acre. The stipend is L. 116, 18s. 7½d. in money, 86 bolls, 1 firloft, 1 peck, 1⅓ lippie of meal, and 10 bolls, 3 firlofts, 1½ lippie of barley, including communion elements. The average number of communicants is 420, of whom 144 are heads of families. About L. 10 are usually drawn at the church door at the time of the sacrament, which is distributed in the usual way among the aged and infirm. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish. Exclusive of the population at the Blantyre Works, there are 6 families, including 30 individuals belonging to the Relief, and 2 families, including 7 individuals, belonging to the Roman Catholics. Divine service at the parish church is well attended. Lord Blantyre is patron. The average weekly collection at the church door is 9s.

Education.—Besides the parish school in the village, in which all the usual branches of education are taught, there are two English schools, one at Auchinraith, and another at Hunthill, and also a school for females. The number of scholars attending these schools is 123, twenty-five of whom attend the female school. The

salary of the schoolmaster is the minimum, being about L. 26. Amount of parochial schoolmaster's fees per annum is L. 20. All children at the proper age are taught to read, except a few belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion at the mills.*

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There is no assessment in this parish for the poor. There is at present a fund in the hands of the heritors, minister, and kirk-session, amounting to L. 213, 13s. which is increasing. The foundation of this sum is said to have been donations left to the poor of the parish by benevolent persons, who occasionally resorted to this part of the country to enjoy the benefits of the well at Park. There are at present only four persons on the poor's roll. The expenditure for the poor during the year from February 1834 to February 1835 was L. 29, 18s. 8d. and the average of five years preceding February 1835 was L. 37, 15s. 4d. The allowance per week is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. The people at Blantyre works support their own poor, and never allow them to be chargeable to the parish.

Alehouses, &c.—There are 13 alehouses in the parish, one of which is at Blantyre works. Coal is almost the only fuel burned, and it is generally brought from Hamilton, and laid down at the village of Blantyre, which stands nearly in the centre of the parish, at about 6s. 6d. per ton. The present contract for coals laid down at Blantyre Works is 4s. 11d. per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The changes which have occurred in this parish since the publication of last account are considerable. The population has increased from 1040 to 3000, and the comfort and intelligence of the people keep pace with their numbers. This must be owing in a great measure to the stimulus given to industry by the great manufacturing establishment of Messrs Monteith and Company. It has been supposed that agriculture is scarcely so far advanced here as in some neighbouring parishes. This may perhaps be attributed to the easy tenure by which most of the *proprietors* now hold their lands; being a very small or mere nominal feu from Lord Blantyre. On the whole, however, the people of Blantyre have reason to congratulate themselves on the rapid strides they have already made, and are still making.

July 1835.

* These children are now, however, in terms of the late Factory Act, obliged to attend the school.

PARISH OF CRAWFORD.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. THOMAS ANDERSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—*Crawford* is supposed by antiquarians to signify *the road or passage of blood*. This derivation seems natural, from the circumstance of the old Roman road passing through the village and crossing the river Clyde below it, towards the old Castle of Crawford, which stands on the right bank of the river,—where it is probable many bloody conflicts took place between the invaders and the native inhabitants. Part of the parish was formerly known by the name of Douglas Moor, and part of it by that of Friar Moor, but the district or parish is now designated Crawford Muir. It lies in the south-east corner of Lanarkshire. There are two farms, in the corner of Lanarkshire, attached to the parish of Moffat, in the county of Dumfries, *quod sacra*.

Extent, &c.—The length of the parish is about 18 miles, and the breadth 14 or 15 miles, but from its irregular figure, it does not contain more than 118 square miles, or about 75,500 acres. It is bounded by eleven different parishes: chiefly by Crawfordjohn on the west; by Sanquhar, Durrisdeer, and Morton, on the south-west; by Closeburn, Kirkpatrick-juxta on the south; by Moffat and Tweedsmuir on the east; and by Lamington on the north.

Topographical appearances.—The range of the mountains is chiefly south-west and north-east; but the parish may rather be regarded as a group of mountains or hills, the glens or valleys running in every direction. The Louthier mountains lie chiefly in this parish, and they are generally stated to be about 2450 feet above the level of the sea. The acclivity of the hills being in general gentle, they are for the most part covered with heath or grass, which affords excellent pasture for sheep. The valleys or flat grounds which separate the hills are partly dry, and partly wet and spungy. Grounds of the last description when improved by draining, as many of them are, produce great quantities of coarse hay,

which proves a seasonable supply, in the time of deep snow, for the sheep.

Meteorology.—The only meteorological observations that I have seen, as connected with the parish, are these made by Bailie Martin, at Leadhills, the highest inhabited village in the south of Scotland,—an abstract of which is here subjoined.*

Abstract of Meteorological Observations, from the year 1818 to 1832 inclusive, extracted from the Register kept by Bailie Martin, at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in latitude $55^{\circ} 28'$ north; and longitude $3^{\circ} 50'$ west, at an altitude of 1240 above the sea; distant from Leith 48 miles, and 30 from Dumfries.

Years.	Mean annual temperature.	Mean temperature of the seasons.				Mean an. height of barometer.	Fair days.
		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.		
1818,	44 1-2	38 0	34 1-2	54 1-3	51 0	28 7-10	201
1819,	42 1-2	29 2-3	37 0	51 1-6	50 1-8	28 25-30	195†
1820,					47 2-3	28 5-8	205‡
1821,	43 3-8	37 1-2	37 0	49 1-3	50 1-2	28 5-8	180§
1822,	44 0	34 4-10	39 0	53 4-10	48 7-10	28 5-9	182||
1823,	42 1-8	38 1-9	34 1-3	48 5-6	47 1-5	28 4-11	170¶
1824,	43 7-9	36 2-3	36 1-2	52 4-11	49 0	28 7-9	195
1825,	43 3-4	32 2-9	37 7-9	52 2-3	52 1-4	28 1-9	200**
1826,	45 1-6	35 1-6	38 2-3	56 0	50 2-3	28 2-3	193††
1827,	44 1-2	38 2-3	35 7-9	52 1-6	51 2-3	28 1-2	205‡‡
1828,	45 1-2	38 2-3	39 1-7	52 3-8	51 2-3	28 4-11	208
1829,	42 0	33 1-3	35 3-4	51 3-8	47 1-3	28 1-2	237
1830,	43 0	34 0	38 1-3	50 2-3	48 7-9	28 1-2	163§§
1831,	44 1-2	36 0	39 1-6	53 2-3	52 1-3	28 1-2	215|||
1832,	43 1-2	36 4-5	38 1-5	51 1-3	51 1-12	28 3-5	235¶¶

The winds are generally from west and south-west. In spring

* *Vide* early volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for other details illustrative of the climate of the Leadhills.

REMARKS.

† One day in July, thermometer at 78° . December 13th at 13° . Barometer, September 22d and October 3d, 4th, 5th, at $29^{\circ} 2'$.

‡ Thermometer, January 17th, at 7° . November 28th, a shock of an earthquake at 8 A. M.; a more severe one at half-past 11 P. M. 29th, a slight shock half-past 10 P. M. It was felt by the miners in the mines. The barometer $29^{\circ} 1'$.

§ May 25, thermometer 28° . On the 26th at 29° . In January 23d, barometer at $29^{\circ} 5'$, and four following days at $29^{\circ} 4'$.

|| June 9th, thermometer in the sun against a wall stood at 106° at 5 P. M.

¶ November 12th to 18th, barometer at 29° .

** July 26th, thermometer 80° at 2 P. M. Barometer, January 4th to 13th, at 29° or above; on the 10th at $29^{\circ} 6'$.

†† June 26th, thermometer 86° at half-past 2. In the sun, 109° at 6 P. M. In April 27th, at 23° .

‡‡ January 3d, thermometer at 7° .

§§ April 30th, thermometer at 12° at 4 A. M., and so high as 54° at 4 P. M. July 30th, in the sun, 125° .

||| December 9th, barometer at $27^{\circ} 3'$. December 27th, at $29^{\circ} 1'$.

¶¶ August 26th, Aurora Borealis extremely brilliant about 10 P. M., and the noise distinctly heard by persons whose veracity cannot be doubted. It resembled the sound of distant waters.

they are frequently from east and north-east, and are generally cold and dry. The heaviest rains are supposed to fall in the month of September. The old inhabitants state that deep snows are less frequent than in former times.

As the parish has in general rather a northern exposure, and the lowest part of it towards the north-west is about 850 feet above the level of the sea, the climate cannot be supposed to be very genial, yet it cannot be said to be unhealthy. Rheumatism seems to be the only prevailing disorder with which the inhabitants are afflicted,—no doubt occasioned by the fogs and damps prevalent at high altitudes.

Hydrography.—This parish abounds with springs of the purest water. Two of these send forth mineral waters resembling those of Moffat. They are all on one line, and about eight miles distant from each other; but the springs in this parish have never been analyzed. There is a spring on the boundary of the parish which possesses a strong petrifying quality, and all the *fog* around it is turned into stone, from whence beautiful specimens are often taken. There is another spring in the parish at Campshead still stronger.

The Clyde is the principal river which takes its rise in this parish; all the others flow into it, except the Evan, which joins the Annan near Moffat. The source of the Clyde is about 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and upwards of fifty miles from Glasgow. It runs in a small stream till it joins the Daer, a very considerable river which takes its rise near the boundary of Closeburn parish. The Clyde receives a number of tributary streams in this parish. It has a north-west direction, with a gentle declivity, and flows over a broad gravelly bed. It leaves the parish at Abington, when it takes a north-east direction by Lamington.

Geology.—To those interested in the study of the transition rocks of that particular series which forms the greater part of the southern high land of Scotland, this parish affords many facilities. Here, as in other districts of the mountainous region of southern Scotland, greywacke, with its subordinate formations, predominates.

Soil.—The soil which chiefly abounds in the parish is the moor soil. On the banks of the Clyde the soil is rich. Cultivation is carried on chiefly on the banks of the Clyde, and at the junction of the smaller streams with the Clyde. Within this small space are found soils of various kinds, gravelly, sandy, loamy, and alluvial. By the improvements that have taken place, in consequence of the use of lime, the regular change of early seed, and the cultivation of green

crop, the harvest is now much earlier than in former times, and the crops much more abundant.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

It is supposed that in the charter-chest of the Marquis of Lothian, there are a variety of papers which, if examined, might illustrate the state of the parish before the Reformation. A chapel or church at Crawford was dedicated to Constantine, King of the Scots, about the year 943; and the greater part of the parish belonged at one time to the monastery of Newbattle, and the lesser part to Holyrood.

Eminent Men.—The celebrated poet Allan Ramsay was a native of this parish. He was born at Leadhills, and lived there for fifteen years, when he went to Edinburgh, and commenced a circulating library.

James Taylor, son of one of the overseers of the mines, first suggested to Mr Miller of Dalswinton, the idea of propelling vessels by the power of steam, and assisted that gentleman in his experiments. He was born here in the year 1757, and died at Cumnock in 1825. Setting aside the invention of Jonathan Hulls in 1736, which led to no practical use, the above individual has certainly the distinguished honour of first applying steam power to propel vessels on water. The successful experiments were made at Dalswinton in 1788.*

William Symington, practical engineer, was likewise a native of this village, and deserves notice from his having been employed by Mr Miller and Mr Taylor in fitting up the steam-engine on board the pleasure boat at Dalswinton, and afterwards suggesting the application of that power to land-carriages.

Land-Owners.—The chief land-owners in the parish are, in the order of their valuations, Lord Hopetoun, Henry Colebrooke, Esq. Lord Balgray, Lord Douglas, the Duke of Buccleuch, George Irving, Esq. and Mr John Forsyth; there are five other smaller land-owners.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest date of the parochial register is 1707. This register has been regularly kept, but is now in a very bad state.

Antiquities.—Although there are no remains of religious houses

* For a more particular account of this splendid discovery, reference may be made to a biographical sketch of Mr Taylor in No. 58 of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal; also a Brief Account of the rise and progress of steam navigation, with an impartial inquiry into the claims of the principal pretenders to the honour of that important discovery, lately printed at Ayr; and lastly to the newspapers at the period of the discovery.

in the parish except the old church, yet it is evident, from various circumstances, that there were at one time many houses or places of worship. One place, in particular, is pointed out as an ancient burying-ground, and lies on the bank of what is called the Chapel Burn.

There are two or three apparently old Roman camps in the parish. The one that is most entire, and the largest, is on Boadsberry hill, the property of George Irving, Esq. The other is on the farm called Whitecamp, and lies towards Tweedsmuir. The two great Roman roads by Moffat and Dumfries had their junction in this parish, which, when formed into one great road, passed on towards Lamington.

The old Castle of Crawford or Tower Lindsay bears every mark of having been strongly fortified and surrounded by water. There are various traditions regarding it, but none of these appear particularly interesting. The farm-houses in ancient times were generally vaulted, and served as small fortifications. This was necessary during the times when the Douglas family and Johnstone of Annandale were carrying on their petty wars, and when the borderers were committing their ravages.

Some years ago an earthen vessel or urn was dug up on the castle farm, which contained something like small pieces of bone. This urn is in the possession of Mr James Watson, the present tenant.

Mansion-House.—The only new modern building is Newton House. It was built a few years ago by the late Lord Newton, wholly on a plan formed by his Lordship, and is both substantial and commodious.

III.—POPULATION.

It appears that the population of this parish was in former times much greater than at present. At the time of Dr Webster's Report in 1755, the population was 2009; at present it is 1850. The practice, which now so generally prevails in this country, of uniting many small farms into one, is no doubt the chief cause of the decrease. There is, perhaps, no parish where this practice has so generally prevailed as in this; and, indeed, nearly the half of this extensive parish is in the hands of non-resident tenants,—the resident tenants occupying only two or three farms. In the memory even of the present generation, fifteen families lived where there is now scarcely the vestige of a ruin. Other parts of the parish show the same marks of depopulation.

The population is thus distributed:—

In the town or village of Crawford,	-	217
Leadhills,	-	1188
In the country part of the parish,	- -	445
The average of births,	- - - -	59
deaths,	- - - -	26
marriages,	- - - -	13
persons under 15 years of age,	- - - -	578
above 70,	- - - -	23
The number of families in the parish is	- - - -	406
chiefly employed in agriculture,	- - - -	59
in trade, manufactures, and handicraft,	- - - -	35
not included under either of these descriptions,	- - - -	312

All the proprietors of land, to the number of twelve, possess land upwards of the yearly value of L. 50.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Notwithstanding the extent of the parish, the arable ground is very limited, being not more than 1200 acres. As the parish is chiefly pastoral, it is difficult to say to what extent improvements might be carried on with advantage to the tenant. A very few hundred acres might perhaps be added to the arable grounds; but it is the opinion of the judicious farmer, that much improvement might be made by turning up large tracts of rough moorlands, and sowing them with various kinds of grass seeds; and by adding a portion of lime, according to the nature of the soil.

There is no natural wood in the parish; and till within these few years there were few trees in it excepting around Newton and the old castle. A number of small clumps have been planted during the last ten years. Still the number of acres under wood does not exceed 150. It seems evident that the clumps are too small to do much good in this high climate. There are a few old trees in the parish; these are chiefly ash, elm, and plane. It is quite uncertain whether these are the remains or not of the old forests. A charter, in the charter-chest of the Marquis of Lothian, secures to the inhabitants of Cr  wford the liberty to cut wood in the Forest of Glengonan, where there are now only two or three solitary trees.

Rent of Land.—As nothing but the best land is kept in cultivation, the average rent may be stated as high as L. 1, or perhaps L. 1, 5s. The rate of grazing may be thus stated; an ox or cow, L. 2, 10s.; a ewe, 4s. 3d. for the year.

Rate of Wages.—There are few men-servants engaged expressly for the purpose of farm labour; but those who are thus employed may receive wages varying in the rate betwixt L. 6 and L. 12; young girls receive from L. 1, 10s. to L. 3, 10s.; full-grown stout women, who can milk cows, from L. 4 to L. 8 for the year. Shepherds

in general receive little money from their masters. They enjoy the profits of what is called a pack, that is, forty or fifty ewes with their lambs. This is an encouragement to look after the interest of the flock in general. Should, however, the shepherd leave his master, he does not carry his little flock along with him; it is taken off his hand at a valuation, and is transferred to his successor at the same rate, and forms part of the stock of the farm: besides, he receives forty or fifty stones of oatmeal, perhaps a few potatoes, and has a cow kept through the year at the expense of the master.

Stock.—In former times, the short or black-faced sheep formed the principal stock of the parish. This is still the case on the higher grounds; but of late years, in consequence of the high price of wool, the Cheviot breed has been introduced, where it can be done with propriety. In other cases, a cross breed between the short or black-faced and the Cheviot is preferred. This breed, by frequent crossing, has been brought almost to the real Cheviot, and gives satisfaction to many who have tried it.

The duration of leases is generally from nine to fifteen years; some few leases reach the extent of nineteen years. These short leases are very unfavourable to the improvements even of a pastoral country. Though draining and enclosing have been carried on to a great extent, (and perhaps there are few parishes where these improvements have been carried on to a greater extent,) yet short leases are a drag to the exertions of the tenants. The drains that are made, and the dikes reared, are generally at the expense of the land-owner, the tenant paying six or six and a-half per cent. on the outlay. Were the leases longer, many small enclosures would be made, many drains would be opened, and much ground would be turned up by the very active tenantry at present in the parish. It must be observed, that the chief landholders afford every encouragement to their tenants, and provide them with comfortable accommodation.

Slate Quarry.—A slate quarry (transition clay slate) on the property of the Earl of Hopetoun gives employment to six or eight men through the year. The slate, in general, is reckoned soft; some of it, however, is of an excellent quality.

Leadhills.—The mining village of Leadhills, lies in the south-west of the parish at the distance of a mile from Wanlockhead in Dumfries-shire, where lead mines are also carried on. It contains a population of 1188. It is situated in an irregular valley surrounded by hills covered with heath, and at a short distance on

the south-east is overlooked by a lofty heather ridge, rising to the height of 2450 feet above the sea, and from the summit of which the view is truly grand and extensive. To the south the view is bounded by the Solway Frith, the mountains of Skiddaw and Helvellyn in Cumberland, and the Isle of Man; to the west by Aisla Craig, Isle of Arran, Benlomond, and the Paps of Jura; and on the north, by the range of the Pentlands

The appearance of the village is peculiar from the detached manner in which the cottages are placed on the eminences or in hollows of the valley, according as the fancy or caprice of miners suggested. The principal houses are, a large and somewhat ancient mansion called the Ha', belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, and from which the noble family take their title. One of its wings is converted into a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed by a chaplain, principally supported by the Earl of Hopetoun. The villa appropriated for the agent of the Scotch Mines Company is neat, and the garden laid out with considerable taste, producing strawberries, gooseberries, black and red currants, &c. and the usual culinary vegetables. In favourable years a few apples are also obtained. The house and grounds are surrounded by a thriving plantation of beech, larch, common and mountain ash, plane and elm trees.

The library was instituted by the miners in the year 1741, and consists of 1600 or 1700 volumes. The terms of admission and annual subscription are extremely moderate, and consequently afford every facility for intellectual instruction, thus, in some measure accounting for the character which the workmen have long had of possessing a more than usual share of intelligence for men in their situation.

The soil is indifferent, and in a natural state would only afford pasture for sheep; still, under every disadvantage, the miners by their industry, aided by the kindness of the noble proprietors, who give land to improve, rent free,—have by spade labour alone brought into cultivation somewhat more than a mile square, yielding one year with another not less than 10,000 stones of hay, and a considerable quantity of grass for summer use. The potatoe crop averages 8000 or 10,000 stones, and to these may be added a small quantity of oats. The two last occasionally suffer from wet or frost. In the year 1731, little cultivation had been attempted, and only two cows were kept in the village; in 1773, twenty cows were maintained, and at present there are upwards of ninety,—the produce of which

affords material assistance to the miners in supporting themselves and their families during the present depressed state of the mining concerns. At this moment, when the capabilities of spade labour engage so much attention, it is surely consolatory to know from experience how much it can effect on coarse lands, and at an elevation of 1300 feet above the level of the sea.

The prevailing diseases are, rheumatism, hernia, and affections of chest, especially the last. The men engaged in reducing the ores are occasionally seized with the *painters' colic*, or, as the smelters term it, "mill-reek;" but from the improved construction of furnaces, the disease is becoming less frequent. It, however, causes a considerable mortality among animals, both wild and domestic; and though the symptoms vary in the different species, yet in all they exhibit the usual effects of the poison of lead.

Mining District of Leadhills.—The mines are of considerable celebrity, and have in all probability been worked from a very remote period, although the written documents reach no farther back than the year 1600. It is well known that lead mines were opened by the Romans in England; and as one of their principal military roads passed through the parish, and the remains of several of their camps in this and the adjoining one are still visible, it may be reasonably supposed that people possessed of so much intelligence might have discovered them.

The mineral district comprehends a space about 3 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and is principally composed of greywacke and greywacke slate, which range from south-west to north-east. These strata are associated with transition clay slate, called edge metal, from its vertical position, through which the metalliferous veins pass. A basaltic, or, if I may be allowed the expression, a basaltic-greenstone vein, crosses the country from east to west; it is 50 or 60 yards in breadth; and the detached masses on the surface, in many instances, have a pentagonal form, and seem as if they had been acted on by fire. Specimens of calcedony are found in it, but they are coarse, and of little or no value.

A thick bed of flinty-slate also occurs among these transition rocks, which on each side degenerates into a clayey substance, which, by weathering, becomes very white and soft, and if properly examined may be found useful in the arts. This bed points south-west and north-east, is vertical, and the lead veins do not penetrate it. The veins appear to the north, but are too poor to be

wrought. In addition to the above, irregular beds and masses of quarry-stone or felspar rock are found.

The principal lead veins run south-east and north-west, with a dip or hade to the east of one foot in three. Several of them have afforded large quantities of ore, especially the High Work, Meadow-head, Brow, and Susannah veins, the last yielding a great part of the produce for many years. It is now nearly abandoned, from the low price of lead holding out little encouragement to sink deeper than at present,—the present depth being about 140 fathoms from the surface. The common and compact galena or lead glance are the principal ores, and furnish all the lead used in the arts; besides these, they contain small quantities of green, black, and yellow lead ores; white and black carbonates; sulphate and sulphotricarbonates of lead; phosphate and earthy lead ores; copper and iron pyrites, malachite, azure copper ore, gray manganese, blende, and calamine. The vein stones are quartz, calcareous spar, brown spar, sparry ironstone, heavy spar, &c.

The ore is prepared for reduction by bruising or pounding, and then subjecting it to a stream of water,—by which means the impurities are carried off, and the pure ore is collected. It is then put into a small blast furnace with peat or turf, coal, and a small portion of lime, by which process the volatile ingredients are carried away, the ore becomes oxidized, then decomposed, and the oxygen combining with the carbon flies off in the form of carbonic gas, while the lead in its metallic state sinks to the bottom of the furnace. It is then drawn off into a reservoir, and put into moulds with an iron ladle or spoon. At present the mines yield annually about 700 tons of lead.

A manufactory of small shot was established about eighteen months ago, and is likely to succeed. All the different kinds are made, and of the best quality. The largest varieties are considered superior to any produced by the English manufactories.

Silver is contained in the lead, but in too small quantity to repay its extraction. *

Gold is found in all our neighbouring streams, disseminated in minute particles through the till or clay more immediately covering the rocks, and also occasionally interspersed in quartz. The search for this precious metal was formerly conducted on a large scale, and afforded a remuneration to the adventurer. During

* *Vide*, for further particulars of the mineralogy of the district, Professor Jameson's *Mineralogy of the County of Dumfries*, published by Blackwood in 1805.

the reign of Elizabeth, several Englishmen and Germans obtained commissions from the Scottish Regent, and employed a number of men in the above work. They obtained very considerable quantities, which were sent to Edinburgh, and coined into bounet or unicorn pieces. The manuscript records of these works, some of which are to be found in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, state that specimens of native gold were sometimes found, weighing from one to several ounces. In more recent times, the largest found have not weighed more than two guineas, and these very rare; at present it is only occasionally sought after, and then only for the curious, as the amount got will not repay the expense of collecting.

Produce.—The amount and value of the gross produce of the parish may be thus stated :

Oats, including fodder,	L. 900
Green crop,	420
Meadow and bog hay,	437
Dairy produce,	785
Young cattle,	350
Product of sheep,	9200
Horse,	50
Lead mines,	6000
Slate quarry,	250

L. 18392

The rental may be about L. 8500.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—The village or town of Crawford contains a population of 217. In ancient times, it enjoyed many privileges, and was under the superintendence of a bailie of barony, and in later times under what was called a *birley* court. It has now lost all its privileges,—a circumstance, perhaps, not much to be regretted. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in country labour. The nearest market-towns are Moffat on the south, and Biggar on the north, each about fifteen miles distant. Although it may thus be considered far from a market-town, yet it enjoys great advantages, having daily communication with Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and Dumfries. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and that from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Biggar, runs through the middle of the parish for the distance of thirteen or fourteen miles. The mail-coach passes through the village daily to and from Glasgow, and a heavy coach runs daily between Edinburgh and Dumfries.

The village of Leadhills has been already described. It has

enjoyed the privilege of having a post-office for many years, and has at present a daily post.

Means of Communication.—The turnpike roads are in the best state of repair. A new and elegant stone bridge was built at Newton in 1824; and by the liberality of a few of the proprietors, a chain bridge was thrown over the Clyde at Crawford in 1831, the span of which is upwards of 75 feet. This bridge affords great accommodation; the children are thereby enabled to attend school regularly, and the inhabitants the church.

Ecclesiastical State.—In the present state of the parish, the church, though not in the centre of the parish, is perhaps in the most advantageous situation. It is an old building, but in a state of good repair, having been new seated about twenty years ago. It affords accommodation for about 260 sitters, and it will soon be made to contain 50 more. There are at present no free sittings, except the communion tables. The manse was built about 25 years ago, and has since been repaired. The extent of the glebe is about 12 acres. There are 4 acres of arable ground and 8 acres of what is called a grass glebe, and the whole may be valued at L. 15. The stipend is 15 chalders of victual, the one-half barley, and the other oat-meal; L. 8, 6s. 8d. are allowed for communion elements. The stipend may thus be stated at L. 220.

There is a chapel or preaching station at Leadhills. In 1736, the Earl of Hopetoun obtained the sanction of the General Assembly, to employ a chaplain or preacher for the benefit of the miners, at the same time retaining the power either to employ one, or not, as his Lordship should deem expedient. The salary is paid by Lord Hopetoun and the Mining Company, and amounts to about L. 70, with a house. There is not a dissenting meeting-house in the parish, nor more than twelve or fifteen persons connected with dissenting houses of any kind. The number of communicants connected with the Established Church may be about 480.

Education.—There are three schools in the parish. The school at Leadhills is the only one besides the parochial school, that enjoys the benefit of an endowment. The salary attached to the Leadhills school is about L. 30 and a house. The common branches of education only are taught in these schools. The parochial schoolmaster enjoys a salary of about L. 34, with legal accommodation. The school fees may amount to about L. 15 more. Such is the value that the people in general set on education that all the farmers who have young families employ a teacher, espe-

cially during the winter, and many of the shepherds who are at a distance from a school follow the same plan.

Poor.—In consequence of the mining operations being somewhat fluctuating, numbers of individuals occasionally leave the place, and afterwards become a burden on the poor's fund. The number of persons on the roll may be about 10, exclusive of the poor in Leadhills, who are supplied by a stated sum, given by the heritors and Lord Hopetoun. The average sum given to the poor on the roll is about L. 2, 10s. The whole amount required in support of the poor in the parish is about L. 85; L. 50 of which is contributed voluntarily by the heritors, and the remaining sum is raised by the collections, &c. at the church and chapel, and by donations from Lord Hopetoun. The aversion to receive parochial relief, by which Scotland was formerly distinguished, seems here, as in many other places, to be on the decline.

Fairs.—There are two fairs held at Leadhills during the year, chiefly with the view of supplying the village with the necessaries and the comforts of life. These fairs are very advantageous to the country around, and are generally well attended.

Inns.—There are two inns at Crawford and one at Leadhills, which afford excellent accommodation to travellers. No alehouse is allowed at Leadhills.

Fuel.—In the higher parts of the parish, peat or turf is the fuel generally used, and is procured mostly from the tops of the hills. Peat ground does not abound in the parish, and it is difficult to procure enough of it for the use of the smelting operations at Leadhills. Coal, brought from Douglas, is generally used in the lower parts of the parish. Thus fuel is procured at no small expense. The coal is carried upwards of fourteen miles, and access to the peat is difficult.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The improvements that have been made in the parish within the last fifty years are very striking; both as they regard rural economy and the morality of the people. The improvement on the stock or sheep is very apparent,—the quality is better, the number is greater. This may arise from various causes combined,—the spirit of emulation which exists amongst the tenants in the parish,—the extensive improvement made on the sheep-walks by draining,—and the vast extent of separation dikes, which allow the flocks to pasture at ease on their own grounds, and which afford shelter from the storm.

Among the lower orders of the people, there are now more temperance and industry than formerly.

The inhabitants of Leadhills have long enjoyed a respectable character, and every encouragement is held out for them to maintain the high character which they have gained. They have an excellent library, and through the liberality of the Earl of Hopetoun they enjoy many comforts. They have been allowed as much of the waste or muirland as they can cultivate.

July 1835.

PARISH OF CULTER.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES PROUDFOOT, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Boundaries, &c.—THE name of this parish is a Gaelic compound, consisting of *Cul*, the back part or recess, and *Tir*, the land or country. The village of Culter accordingly, viewed from any commanding station in the adjacent valley, appears to occupy the “Back part or Recess of the District.”

In 1794, a decret was given by the Lords of Council and Session suppressing the parish of Kilbucho, and annexing part of the same to that of Culter. By this deed, which took effect on the death of the then minister of Kilbucho, a very considerable addition was made both to the territorial extent and population of Culter. The following remarks, therefore, refer both to Culter, as described in the former Statistical Account, and to that part of Kilbucho which has since been added.

Extent, &c.—The mean length of the parish, as it is now constituted, is 7 miles, and the mean breadth somewhat less than 3. It contains 19 square miles. In shape, it is a long narrow tract, extending from north to south; the Kilbucho part forming a large excrescence on the eastern side of its northern extremity. It is bounded on the west by Lamington and Symington; on the north by Biggar and a small part of Skirling; on the east by the united parishes of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho; and on the south by Drummelzier and Crawford.

Topographical Appearances.—The lower part of the parish consists of a long tract of land, partly level and partly undulating, running from S. W. to N. E., bounded on the one side by the river Clyde, and part of Biggar; and on the other by the hills rising toward the south. The whole of this vale is uncommonly beautiful. Here no less than five proprietors have their residences at no great distance from each other. Two of these are delightfully situated on the banks of the Clyde, and the other three stand nearer the hills. These, surrounded with their lawns and gardens, and partly seen from amongst long lines and clumps of fine old trees, present to the eye a landscape partaking more of the richness of England, than of our northern clime. The hilly part of the parish again exhibits a striking contrast to the division now mentioned. A long range of green hills, partly planted and parked, rises abruptly from the vale. These as they recede southward increase into mountains covered with heath, the chief of which is *the Fell*, ascertained by a late measurement to be 2330 feet above the level of the sea, thus overtopping the neighbouring hill of Tinto by 94 feet. But neither is this mountainous district without its peculiar beauty. There is no sweeter glen than that of Culter water. As far as Birthwood, two miles upward, it is partially cultivated and wooded. Beyond this it narrows, affording little more than room for the stream, which here has its *linns* with their necessary accompaniments of “rock and roar” to captivate the admirer of wild and romantic beauty. The hills which border on the arable part of the parish range from S. W. to N. E. But in the higher district, their range is exceedingly varied. Sometimes they are lumpish and detached, and sometimes they run into chains, lying in all possible directions.

Meteorology.—In the vicinity of such mountain ranges, the atmosphere must be moist and rains frequent: but as we have no bogs or undrained marshes, the people are in general healthy, and in many instances live to a very advanced age. On the 28th day of July 1829, the thermometer at the manse stood at 83° in the shade: and on one day towards the beginning of the same month in the year 1834, at 82°. These are the greatest heights observed by the writer for the last seven years. On the evening of January the 17th of the present year it stood as low as 10°.

Hydrography.—Towards the southern extremity of the parish, is a spring which has generally been considered to have a petrifying power. The moss by which it is bordered is completely indurated, and many beautiful specimens have been preserved, which

have all the appearance of having undergone a regular process of petrification. But upon a closer examination, it is found that the moss has by no means been converted into stone, but only been covered over with it, having received a deposition of the incrusting carbonate of lime. The only stream of any consequence is Culter water, which, after dividing the parish lengthways nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Clyde, about half a mile beneath the village. The Clyde itself forms the western boundary for about two miles. At the point where it leaves the parish, the river makes a remarkable bend, changing its course from N. E. to N. W. and this is the first of the many great curves which it makes in its progress to the sea. *

Geology.—Sandstone does not occur within our bounds, although conglomerate or puddingstone is found in some places. The hills are composed chiefly of greywacke, the common blue whinstone of the peasantry, so prevalent all over Tweeddale. The soil is of great variety, as is generally the case where the surface is very uneven. In the lower grounds it is a sandy loam, not very deep, but dry, and when well managed never fails to yield the husbandman an ample return. On the braes and hills it is much lighter; and towards the eastern or Kilbucho part of the parish it inclines to clay. Moss may be seen on the tops of the highest hills, and in some particular spots of the lower grounds; but the general character of the soil is that it is hard and dry. Foot-rot among the sheep is altogether unknown, and in few places are they so seldom exposed to diseases of any kind.

Botany.—The plants at all worthy of being called uncommon are extremely few. The following, with their several localities, are given as a specimen: *Cistus Helianthemum*, found at Cultercraigs and several other places; *Geum urbanum*, growing abundantly in a ditch at Hartree; *Ononis arvensis*, seen scantily near Cornhill; *Rubus suberectus* and *Primula veris*, both found in Culterallers

* At Wolf-Clyde, the point above-mentioned, a curiosity may sometimes be seen, viz. the Clyde running into the Tweed. The vale of Biggar-water, which here stretches between these two rivers, is but slightly elevated above the bed of the Clyde. During a top-flood, part of the latter river sometimes finds its way into Biggar-water, and is thereby carried into the Tweed, and this happens once perhaps in three or four years. Hence it will be seen that it were a very easy matter to send the Clyde to Berwick instead of Glasgow. Indeed a common tradition is prevalent here that the famous magician Michael Scott had nearly accomplished this. The story is, that he was marching down the vale of the Biggar, with the Clyde following at his heels, but that, being alarmed by the sound of the water as it came roaring behind, he looked back, and so the spell was broken, and the vagrant waters returned into their wonted channel. Of course little were the Glasgow folks dreaming of the peril to which their city was exposed.

wood ; *Orobis sylvaticus* and *Tussilago petasites*, near Culter water ; *Saxifraga granulata*, near Wolf-Clyde Bridge ; *Scleranthus annuus*, top of Crosscroin ; *Malva moschata*, road near the village ; and *Rubus Chamæmorus*, towards the top of the Fell. At Culterallers is the only piece of copse to be found either in the parish or neighbourhood. It consists of several acres, and has the following trees growing in a natural state : The sloe, the birch, the alder, the hazel, the hawberry or bird-cherry, the rowan or mountain-ash, and many different kinds of the willow. In only one place (Kingsbeck-burn) is the juniper to be seen. Trees that have been planted are of the common kinds, but these are too numerous to be given in detail. Some attain to a very large size. At Nisbet is a very fine plane of the following dimensions : height of trunk 10 feet : girth of trunk at 3 feet from the ground $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The branches cover a circle 66 feet in diameter. This is no contemptible tree, standing, as it does, at an altitude of about 650 feet above the level of the sea.

Fine Old Maple Tree.—The following description of this tree is taken from Sir Thomas D. Lauder's Edition of Gilpin's Forest Scenery :—"A maple at Culter, in Clydesdale, measured in the year 1800, at the height of three feet from the ground, was found to be 8 feet in circumference : at the height of three feet it divides into two arms, one of which at two feet above the trunk measures 6 feet round ; the other at the same height above the trunk measures 4 feet 2 inches round." These were its dimensions in 1800, as taken by Dr Walker, then Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. Its dimensions in the year 1835 are the following :—At the height of three feet above the ground the circumference is 10 feet ; of the larger arm at two feet above the trunk the circumference is 7 feet, 6 inches ; of the lesser arm at the same height the circumference is 5 feet. The branches cover a circle, the diameter of which is 57 feet. This very fine tree stands directly in front of the mansion-house of Mr Baillie of Culterallers, and is understood to be the largest of the kind in Scotland, with the exception of one at Roseneath, belonging to the Duke of Argyle. From a comparison of the above measurements may be seen what has been its increase for the last thirty-five years.

The tree that holds the predominance in this parish and district is the Scotch fir ; and the result here, as in other places where it has been planted in a light soil and very exposed situation is, it thrives very well for about twenty or thirty years : it then begins

to decay, and finally dies at a premature old age. This melancholy spectacle is but too common in this parish. Several plantations on the higher grounds and lighter soils are fast dying out, and ere long must totally disappear,—an evil which might have been avoided if, instead of the fir, had been planted the larch, and the many other kinds of trees which might have been found better suited to the soil.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Parochial Registers.—The oldest register bears date 1700. The sederunts of session are recorded continuously from that date down to the present time; but there is no record of births, baptisms, marriages, or deaths, from 1721 to 1737. For this blank no cause can now be assigned. The whole sessional accounts and records are contained in five books or volumes. During the incumbency of the Rev. Mr Forrester, ordained in 1700, these documents seem to have been kept with considerable care; but generally speaking, afterwards, very little attention has been bestowed upon them.

*Land-owners.**—Besides Mr White, farmer in Shaw, who jointly with another person has lately purchased that farm, the land-owners are the following: David Dickson, Esq. of Hartree and Kilbucko; Robert Granbery Baillie, Esq. of Culterallers; Adam Sim, Esq. of Cultermains; William Bertram, Esq. of Nisbet; Robert Paterson, Esq. of Birthwood, and Robert Bruce Campbell, Esq. of Cornhill. With the exception of Mr Bertram, the whole of these reside on their respective properties, and for the most part during the whole year.

Eminent men.—Anthony Murray, minister of the parish during the religious persecutions of Charles II. is mentioned by the historians of these times in terms of the highest commendation. He belonged to the suffering party, and seems to have been a leading man. It appears from Wodrow that he was related to the

* The following extract from Chalmers' *Caledonia* throws some light on the proprietorship of the parish in ancient times. "During the reign of David II. the half of the barony of Culter was held by Walter Bysset of the King *in capite*, and Bysset stated that it had been so held by his ancestors. In 1367, Walter Bysset granted to William Newbiggin of Dunsyre, all his lands in the barony of Culter, except the lands of Nisbet; and he also granted the patronage of the church with these lands, to be held by Newbiggin and his son David, of the King. In 1367, Sir Archibald Douglas the Lord Galloway obtained, on the resignation of Walter Bysset of Clerkington, a charter of the lands of Clerkington in Edinburghshire, and the half of the barony of Culter in Lanarkshire. On the 10th of December 1449, William Earl of Douglas obtained a charter of the half of the land near the parish church of Culter, and of the advowson of the same church. The right of these was forfeited by his successor James Earl of Douglas in 1455."

Duchess of Lauderdale, and that, on account of this connexion, he was delegated by the influential ministers of the day to present an address to the Duke in favour of the Nonconformists.* A tradition, which is still prevalent, says, that, after being prohibited from preaching, he continued to reside in the parish, and supported himself by his medical skill, observing facetiously, that Now he would make the *doctor keep the minister*. He outlived these troublous times, and died minister of the parish, as is testified by the inscription on his tombstone in the church-yard.

Under this head may be also mentioned the late Dr Jackson, so well known by his excellent work *on fever*, and numerous other valuable contributions to medical science. He was not a native of Culter, but his father came to the parish whilst he was very young, and here his boyhood was spent.

Antiquities.—A little way below the village, on the west side of Culter water, is a place called Chapel-hill, where once stood a house belonging to the Knights-Templars, founded by Walter Bysset, in the reign of David II. At that time the church of Culter belonged to the Abbey of Kelso. A keen dispute having arisen on one occasion between the abbot and the master of the Templars, about tithes alleged to have been due to the Abbey, the latter, in his unwillingness to pay, gave an instance of special pleading, which must appear a curiosity to all who have seen the place to which reference is made. “The master and brethren pleaded, that their order enjoyed a general exemption from paying tithes; also that the parish church of Culter, standing on the other side of a great river, on which there was no bridge, was seldom accessible to them without great danger.”† All things seem formidable to an unwilling mind. The great river here spoken of is Culter water, a stream of a few paces in width, and which is not so large, even once in half a dozen of years, that it may not be forded. In the last Statistical Account, mention is made of four circular encampments, popularly called Castles, the use of which seems to have been to afford temporary security to the inhabitants and

“Sir David Menzies, laird of one half of the barony of Culter in Lanarkshire, gave the whole of his part of the land called Wolfclyde to the convent (of Melrose) in 1431. After the Reformation this land came into the possession of Sir William Menzies of Gladstones.” *Morton's Monastic Remains*, p. 276. It is worth remarking that the lands of Wolfclyde, now a part of Hartree estate, pay a few shillings annually to the Duke of Buccleuch, in right of the Abbey of Melrose, of which his Grace is Lord of Erection.

* Wodrow's History, Vol. ii. page 349.

† Morton's Monastic Remains of Teviotdale, p. 144.

their cattle in times of civil or predatory warfare. And to these may be added two round mounds or *moats*, one at Wolf-Clyde, and one at Bamflat, anciently employed as watch-towers and signal posts. A chain of these artificial mounds can easily be traced all along the vale, running between the Clyde and Tweed, and from these the inhabitants of the one district *telegraphed* to those of the other, when danger was near.

In the midst of a morass, half a mile north-east from the farm of Nisbet, may be seen a very singular remnant of antiquity. A mound of an oval shape, called the Green Knowe, measuring about thirty yards by forty, rises about two or three feet above the surface of the surrounding bog. On penetrating into this elevated mass, it is found to consist of stones of all different kinds and sizes, which seem to have been tumbled promiscuously together without the least attempt at arrangement. Driven quite through this superincumbent mass, are a great number of piles, sharpened at the point, about three feet long, made of oak of the hardest kind, retaining the marks of the hatchet, and still wonderfully fresh. A causeway of large stones connects this mound with the firm ground. All around, it is nothing but soft elastic moss; and beneath it too,—for on cutting through the bed of stones you immediately meet with moss. No vestige of lime has ever been found near the place. The spot was probably chosen for concealment or protection to man or cattle, perhaps to both. The thick stratum of loose stones would afford firm footing,—the oaken piles driven through the bed of stones would consolidate them, and hold them together like a pavement; whilst the surrounding marsh would keep off the aggressor. Near the spot are the remains of some very large trees. Suppose the whole morass to have been a wood, might not the cattle during a sudden foray have been driven into this encampment as a place of concealment? For who would think of searching for them in a moss? All this, however, is conjecture, and conjecture for which there will soon be no *data*. The mound for many years has been used as a quarry; hundreds of cart loads of stones have been taken from it, and at this date the work of demolition goes on.

III.—POPULATION.

Culter *proper* being in Lanarkshire, and the part of Kilbucko annexed being in the county of Peebles, the population of each is here given separately.

In 1755, the population of Old Culter was	422
In 1791, - - - - -	326
In 1801, - - - - -	369
In 1811, - - - - -	415
In 1821, - - - - -	467
In 1831, - - - - -	497

Of these 175 were found to live in the village of Culter, and the remaining 322 in the country part of the parish.

In 1811, the population of the Kilbucho part of the parish was	183
In 1821, - - - - -	160
In 1831, - - - - -	171

In Culter.

Number of unmarried men, bachelors or widowers, upwards of 50 years of age,	8
women, including widows, upwards of 45, - - -	20

In the Kilbucho part of the parish.

Number of unmarried men bachelors or widowers, upwards of 50, - - -	0
women, including widows, upwards of 45, - - -	2

In 1831, the population of the *united parish* was 668. The average number of births yearly for the last seven years, according to the public register, is $9\frac{1}{3}$; but many are not registered. The average number of deaths for the same period is $5\frac{1}{3}$; and of marriages 5. The average number of children in a family is 4, if we take account only of those families where children actually reside; but if we include all the families in the parish the average number of each family is 3. There is one fatuous person and one blind; and seven proprietors of land whose respective properties exceed the yearly sum of L. 50.

Character of the People.—The people are of sober and industrious habits, respectful to their superiors, and kind and obliging in their intercourse with each other. With few exceptions, they are regular in their attendance on public worship, and the other ordinances of religion; and a thoroughly profligate or reckless person is not to be found among them. No lover of his country, however, can fail to deplore the growing prevalence of an evil which was comparatively unknown to our forefathers, the unlawful intercourse of the sexes, especially among the poorer and more dependent classes of the community. There were four illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years. The writer would by no means insinuate that this vice is peculiarly prevalent here. But it does prevail in this parish in common with the other parishes of the bounds, and it is to be feared of Scotland generally: And it is an evil omen of the times, and threatens ere long to bring down the common people of Scotland from that high station of respectability and moral worth which they have occupied so long, and which perhaps never has been attained by the people of any other nation. The Christian philanthropist hopes that true religion may be on the increase; but the

hope is damped by the consideration, that "the Wisdom which cometh down from above is first *pure*."

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The tables under this head are again given separately, in order that it may be seen what portion of the parish lies in Lanarkshire, and what in the county of Peebles.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—

Old Culter contains 9950 imperial acres, of which there are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage,	2671
Of lands which never have been cultivated, and which remain constantly in pasture there are	6871
Acres in a state of undivided common,	0
Acres planted are,	408
The Kilbucho part of the parish contains 1597 imperial acres, Of these there are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage,	1319
Of lands which never have been cultivated and which remain constantly in pasture, there are	251
Acres in a state of undivided common are	0
Acres planted are,	27

In the united parish, there are still perhaps from 100 to 200 acres which might be profitably brought under the plough.

Rent of Land, Wages, &c.—There is great diversity in the quality, and consequently in the rent of arable land. Whilst some of the better sort might be let as high as L. 4 or perhaps L. 5 per acre, a still greater proportion would scarcely bring 15s. ; but the average may be given at L. 1, 3s. The average rent of grazing is at the rate of L. 3 per cow or full-grown ox ; L. 2 per head of young cattle ; and 5s. 6d. per ewe or full-grown sheep. Wages are the same as in the neighbouring parishes.

Breeds of Cattle.—The sheep with which our hills are pastured are of the short or black-faced kind. No other kind has ever been tried, as the grounds are reckoned too hard and bare for rearing a finer species. They are all regularly *smeared* with tar and oil at the approach of winter. The horses are mostly of the Clydesdale, and the cows of the Ayrshire breed. Upon this latter kind of stock a very great improvement has been made of late years. Till very lately the cows in this district were neither of the Teeswater, Ayrshire, nor of any regular and approved breed, but a mixture of all the different kinds ; but now a fine animal is known and appreciated, and consequently the inferior kinds are rapidly disappearing. This amelioration of stock we owe in a great measure to a Farmer's Society instituted in Biggar, which has an annual competition, at which stock of all the different kinds is exhibited, and prizes duly awarded.

Husbandry.—Whilst our farmers have been improving their

live stock, they have not been stationary in the improvement of their lands. Their farms are managed pretty much on the common rotation plan, viz. first oats, then green crop, then barley, then hay, and lastly pasture, which last is allowed to continue for one, two or more years, according to the quality of the land. Lime, which is driven from a distance of seven miles, is plentifully applied, and on new land yields a rich return. It seems to be generally agreed, however, that, when repeatedly applied to the same field, its effect is greatly diminished, and the farmer sees more and more the necessity of *resting* his land. Big or bear is fast disappearing, and barley coming in its place. Till the last two or three years, there was not a field of wheat in the parish, but now there is scarcely any farm, however small, where it is not to be seen. Draining in all its different branches is duly attended to. The sheep-walks have been dried with surface-drains, and much wet land reclaimed and rendered arable by those of the ordinary kind. The late Mr Sim of Cultermains, erected an embankment along the Clyde nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, which cost upwards of L. 1000; and calculated that he had, on that part of his property which he retained in his own possession, underground drains extending to the length of 35 miles.

Leases, Farm-Buildings, &c.—The leases all over this part of the country are of nineteen years duration,—a term which seems to give satisfaction both to landlord and tenant. The farm-houses and offices are in general commodious, and enclosures are numerous and increasing.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in Old Culter, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Produce of grain of all kinds, whether cultivated for food of man or domestic animals, including straw,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 5236	15	5
Of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and other plants cultivated in the fields for food,	-	-	-	-	-	1177	0	0
Of hay, whether meadow or cultivated,	-	-	-	-	-	1032	3	4
Of land in pasture, rating it at L. 3 per cow or full-grown ox; L. 2 per head of young cattle; and 7s. per ewe or full-grown sheep, including the fleece,	-	-	-	-	-	2829	8	0
Of gardens and orchards,	-	-	-	-	-	80	0	0
Miscellaneous produce not enumerated under any of the foregoing heads,	-	-	-	-	-	119	0	0
Total yearly value of raw produce raised in Old Culter,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 10,474	6	9

The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the Kilbucho part of the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Produce of grain of all kinds, whether cultivated for food of man, or domestic animals, including the straw,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 2894	12	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and other plants cultivated in the fields for food,	-	-	-	-	-	553	0	0
Of hay, whether meadow or cultivated,	-	-	-	-	-	341	10	0

Of land in pasture, rating it at L. 3 per cow or full grown ox ; L. 2 per head of young cattle ; and 7s. per ewe or full-grown sheep, including the fleece,	-	-	-	-	709	9	0
Of one garden,	.	.	.	.	30	0	0
Miscellaneous produce not enumerated under any of the foregoing heads,	.	.	.	.	47	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised in the Kilbucko part of parish, L. 4575 11 8½

The gross annual produce of the *united parish*, therefore, is L. 15,049, 18s. 5½d. ; and the gross rental, as nearly as can be computed, is L. 5210.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—Biggar is the market-town and the post-town of the district. The two parishes are contiguous, and the village of Culter is distant from the town of Biggar nearly three miles.*

Village.—There is but one village, and, as has been already stated, it contains only 175 persons. It is pleasantly situated close upon Culter water. The houses are scattered along the stream, interspersed with fine old trees, neatly built, and in many instances adorned with honeysuckle, and flowering shrubs. It has its mill, its smithy, and small grocer's shop, and altogether presents a very pleasing aspect to the passenger. The turnpike road from Dumfries to Edinburgh lies through its centre by an excellent bridge, built a few years ago.

Means of Communication.—The Dumfries road now mentioned is carried through the parish for the space of nearly four miles ; and the parish roads are kept in good repair. Where there are hills the roads must often be uneven, and such is the case here ; but no pains are spared to render them smooth and dry. The parish roads are about ten miles long.

Ecclesiastical State.†—The church, which was built in 1810, and contains 350 sitters, is situated conveniently enough for the bulk of the people.‡ Within it is sufficiently commodious, but the exterior is plain and tasteless, which is the more to be regretted, as the beautiful site and splendid trees amid which it stands, would have done ample justice to a handsomer building. The

* Culter is distant from Edinburgh 30 miles, from Glasgow 36, from Lanark 11, and from Peebles 17.

† Chalmers in his "Caledonia" says, that "Richard, the parson of Culter, witnessed a charter of Hugh de Biger on the 14th of February 1228-9, and he appears as parson of Culter before that time. In 1296, Mestre de Tillol, the parson of Culter, swore fealty to Edward I. Thomas de Ballasky was rector of the church of Culter in 1388. George Shoreswood was one of the King's clerks, and rector of Culter in the reign of James II." And we learn from the same authority, that "at the Reformation this benefice was held by Mr Archibald Livingston, who reported in 1562 that the revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of Culter were leased by him for 160 merks yearly."

‡ None of the seats are paid for, but none are common, they being divided among the heritors according to their respective valuations.

manse was built in 1774, and is still in a state of very good repair. It has an orchard in front, and a steep hill covered with wood to the top, behind, and is the very *beau ideal* of a quiet parsonage. The glebe consists of 8 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of excellent land; is well enclosed all around, and might be let for about L. 25. The stipend is L. 208 in money, with twelve bolls, three firloths of oatmeal, and the interest of L. 282, 12s. lodged in the Royal Bank of Scotland. This latter sum is the half of the price obtained for Kilbucko glebe when that parish was suppressed. By order of the Court of Session it must lie in the bank till it can be invested in land contiguous to the glebe of Culter. In the meantime the interest forms an *item* in the living. The families presently in connection with the Establishment are 100; the average number of communicants yearly is 290, and the average number of young persons admitted to the communion for the first time is 12. The dissenting families are 23, partly connected with the Relief, and partly with the United Secession church. There is neither chapel nor dissenting meeting-house of any kind. The Dissenters attend their respective places of worship in Biggar, to which, indeed, a great proportion of this parish are nearer than to their own parish church. Collections have been made in the church from time to time, in support of the Infirmary of Edinburgh, the Assembly's Schools, Bible and Missionary Societies, and for other charitable and religious purposes, the amount of which may be estimated at L. 5 yearly.

Education.—The parochial school is the only one for general education. On it, however, the Kilbucko part of the parish is no-ways dependent. It has still a school of its own: for the legal mandate that swept away the church spared the school.* In the school of Culter are taught Greek, Latin, practical mathematics, and geography, besides the more ordinary branches of education. The teacher's salary is L. 34, 4s. with a small garden; and as the quarter fees bring about L. 20, his income, exclusive of the dwelling-house, is rather more than L. 54. No part of the parish is so distant as to prevent the attendance of the young, and there is not an individual upwards of six or seven years of age who is unable to read. It may also be mentioned, that a Sabbath school is conducted by the writer of this article and the schoolmaster, which is attended by an average number of scholars of about thirty-five. Con-

* At the election of the present schoolmaster of Kilbucko the minister of Broughton objected to the vote of the minister of Culter. A long dispute ensued, but the matter being ultimately referred to the arbitration of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. he gave a decision in favour of the minister of Culter, awarding to each of the two ministers an equal vote in the election of schoolmaster for Kilbucko.

nected with the Sabbath school is a small library but lately begun; and this is the only one in the place; but the want is in some measure supplied by the vicinity of Biggar, where there are several very good libraries, and where books of all kinds may easily be found.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—At present, there are five regular paupers on the roll. Of these two are very old women; two widows with families, and one an old man with a family. They receive on an average L. 4, 10s. a-year, a sum which would be inadequate for their support were they totally incapacitated for labour; but all of them can do something for themselves.—Besides these, there are several others who receive occasional help from the session, in the form of house-rents, coals, and small donations of money. To meet this outlay, there are the church collections, which average for the last seven years L. 32 a-year, with L. 4, 4s. of yearly interest upon L. 105, the only lying fund belonging to the poor. Hitherto these sources have yielded a sufficient supply without either assessments or extraordinary collections of any kind. But how long this state of things may continue is uncertain, as the reluctance to receive assistance from the public fund, though slowly, is perceptibly on the decrease.

Bequests for the Education of the Poor.—The session have under their management the following sums, the interest of which goes to the education of poor children. 1. L. 18, understood to have been mortified by the Rev. Anthony Murray, previously mentioned. 2. L. 40 mortified by William Nisbet, saltman in Biggar, who died in 1820. 3. L. 100 mortified by the late David Sim, Esq. of Cultermains, who died at London in 1834. This latter bequest is for “the education and clothing of a boy or girl in the parish of Culter, of poor and industrious parents.”

Inns.—We have no public-house nor inn of any kind. The heritors, seeing that nothing of the kind is needed, do not allow any to be kept, by which wise resolution, whilst they do no injury to the community at large, they lay this parish under very great obligations.

Fuel.—Almost the only fuel used is coal, driven from Douglas, a distance of eleven miles, and costing 7s. 6d. per cart of four loads, each load consisting of about three cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It appears from the last Statistical Account, that this parish was in a forward state as far back as 1793. The writer of that account tells us, that in the lowland part of the parish “the ground was mostly either well enclosed with hedge and ditch, or covered with

thriving plantations;" that "many thousand trees had also been planted in different parts of the parish within the last seven or eight years;" that "the proprietors seemed to vie with each other in improvements;" and that "enclosed land was let at an average of from L. 1, 10s. to L. 2 per acre." The improvements thus early begun have been going on steadily and progressively ever since, as will appear when we have mentioned some of the more remarkable changes that have taken place within the period now referred to. Since 1791 the population has been increased by an addition of 171; the rental has been nearly trebled; a new church has been built; a new school and school-house, and a new bridge over Culter water. Since then, an elegant mansion-house has been erected by Mr Campbell of Cornhill. The wooden ploughs which were then in use have almost totally disappeared, and their place been supplied by others made of iron. The labour of hoeing has been greatly abridged by the introduction of the drill harrow, an implement then altogether unknown. The church collections have risen from L. 8 to L. 32 annually; farm-houses and cottages have been either rebuilt or undergone a sufficient repair; and agriculture in all its branches is much better understood and more successfully practised. Plantations also have been greatly extended, and are still extending; and, with some exceptions referred to under a former article, are healthy and thriving. For many of these improvements, the parish is indebted to the late John Dickson, Esq. of Hartree, the principal landed proprietor within its bounds. He first introduced many of the most approved modes of husbandry into this district, at a time when the art was but little understood; and gave an impulse to a spirit for planting at a time when trees were indeed "few and far between." Mr Dickson, having survived what Dr Johnson calls The frightful interval between the seed and the timber, died in May last at a very advanced age. The heritors, who are seven in number, are all resident with but one exception. The advantages resulting from such a state of society must be obvious to any one. Money is plentifully circulated; regular employment is given to tradesmen and labourers of every kind; the church collections are large, whilst the number needing parochial aid is comparatively small; courtesy and good breeding are diffused on every side; the richer and poorer classes are brought into frequent and intimate intercourse with each other; and that kindly bond of connexion is formed between landlord and tenant, which constitutes at once the happiness and strength of the country.

July 1835.

PARISH OF BIGGAR.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LoTHIAN AND Tweeddale.

THE REV. JOHN CHRISTISON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name and Boundaries.—IN ancient charters, the name is generally written Biger and sometimes Bigre. Its origin is very doubtful, but probably, as Chalmers thinks, from the Scoto-Irish words *big*, *thir*, pronounced *big'er*, and signifying soft land. This description does not apply to the parish generally, nor even to the land immediately around the town; but the old castle of the family of Biggar stood in the middle of a morass, and this circumstance, which has evidently given rise to its own name *Boghall*, may be thought to justify the derivation now given of the name of the parish.

Biggar is a border parish of Lanarkshire, on the south-east, where it marches with the county of Peebles. It is bounded on the south by Culter and Kilbucho; on the east by Skirling; on the north by Dolphinton and Walston; and on the west by Libberton. Its length from the south-west, where it is washed for about 300 yards by the Clyde, to its north-eastern extremity, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It approaches the form of a triangle, and contains $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 5852 Scots acres.

Topographical Appearances.—There is a good deal of level land in the parish, but generally speaking it is hilly. The hills are of moderate elevation, sometimes half forming themselves into ridges, but in general pretty much detached. Their near equality in point of height, their gentle acclivities, *round backs*, and surfaces unbroken by natural wood, rock, or torrent, preclude all picturesque effect, but they present nevertheless a very pleasing aspect. Towards the south, they subside into a plain of considerable extent. This plain, which is the lowest land in the parish, is about 628 feet above the level of the sea. The town, which stands on a gentle elevation between it and the hills, is 695 feet, the ridge of heights north-west of the town, 1260, and Bizzberry, on the north-east, 1150.

Climate.—From the elevated situation of the parish, we have necessarily a keen atmosphere and severe winters, yet from the dryness of the soil, and from our being equally out of range of the eastern *haars* and western rains, the climate of this parish is neither so damp nor cold as that of many lower situations. Cold easterly winds blow in spring, but the prevailing wind during the remainder of the year is the south-west, which acquires great force as it passes through the vale of Clyde, sometimes sweeping this parish with untempered violence. The parish of Biggar used to suffer so much from autumnal frosts that the grain produced on some of the low-lying farms could not be used as seed above once in four or five years. Since 1817, these frosts have almost entirely disappeared. One undoubted cause of this is the extensive draining of the low lands, which has taken place since that time.

The following tables have been constructed from a book of daily observations on the weather kept by Mr Alexander Watt, late tenant in Biggar mill. The hour of observation was nine o'clock in the evening, the place 685 feet above the level of the sea, Longitude $3^{\circ} 26' W.$, Latitude $55^{\circ} 37' N.$

Monthly Mean Temperature.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1802.	33°.42	33°.59	37°.32	41°.80	45°.96	50°.46	51°.06	55°.67	50°.46	46°.70	38°.23	36°.25
1803.	32.16	34.03	38.16	42.46	45.00	51.33	57.77	53.70	46.43	43.10	35.96	35.83
1804.	37.93	32.65	36.03	38.20	50.35	54.03	54.67	53.83	51.56	45.54	38.36	32.06
1805.	34.80	34.71	38.90	41.00	43.80	50.50	55.51	54.13	51.60	41.77	41.00	34.74
1806.	33.45	25.82	37.38	40.93	47.64	52.26	54.19	54.70	51.33	46.96	41.76	39.45
1807.	35.48	33.50	33.06	41.53	46.93	50.00	56.51	56.58	43.16	39.61	29.54	33.67

Monthly Mean Height of the Barometer.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1802.	29.70	29.57	29.95	30.07	30.25	29.97	29.91	30.09	29.16	29.84	29.93	29.88
1803.	29.97	29.89	30.20	29.97	30.07	30.17	31.27	30.11	30.23	30.20	29.70	29.76
1804.	29.70	30.22	29.84	29.93	30.00	30.20	30.03	30.02	30.22	29.81	30.08	29.95
1805.	29.54	29.63	29.86	29.87	29.86	30.21	29.98	29.99	30.16	30.00	29.87	29.90
1806.	29.60	29.72	29.78	29.59	29.91	30.30	29.99	30.00	30.12	30.02	29.92	29.88

Hydrography.—Biggar water rises on the north side of the parish, and when about two miles on its course passes the town of Biggar, or rather divides it; for though the bulk of the town lies at a little distance from the left bank, a large suburb has within the last forty years sprung up on the right. To the traveller who enters Biggar by the Carnwath road, this suburb presents a scene decidedly picturesque,—houses perched on the brow of the steep bank, others standing lower down on the declivity,—sloping gardens below, the opposite bank crowned with lofty old trees, and Biggar

water winding most circuitously along the bosom of the little valley. On issuing from the town, Biggar water enters a fine open vale, which includes the southern frontier of the parish, and extends to the Clyde on the one hand, and the Tweed on the other. It enters this vale about a mile and a-half from the Clyde, and after receiving a small tributary which connects it with that river, pursues its way to the Tweed. As the Clyde in high floods sends a portion of its waters by this channel to the Tweed, Biggar water may be said to unite these two great rivers. Indeed, the waters of the one might all be conveyed without any great difficulty to the other. The length of the vale which extends between them is 7 miles, and its descent 25 feet. Biggar water, from its rise to its junction with the Tweed a little below Drummelzier, runs a course of 9 miles. The only other stream worth mentioning is Candyburn, which rises in the north-east corner of the parish, divides it for the space of 3 miles from Peebles-shire, and then falls into Biggar water. The parish is well supplied with springs, but none of them deserve particular notice.

Mineralogy.—There are neither coal, limestone, nor freestone in the parish, the predominating rocks being varieties of the secondary trap and porphyry series of Jameson, (whinstone of the peasantry.) Of these Plutonian masses the following may be mentioned: greenstone, amygdaloid, and porphyry. They are very untractable in the hands of the mason, but when once built form an excellent wall. Some fine pebbles and moss-agates are occasionally found in the amygdaloid rock, but are confined to the south-west quarter of the parish.

Soils.—There are probably about 1000 acres of clayey soil, which are very open, and rest on an open substratum of clay or gravel. That of which there is the greatest quantity in the parish, and which prevails particularly on the higher grounds, is a light blackish soil, incumbent on rotten whin. The epithet *deaf* is often applied in the district to this kind of soil, and it seems much improved by the stimulus of lime. There are probably about 2000 acres of this; after which, there are pretty equal proportions of sand, gravel, sandy loam, blackish loam, inclined to moss, and peat moss. The whole arable land of the parish is well adapted to turnip husbandry, and capable of being very easily drained where required.

Botany.—There is little interesting under this head. We have no natural woods, deep ravines, or any of those localities so much prized by the botanist, who will here feel but little tempted to

———“ Steal along the lonely dale,
In silent search, or climb the mountain rock,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow.”

The following are the only plants not common everywhere, which have been observed in the parish :—*Anchusa sempervirens*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Ononis arvensis*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, *Saxifraga granulata*, *Genista anglica*, *Scrophularia vernalis*, and *Veronica scutellata*.

Some names of places, such as *Carwood* and *Bizzyberry* or *Bushyberry* (hill) would seem to indicate that woods had formerly existed which have long since disappeared. Considerable remains of alder, oak, and birch, have also been dug out of the mosses, and in many places hazel-nuts have been discovered several feet below the surface. But whatever may have been the case formerly, the soil seems but little congenial now to the growth of natural wood. The lover of Scottish scenery will look in vain for the hazel copse, or sloe-thorn thicket, or even for a patch of the trailing bramble. The only underwood is furze, broom, and in one or two places the wild rasp. This want of natural wood is in some measure compensated by plantations, of which there are about 750 acres. An erroneous notion once prevailed that the soil was best adapted to the Scotch fir, and the consequence is, that by far too great a proportion of the parish bristles with plantations of that unlovely tree. A glance at the large and thriving hard wood trees at every farm steadying ought to have corrected this prejudice long ago ; but it is now happily on the wane. In all the recent plantations, there is a due mixture of hard wood, which seems to make the same progress, in comparison with the resinous trees, as in other parts of the country. The ash and elm are the decided favourites of the soil, and next to these the beech and plane. The larch in gravelly soils and exposed situations becomes corky in the heart, and falls into premature decay.

A method of pruning trees has originated in this parish, which well deserves public attention. Mr Gavin Cree, nursery-man in Biggar, the author of this improvement, has explained it at length in the third volume of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. His plan is to apply the pruning-knife the third or fourth year after a tree has been planted ; but all that is done for some years is shortening the lateral branches, and carefully suppressing all rivalry with the main stem. When the tree has attained the height of fifteen feet, it is subjected for the first time to *close* pruning. The lowest tier of branches is cut off the first year, another tier the se-

cond, and so on, care being taken that not more than a single tier, and that always the lowest, be removed in any one season. This annual pruning goes on till about three-fifths of the whole height of the tree are cleared of branches, when the process is complete. It has been found that this method of pruning has the following advantages over that in common use : It brings the tree to a greater height in a given time, enabling it, the author avers, to keep pace with the fastest-growing resinous trees. It causes it to make more timber in the trunk, instead of dissipating its strength among useless branches. It is so gradual a process that it does not enfeeble the growth of the tree, but enables it to cicatrize its wounds, and thus make finer wood. And finally, it enables it to afford more shelter, from the numerous branchlets and leaves thrown out by the lateral pruning.*

Zoology.—Of quadrupeds, the hedgehog, rabbit, polecat, squirrel, and weasel are common. The ermine is rather scarce. The badger and otter are seen, but very rarely. The following *birds* are common:—the sparrow-hawk, merlin, long-eared, brown, and barn owl, wild and teal duck, woodlark, fieldfare, goldfinch, bullfinch, gray, green, and rose linnet, redpole, common titmouse, gold-crested wren, lapwing, curlew, heron, common bunting, stonechat, stank hen, black and red grouse, pheasant, woodcock. The black-cock has become abundant of late years. The water-crow is in small numbers. The starling used to be scarce, but has built for the last two years on the tower of the church. The kingfisher, redstart, goat-sucker, snow-flight, long-tailed titmouse, and coot are scarce. The quail has been seen, but not for many years. A bittern was shot five years ago on Biggar moss, but none have appeared since. The raven is occasionally seen passing to his haunts on Tinto. The *moss-cheeper*, *muftin*, and *whitewing* are three birds so called in this parish, which cannot be identified with any of acknowledged names.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—The battle of Biggar is celebrated by Blind Harry, but not mentioned by any other historian. It is said to have taken place between the English under Edward I. and the Scots under Wallace, and to have ended in a great victory over the invaders. Appearances still exist, and traditions float among

* For notices and commendations of Mr Cree's system of pruning, see Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Vol. iii. p. 308 ; Sir Henry Stewart's Planters' Guide, second edition ; and particularly Professor Low's Elements of Agriculture p. 388.

the people of the district, which leave little doubt of the engagement. Blind Harry says it was fought on marshy ground, and tradition points to a low-lying field south-east from Biggar, where pieces of broken armour have often been gathered. The remains of a camp are also to be seen at no great distance. The English are said to have approached the field by Cors-Cryne, and the Scots from their encampment on Tinto. Wallace, it is told, some time before the battle, gained admission to the enemy's camp, disguised as a *cadger* offering to sell provisions. By this means, he ascertained their strength and position, but had no sooner departed than suspicion rose, and he was instantly pursued. On reaching a bridge over Biggar water, at the west end of the town, he turned on his pursuers, and putting the foremost to death made good his escape. There is still a foot bridge over the stream to the west of Biggar, which has been called from time immemorial "the *cadger's* brig." On the north side of Bizzyberry, are a hollow rock and a spring called Wallace's seat and Wallace's well.

Biggar was probably the rendezvous of the Scots army, which under Sir Simon Frazer achieved the victory at Roslin in 1302. It is at least certain that the army marched from Biggar to Roslin during the night previous to the battle.

When Edward II. invaded Scotland in 1310, penetrating through Selkirk to Renfrew, he spent the first six days of October in Biggar.

When the Scots army, after Cromwell's victory in Fife in 1651, marched to England by Biggar, Leslie, according to Whitelock, "summoned Bigger, and the governour returned a resolute answer, that he kept it for the commonwealth of England." The place thus summoned must have been Boghall Castle, which was in 1651 garrisoned by the English. As Cromwell followed the tract of the Scots army, he would probably halt some time at Biggar.

In 1715, Lockhart, younger of Carnwath, raised a troop in this neighbourhood for the service of the Pretender, which after rendezvousing some time at Biggar, went to Dumfries, and joined Lord Kenmure.

Family of Fleming.—The manor of Biggar was given by David I. to Baldwin, a Flemish leader, whose descendants, though locally designed of Biggar, retain to this day the original surname of Fleming. Baldwin was Sheriff of Lanark in the reign of Malcolm IV. and it has been supposed that this office became for some time hereditary in his family. The Flemings of Biggar appear to have

obtained an earlier footing in this county than ever the more celebrated race of Douglas; for between 1147 and 1160, Baldwin de Biger witnessed the charter granting the lands on Douglas water to Theobald the Fleming, the founder of the Douglas family. In 1341, David II. formed the whole county of Wigton into an earldom, and bestowed it on Sir Malcolm Fleming, a cadet of the family of Biggar, but it afterwards fell by inheritance into the main branch. This family also acquired in 1357, certain lands within the barony of Lenzie, and in 1382, that whole barony, including the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch. In 1606, the earldom of Wigton was erected anew, and conferred on them by James VI. The title being limited to heirs-male became extinct on the death of Charles the eleventh earl in 1747. The estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld went to his daughter, Lady Clementina Fleming, the wife of the Honourable Charles Elphinstone, who succeeded his father as Lord Elphinstone in 1757. In consequence of an entail made in 1741, those estates went to her second grandson, the Honourable Charles Elphinstone Fleming, the present possessor of the estate of Cumbernauld, and of a small portion of that of Biggar. The rest of the latter property was sold a few years ago,—the entail of 1741 having been set aside by act of Parliament; but the patronage of the church and superiority of the lands were retained.

Ecclesiastical History.—The first event of any interest under this head was the foundation of a chaplainry in the parish church of Biggar, under the following unhappy circumstances: John Lord Fleming, Chamberlain of Scotland, went a hawking on the 1st of November 1524, when he was attacked and murdered by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie, his son, and several accomplices. After a delay of some years, this affair was submitted to arbiters, who decreed that a certain assythment in lands should be given to Malcolm Lord Fleming, the son of the murdered Lord. In obedience to another part of the decreet, Tweedie, the principal assassin, on the 10th August 1531, granted in mortmain L.10 yearly from the lands and barony of Drummelzier, for the support of a chaplain “who shall pray and sing mass for the salvation of the soul of the deceased John Lord Fleming in the parochin church of Biggar.”

Biggar was one of the five collegiate churches in Lanarkshire. According to the writ of foundation, dated 16th January 1545, “Malcolm Lord Fleming, to the glory and honour of the High and Un-

divided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the Immaculat Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord, for the safety of the soul of King James V. late King of Scotland, of most worthy memory, and for the safety of the Cardinall Legat's soul, and for the safety of his own soul, and Joan Stewart, his wife, sister to the said seren King, and for the souls of his parents, benefactors, friends, and kinsmen, predecessors and successors, and of all faithful deceast, and principally for the souls of those from whom he had taken goods unjustly or don injury unto, and had not satisfied and compensated either by wakes, prayers, or pryce, did found, date, and effectually erect a colledge or collegiate church, with the collegial honor, dignity, and pre-eminency, for one provost, eight canons, and prebends, and four boys having children's voyces, and six poor men—bestowing upon the provost the rents, fruits, and emoluments of the parochin and parish church of Thankertoun, with the manse and glebe thereof, he always supplying the charge there by another." It appears that the church of Thankertoun, which was thus annexed to the collegiate church of Biggar by Lord Fleming, was given up to him by the abbots of Kelso for that purpose. They had received the right of patronage of Thankertoun from his predecessors; but having learned his intention of building a collegiate church at Biggar, and "considering that all of them in these evil times, in the encreas of Lutheranism, were obliged to contribute to so good a work, again transferred to Malcolm Lord Fleming, in name of the colledge to be founded and built by him, the right of patronage of the church of Thankertoun."

The abbot of Holyrood also granted to the collegiate church of Biggar, the right of patronage of the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Dunrod, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 5th May 1555.

The church of Biggar, built in 1545, served both as the collegiate and parochial church. It still serves as the parish church, and is in very good repair. It was built in form of a cross. The body of it is complete, but the spire was left unfinished, owing probably to the breaking out of the Reformation, when it was in progress. Though time has scarcely touched this venerable structure, it has otherwise suffered some cruel mutilations. The vestry, a fine flag-roofed building, communicating with the chancel, the large porch at the western door, the buttresses on the north wall of the nave, the arched gateway at the entrance to the church-

yard—all these were coeval with the church, and in equally good preservation, but were taken down about forty years ago, and the materials sold for seven pounds to assist in paying some parochial expenses. About the same time, the organ gallery was removed, and the richly carved and gilt oaken ceiling of the chancel taken down, and replaced with another of lath and plaster. It seems the ceilings of the other aisles were of this description, and a taste for uniformity proved fatal to one of the chief ornaments of this ancient building. In Bagimont's roll, the rectory of Biggar in the deanery of Lanark was taxed l. 6, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation the benefice of the parsonage and vicarage of Biggar was reported at L. 100 yearly. In the scarcity of ministers after the Reformation, Walter Haldane, the minister of Biggar, also served in 1586 the three neighbouring parishes of Culter, Symington, and Lamington.

Parochial Registers.—There is a register of births from 1730 to the present date. There is no register either of marriages or deaths. Parents are remiss in registering the births of their children. There are minutes of the kirk-session from 1730 to 1735, and from 1757 to 1759. From the last date to the present, there is no record whatever of their proceedings, if we except the minutes of annual meetings held to examine the state of the poor's funds.

Antiquities.—There is a large *moat* at the west end of the town, 120 paces round at the base, 54 at top, and 36 feet high. The laws may have been administered from this artificial hill, but it seems also to have served as a beacon-tower, and to have been one of a chain extending between the vales of Clyde and Tweed, and intended to give warning of any hostile incursion. On Dreva, Craig-end, Burnetland, and Castlehill in Symington, there are remains of works which were probably used for the same purpose; and these, with the *moats* at Bomphlet, Biggar, Woolfe-Clyde, and Roberton, complete the communication. About half a mile south-west from Biggar are the remains of a camp, 60 paces in diameter, with a deep ditch and double rampart. The ditch is 3 paces wide, and the rampart in some places from 6 to 8 feet high. There is also a camp on a height near Candybank, with double ditches and ramparts. It is of an oval form, 42 paces by 30 within the inner rampart, the distance between this and the outer being 9 paces. A camp of a similar form, 54 paces long, and 42 broad, is still visible on Bizzyberry. Fortifications of some sort may also be

traced on the west side of that hill. Similar remains appear on the hill above Lindsaylands. Some of these smaller supposed camps were probably nothing more than fortified cattle-folds, into which the flocks were driven on the approach of the southern *reivers*. Four large stones, which seem from their position to be the remains of a Druidical circle, stand on the top of a round hill on the lands of Oldshields, now added to Biggarshields. Several arrow-heads of flint were lately found near these stones. Two vessels of Roman bronze, and evidently of Roman manufacture, were found in a moss on the lands of Carwood. One of them, which holds about 2 quarts, and has a handle and three legs, is in the possession of Mr Brown of Edmonston. The other is of a squatter form, and holds about 8 quarts. When Biggar *Cross-know*, a small eminence in the middle of the town, was removed a few years ago, a gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian was found in excellent preservation. But by far the finest object of antiquity of which this parish could boast was the remains of the old castle of Boghall. These fine ruins, standing near the middle of a beautiful vale, lent a most interesting feature to the landscape; but they now serve a very different purpose, having been recently demolished to furnish materials for farm buildings, dikes, and the like. A small corner tower or two still mark the place where they stood.

Eminent Men.—There are not a few names of note connected by birth or otherwise with the parish. The late Dr A. Brown, Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city, was a native of Biggar. So also is Robert Forsyth, Esq. the eminent counsel.—The superior and patron of the parish is the Honourable Admiral Fleming, well known for his patriotic character, and for the many important commands he has held in the service of his country. The Admiral is at present Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.—Another of our proprietors is the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, a name dear to the cause of civilization in the east. He is well known to the world by his interesting account of the Kingdom of Caubul; and his enlightened and benevolent policy when Governor of Bombay, and subsequently of Madras, will ever form one of the fairest pages in the somewhat chequered history of British India. It may be added, that John A. Murray, Esq. the present Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the Rev. Dr Dickson of St Cuthberts, are connected, by the holding of property, with this parish.

Land-Owners.

	<i>Scots acres.</i>	<i>Valued rent.</i>	<i>Real rent.</i>
Lawrence Brown of Edmonston, -	1140	L.353 6 8	L.663 0 0
Heirs of the late Joseph Stainton of Biggarshields, -	1132	400 0 0	612 0 0
George Gillespie of Biggar Park, -	288	397 18 7	491 0 0
Robert Gray of Carwood, -	936	204 13 9 ⁶	254 0 0
Heirs of the late Samuel Paterson of Lindsaylands, -	299	250 0 0	218 0 0
Thomas Edmonston of Cambus-Wallace, -	263	140 10 0	249 0 0
John A Murray of Langlees, -	214	238 0 3 ⁶	216 0 0
Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of Foreknows, -	106	232 17 4	208 0 0
Rev. David Dickson of Persilands, -	180	107 0 0	200 0 0
Thomas Murray of Heavyside, -	258	186 17 6	192 0 0
Robert Craig of Little Well, -	44	53 17 10	160 0 0
William Murray of Spittal, -	212	115 2 0	150 0 0
Heirs of John Liddel of Easter Toftcombs, -	130	86 15 7 ³	123 0 0
John Wyld of Springfield, -	152	31 4 7	120 0 0
William Watson of W. Toftcombs, -	86	56 13 4	115 0 0
David Maclagan of Stane, -	62	109 13 4	100 0 0
John Forest of E. Toftcombs, -	58	34 15 1	83 0 0
Thirty-eight other proprietors of land under L. 50 of yearly rental each, -	292	324 10 0 ⁹	517 0 0
	5852	L.3323 7 0	L.4671 0 0

Modern Buildings.—Edmonston, a castellated house of imposing appearance, after a design by Mr Gillespie Graham, is beautifully situate in a secluded valley near the east end of the parish. Biggar Park, and Cambus-Wallace, are both pleasant residences in the immediate neighbourhood of Biggar. A large mansion-house was built on Carwood in 1832, and when the young wood around it is farther advanced will be an ornament to the country.

III.—POPULATION.

Amount of the population in 1755, -	1098
1791, -	962
1801, -	1216
1811, -	1376
1821, -	1727
1831, -	1915
The number of families in the parish is -	404
chiefly employed in agriculture, -	58
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, -	222
not engaged in any of these employments, -	124

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains 5852 Scots acres. The town occupies about 30 of these; 750 are planted, and 400 of hilly ground are too steep to be cultivated with advantage. There are about 100 acres of moss, all in the course of improvement, with the exception of about 35 acres belonging to the town. The remainder of the parish is either all arable, or may easily be made so.

Rent of land.—The average rent of arable land may be stated at L. 1 per acre. Grass for a milch cow on the best land will cost L. 4; a one-year-old may be grazed for L. 1, or on rather superior land for L. 1, 5s; a two-year-old for L. 1, 10s.

Breeds of Live-Stock.—The cattle in this parish are a cross between the Ayrshire and the native breed of the district. The Ayrshire blood, however, predominates, and is becoming purer every year by the constant introduction of new stock from the west, and by the favourable effect of the annual cattle shew at Biggar. The Tees-water breed has also been introduced to a small extent. A good many sheep are scattered throughout the parish, but there is only one flock of eleven score regularly kept up. They are of the old Tweeddale breed.

Husbandry.—On the very best croft land the usual rotation is 1. oats; 2. green crop; 3. barley; and 4. hay. But by far the most general rotation is two crops of oats in succession; 3. green crop; 4. barley or oats; 5. hay; and then three, four, and sometimes five years pasture. The dairy has become a great object of attention of late years. Irrigation begins to be practised. Inclosing has made great progress, and is still proceeding rapidly by stone dikes on the higher grounds, and thorn hedges on the lower; but the latter are in general ill kept. The implements of husbandry are of the most approved description. There are two mills for grinding oats and barley. There are twenty-five thrashing machines, ten of which are water-driven. One of these, constructed by Mr James Watt, an ingenious mill-wright in Biggar, deserves particular mention. The water-wheel is 50 feet below the level of the barn or machinery, and 120 feet distant from it, the two being connected by shafts along an inclined plane; a very useful contrivance where water cannot be commanded except at a low level. This machine performs remarkably well.—There is a bone-mill in the parish, at which there is an extensive sale. There is besides this a portable hand-mill for grinding bones kept by the inventor Mr Bell, brewer in Biggar. It is worked by three persons who can grind 25 bushels a-day. There are ground with it on an average 375 bushels a-year, the bones being all collected in Biggar and the immediate neighbourhood. Such an instrument might be useful in every small town. One may be made for L. 3. A model of it is to be seen in the Museum of the Highland Society, who awarded a premium to the inventor.—The farm buildings in the parish are in general good. On a farm belonging to Mr Gillespie of Biggar Park, of 195 Scots acres, and L. 300 of rent, a new steading was built in 1831, which cost the proprietor L. 1500, and the tenant L. 300 in carriages. This is probably the most complete farm-steading in the county.

A great deal of the land of this parish is in the hands of

the proprietors, by whom it is either cultivated or let annually as grass parks. There are only twenty-two farms of considerable size in the hands of tenants, any others being small possessions let to persons who have some other employment besides farming. The size of farms is an important feature in the agriculture of a district. The following table will shew their extent in this parish, as well as the average rent of land.

Farms.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Scots acres,	200	170	300	40	76	60	142	140	166	47	90	62	178	57	130	180	82	279	175	37	125	195
Rent, ster L	140	135	80	60	80	30	140	40	60	60	90	100	150	33	123	200	120	218	155	60	65	300

Produce.—The following is the gross amount of raw produce raised every year as nearly as it can be ascertained :

Acres.

1018 oats, at 5½ bolls per acre, equal 5599 bolls at 16s. per boll,	L.4479	0	0				
147 barley, at 9 bolls per acre, equal 1323 bolls at 21s. per boll,	-	1389	0	0			
203 rye-grass hay, at 125 stones per acre, equal 25375 stones at 6d. per stone,	-	-	-	1268	0	0	
52 meadow-hay, at 180 stones per acre, equal 9360 stones at 3d.	-	-	-	117	0	0	
36 pease, at 3½ bolls per acre, equal 126 bolls at 15s. per boll,	-	-	-	94	0	0	
16 wheat, at 9 bolls per acre, equal 135 bolls, at 24s. per boll,	-	-	-	162	0	0	
18 naked fallow.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
184 turnip, at L. 4, 10s. per acre,	-	-	-	-	328	0	0
150 potatoes, at 30 bolls per acre, equal 4500 bolls at 5s. per boll,	-	-	-	-	1125	0	0
16 tares, at L. 4, 10s. per acre,	-	-	-	-	72	0	0
750 wood, the annual thinnings of which may amount to	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
3232 pasture, the gross produce of which may amount to 15s. per acre,	-	-	-	-	2424	0	0
Produce of gardens,	-	-	-	-	40	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised, - L. 12,028 0 0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town.—In 1451 James II. erected Biggar into a free burgh of barony “with all privileges, and particularly a weekly market on Thursday.” New erections of it were made in 1526, 1588, 1634, and 1662. Biggar is the seat of a Presbytery, and of the Court of Justices, who meet four times a-year. It consists of one very wide street, stands on rising ground, enjoys a fine southern exposure, and *might* be a pretty little town if common sewers were provided to drain away the nuisance which at present stagnates on the street. In 1831 it contained 1454 inhabitants. It contains at present among others 210 weavers, 28 shoemakers, 26 masons, 20 tailors, 14 joiners, 4 mill-wrights, 2 wheel-wrights, 2 coopers, 8 blacksmiths, 8 nailors, 2 tin-smiths, 4 watchmakers, 20 carters, 6 sawyers, 1 umbrella-maker, 1 painter, 1 plasterer, 2 slaters, 5 saddlers, 7 pedlars, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 nurseryman, 1 brewer, 16 spirit-dealers, 5 of whom are innkeepers and the rest grocers, 9 bakers, 3 butchers, 8 cloth-merchants. There are four surgeons. Some idea may be formed of the retail trade of Biggar by the following quantities of excisable articles sold during the year ending 5th July

1835 : 2608 gallons British spirits, 80 gallons brandy, 136 gallons ginger wine and other shrubs, 88 dozen foreign wine, 2528 lbs. tea, 1876 lbs. tobacco and snuff. Biggar has increased in population, and improved very much in appearance of late years. Four very handsome houses have been built in it this summer, and only one of them on the site of an old one. There are 95 proprietors of houses, and the rental of the whole houses, as estimated for the laying on of the poors' rate, is L. 1350.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office in Biggar. The revenue arising from letters delivered has averaged L. 231, 10s. 3d. for the last four years, while for the four preceding years it only averaged L. 163, 3s. 8d. A coach from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes through the town every alternate day, and one from Glasgow to Peebles daily during summer and autumn. The Edinburgh and Dumfries mail also passes daily within four miles of the town. There are three weekly carriers to Edinburgh, and one to Glasgow. Carriers from Hawick to Glasgow, and from Dumfries and Sanquhar to Edinburgh, pass through Biggar once a-week, as also one from Wigton to Edinburgh once a fortnight. The turnpike road from Dumfries to Edinburgh by Thornhill, Linton, and Morningside, intersects this parish nearly at its greatest length, while another turnpike branches off from it about the middle of the parish, and joins the Dumfries road to Edinburgh by Moffat, Noblehouse, and Libberton. The whole length of turnpike within the parish is seven miles. During last year L. 1500 have been spent in rendering it more level.—There are fourteen miles of parish roads, which are kept in excellent repair. The expense of keeping them up has averaged for the last three years L. 39, 13s. 3d. a year. A new road from Biggar to Broughton is very much needed. This would not only be a great convenience to the district, but were it continued round Dreva, Craig-end, and close by the Tweed, to the Crown ford, as has often been projected, the Glasgow and Peebles road might then abandon the rugged hilly tract by Ellsrigill, and Corsincon, and travelling down the banks of Biggar water and the Tweed reach Peebles by a route as short and infinitely more level and agreeable than the present.—The road from Biggar to Carnwath stands much in need of improvement. It ought to be diverted so as to avoid the long ascents on both sides of Carwood burn,—an object which might be accomplished by embanking it over the hollow of the burn above the present ford, where two steep banks approaching each other, and narrowing the intervening space, invite the operation.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church, though now 290 years old, is in very good repair. In 1834 it received an addition to the accommodation of 120 sittings, by the erection of a gallery, and was at the same time new-seated. A division of the area also took place last year, under direction of the Sheriff, when it was apportioned among the landward heritors according to their valued rent. The communion table affords 44 sittings, which are free. In a certain sense, indeed, all the seats are free, none of them being let for money, though in a few instances some small services, such as shearing in harvest, &c. may be rendered by the occupants to the proprietors. The church is conveniently situate, as there are not more than four or five families who are above three miles from it. Divine service is well attended. The average number of communicants is 400.

The manse, which was built in 1805, and received an addition in 1827, is a very good house. The glebe contains 10 acres, which may be worth L. 30. The stipend is 17 chalders, half oatmeal and half barley, with L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. The average amount of stipend for the last three years is L. 239, 7s. 4 $\frac{6}{12}$ d.

A congregation of Burghers was formed in this parish in 1760, and still exists. Their chapel contains 450 sittings, 360 of which are let. They give their minister L. 130 per annum. There is also a Relief congregation, which was formed in 1780. Their chapel contains 700 sittings, 320 of which are let. They pay their minister L. 110 per annum. The members of these congregations are collected from fifteen different parishes. Of the 404 families which this parish contained in 1831, 118 belonged to the Relief congregation, 48 to the Burghers, and 236 to the Church. Of the two remaining families one was Roman Catholic and the other Cameronian.

Religious Societies.—A Bible Society was formed here in 1810, since which time it has paid away L. 950. It used to be auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, but withdrew from that body five years ago, and is now auxiliary to the Edinburgh Bible Society. It consists indiscriminately of Churchmen and Dissenters; but there is also a Bible and Missionary Society, consisting exclusively of Dissenters.

Education.—There is only one parochial school, which is very ably conducted by Mr John Gray. The branches taught are, English, writing, arithmetic, geography, Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics. The average number of children attending the school is 170. The number at present is 180, of whom 12 are learning La-

tin, 6 Greek, and 8 French. The fees are, for English, 2s. 6d. per quarter : English and writing, 3s., English, writing, and arithmetic, 3s. 6d., Latin, Greek, or French, 6s., for any two of these languages, 8s., and for all the three, 10s. The probable amount of school fees is L. 80 per annum. The salary is the maximum. The house affords more than the legal accommodation, but there is a deficiency of garden ground, for which an allowance is given of L. 1, 14s. 3d. Mr Gray keeps an assistant at his own expense, to whom he pays L. 24 per annum. In 1767, William Law, skinner, Biggar, mortified L. 41 Sterling, and in 1817, William Nisbet, saltman, Biggar, mortified L. 40 Sterling, the interest of both sums to be applied in educating poor children. In 1828, L. 20 were raised by subscription, and expended in founding a library for the use of the parish schools. An annual sermon has since been preached in behalf of its funds, and a small contribution is occasionally made to them by the scholars. The library now contains 250 volumes. Some children who live near the east end of the parish are too remote from Biggar to be able to attend the school, but they are within easy distance of Skirling, or of a side school at Ellsrigill, in the parish of Walston. There is an unendowed school in Biggar, attended by about 50 scholars, and at which the ordinary branches are taught.

Literature.—A public library was instituted here in 1797, another in 1800, and a third in 1807. The first contains 735 volumes, the second 503, and the third, which consists exclusively of religious works, 680 volumes. Their aggregate number of subscribers is 148, and their yearly income L. 20, 6s. A public reading-room was attempted in 1828, but failed after languishing a year. Newspapers are extensively read. Forty-five numbers of different English and Scotch papers circulate through the parish weekly.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The poor of this parish were supported from 1730 to 1746 by church collections, and mortcloth dues, by the rent of a house and small piece of land belonging to the kirk-session, by the interest of L. 250 Sterling, which had accumulated in their hands, and by a legal assessment of L. 100 Scots, on the whole valued rent of the parish. From 1746 to 1760, there is no record of transactions regarding the poor. From 1760 to 1802, they were supported as during the former period, only there was no assessment ; and the house and land were sold in 1774, and the proceeds gradually expended in aid of the other funds. In 1802, the assessment was resumed, and has continued ever since. In 1802, also, the principal sum of L. 250, already mention-

ed, was encroached on, and by 1815 exhausted. Previous to 1828, the assessment was laid upon land only, according to the valued rent, but since that time, houses as well as land have been assessed, the *real* rent of both being taken as the rule, and a deduction of one-fourth being allowed, in estimating the rent of houses, for the expense of repairs. Pauperism has certainly increased here of late years. This has arisen in some measure from the depressed state of the weaving trade, but still more, it is to be feared, from the decay of the old independent spirit. During the year ending in February 1835 there have been raised for the maintenance of the poor,

By assessment at the rate of 6½d on the rent of the whole lands and houses within the parish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 153 11 14
Kirk collections,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 18 119
Bell and mortcloth dues,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8 96
Sale of the effects of deceased paupers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 19 10
Total receipt for the year ending in February 1835,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 175 18 87
<i>Expenditure,</i>								
35 Enrolled poor,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 145 11 0
Occasional do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 11 8
Vagrant ditto, belonging to other parishes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1 4
Fees to collector and treasurer of assessment, Synod and Presbytery clerks, and presbytery and church officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 2 6
New registration book and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 17 3
Total disbursements for year ending in February 1835,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 169 3 9

* It may be worth while to subjoin the following tabular view of the state of the enrolled poor of the parish, for the year ending as above. It may furnish the means of comparison with the scale of parochial relief in other parishes. The relations bound to support are all grown up, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Age.	Ground of claim, other means of support, & relations bound in law to support.	Monthly allowance in Money.	Rent and Coals.	Total for Year.
<i>Males.</i>				
79.	Infirm, wife so too, lodges vagrants, 3 sons and 2 daughters,	L. 0 5 0	L. 1 0 0	L. 4 0 0
85.	Infirm, cannot work any, a son, 2 daughters, and a grandson,	0 6 0	1 17 0	5 9 0
86.	Bed-rid, lodges vagrants, 1 daughter,	0 6 0	1 1 0	4 13 0
66.	Disabled by accident, can work none, 1 son and 2 daughters,	0 4 0	1 1 0	3 9 0
55.	Wants a leg, works a little, 1 son and 2 daughters,	0 5 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
78.	Infirm, can work none, 1 son & daughter,	0 5 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
35.	Disabled by accident, unable to work,	0 10 0	0 0 0	6 0 0
40.	An idiot,	1 6 8	0 0 0	16 0 0
42.	Diseased, has 2s. 6d. a week from a society, 5 children, all young,	0 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
<i>Females.</i>				
50.	Infirm, has an annuity of L. 1,	0 2 0	0 0 0	1 4 0
85.	Infirm, can work none,	0 5 0	2 6 0	5 6 0
35.	Weak in mind, works a little,	0 5 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
65.	Infirm, works a little, 1 son & 2 daughters,	0 4 6	1 16 0	4 10 0
63.	Do. lodges vagrants,	0 5 0	1 1 0	4 1 0
67.	Do. works a little, 3 sons,	0 5 0	1 1 0	4 1 0
57.	Diseased & bed-rid, cannot work, 4 sons,	0 6 0	1 12 0	5 4 0
70.	Infirm, works very little, 1 daughter,	0 5 0	1 1 0	4 1 0

Friendly Societies.—There are four of these in the parish.

1st. institut.	1786,	pres. stock L.660,	memb. 220,	1st weekly allowance 5s.;	2d. do 3s. 6d.
2d.	1787,	250,	114,	for 12 weeks, 4s.;	for rest of year, 3s.
3d.	1806,	1074,	283,	6s.,	3s.
4th.	1806,	176,	111,	4s ,	3s.

Of the 733 members of these societies, only 323 belong to this parish.

Inns and Alehouses.—There are five inns in the parish, and ten grocers who are licensed to sell spirits. The effect of such a number of public houses is in every respect pernicious.*

Banks.—A branch of the Commercial Bank was established here in 1833, and is understood to be flourishing. A handsome building is at present in course of erection for its accommodation. A savings bank was instituted in July 1832. The depositors consist chiefly of farm-servants. Their number at this date (August 1835) is 200, and the amount of deposits L. 1168.

Fairs.—There are three fairs held in Biggar, the Candlemas fair, the Midsummer fair, and the old Biggar fair, held on the last Thursday of October, old style. The first is a hiring market, and very well attended. At the second, a little business is done in wool. The third is for horses and black cattle.

85. Infirm, can work none, 2 sons & 4 daughters,	0	5	0	0	12	0	3	12	0
92. Do. do. 1 daughter & 1 son,	0	9	0	1	12	0	7	0	0
62. In bad health, works stockings a little,	0	4	0	1	16	0	4	4	0
55. A widow with 3 young children,	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
55. Occasionally deranged,	0	5	0	1	7	0	4	7	0
55. Do. works a little,	0	5	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
55. Infirm, works a little, 1 son & 5 daughters,	0	3	6	0	0	0	2	2	0
68. Do. - - -	0	4	0	1	16	0	4	4	0
57. Do. sews a little, - - -	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	10	0
52. Rather infirm, - - -	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
60. A lunatic, - - -	0	17	0	0	0	0	10	4	0
55. Infirm, lives with a daughter, 1 son,	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	10	0
52. Do. works a little, -	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	17	0
60. Do. sells brooms, 1 daughter, -	0	3	0	0	15	0	2	11	0

Families.

A brother and sister, the brother of weak intellect, the sister an idiot, -	0	10	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
An orphan boy and girl under 14, -	0	8	4	0	0	0	5	0	0

L. 145 11 0

* It would be quite enough for the public convenience here, and in most places of the same size, if the license were granted only to persons who keep stables and other accommodations for travellers. At any rate, the grocers should be restricted from allowing the spirits they sell to be consumed on their premises. As it is at present, their shops are often infested with loiterers in all stages of drunkenness,—an exhibition of the worst influence on young persons, and others who may have occasion to go there. Another bad practice is the licensing of toll-keepers. Often shifting about, they are less interested in maintaining a good character than the more stationary inhabitants; and in order to make the most of their short leases, and to eke out a high rent, perhaps they are often tempted to encourage excess. In many places, however, ten per cent. of additional rent is given for a toll-bar that is licensed, and while this is the case, it will be very difficult to get the practice abolished. Candidates for ale and spirit licenses are generally required to produce a certificate of character from the minister of the parish in which they reside, but in one instance in this district, where the ministerial certificate was withheld from a toll-keeper on account of bad character, no explanation of the circumstance was ever required from the minister, and yet the toll-keeper found no difficulty in getting his license.

Fuel.— Almost the only fuel used is coal from Ponfeigh, in the parish of Douglas, which is about 14 miles distant from Biggar, and sometimes, though more rarely, from Wilsonton, in the parish of Carnwath. A cart-load of 15 cwt. is delivered in Biggar for 9s., that is 3s. 3d. for the coals at the mouth of the pit, 10d. for tolls, and the remainder for driving. Peats, or rather turfs, called *rough-heads*, are dug from a moss belonging to the town, and used as fuel to the extent of about 400 carts yearly, but they are not reckoned profitable.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Few parishes have been more improved than this since the date of the last Statistical Account; but there are two periods in the history of its improvement which ought particularly to be noted. In 1806 the late Mr Stainton bought Biggarshields, containing 1132 Scots acres, and then all let as a sheep-walk for L. 150. This lease expired in 1817, and during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, he reclaimed 600 acres, drained extensively, erected 18 miles of stone dikes, planted 15 miles of thorn hedges, and forest trees to the extent of 265 acres. The rental of the property is now above L. 600, but two of the farms, consisting wholly of land not formerly reclaimed, are let on improving leases for trifling rents, and in the course of ten years, when these leases shall have expired, the whole of the estate, with the exception of 100 acres too steep for cultivation, will be under the plough, and the rental not less probably than L. 900.

In 1830 Mr Gray bought Carwood, containing 947 Scots acres, since which time he has reclaimed 400, formed fifty inclosures by stone dikes, thorn hedges, and turf fences, and planted in stripes and clumps 210 acres. He has, besides this, built an excellent mansion-house, and is engaged in improvements which will soon treble the rental of his property.

The greatest improvement which can now be effected in this parish is the deepening of Biggar water. Were it deepened two feet for the space of four miles, that is, from Broughton Bridge to Boghall, 500 acres of land on its banks, but not all in this parish, would be improved L. 1 per acre. And as the operation would not, in the opinion of competent judges, cost more than L. 500, the expense would be repaid in the course of one year. There are ten proprietors concerned, and it can only be ascribed to the difficulty of acting in concert that such an improvement is delayed for a day. The advantage which would result to the climate from the draining of such a tract of marshy ground would be very great.

August 1835.

PARISH OF RUTHERGLEN.*

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. PETER BROWN, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THE royal burgh and parish of Rutherglen is situated in the lower ward of the county of Lanark. It stands on the south bank of the river Clyde, latitude $55^{\circ} 51' 32''$ north, and longitude $4^{\circ} 17' 84''$ west.

Name and Boundaries, &c.—The name of Rutherglen, or by contraction Ruglen, is said to be derived from King *Reuther* or *Reutherus*, the fifth in the genealogy of the Kings of Scotland from Fergus I. This King, according to the Scottish historians, was the son of Dornadilla, whose memory is still preserved in the name of Dun-Dornadilla, a venerable ruin in Strathmore.

From Reuther or Reuda, as Bede calls him, the Scots were for a long time called *Dalreudini*. He began to reign about the year 213 B. C. Having experienced the various changes of a war, by which his army was greatly exhausted, he retired to the mountainous county of Argyle, where he remained in peace for several years. Finding at length that his forces, now greatly increased, were inflamed with the love of war, he left his retirement, and by many successful attacks upon the Britons, regained the ancient boundaries of his kingdom. It appears from Wright's Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of Parliaments, that Rutherglen was erected into a royal burgh in 1126 by King David, and from the numerous subsequent royal charters narrated in Ure's History, it is evident that Rutherglen was originally a place of great note; indeed, it seems probable, that, for a considerable time after its erection into a royal burgh, it was superior to Glasgow as a place of trade, the latter being chiefly occupied by churchmen.† Its consequence, however, as a place of trade, has long been on the

* This article has been drawn up by James Cleland, LL.D. President of the Glasgow and Clydesdale Statistical Society, Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, Member of the Society of Civil Engineers, London, Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, &c. &c.

† It would appear that the bishops burgh of Glasgow had been comprehended within the original boundaries of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, and that in the year

decline. In 1692, as is elsewhere shown, it had neither foreign nor home trade, while Glasgow had a part of both. It is remarkable that two places so similarly situated, both on the banks of the Clyde, and within two miles of each other, should, in the process of time, become so very different. In 1831, the population of Rutherglen was only 5503, while that of Glasgow had increased to 202,426. At that period the former had no shipping,—whereas, the latter had ships trading to all parts of the world, besides sixty-seven steam vessels of nearly 10,000 tons burthen, carpenter's measurement.

In the early part of its history, the town of Rutherglen contained a castle which appears to have been a place of great strength, and ranked among the ancient fortresses of Scotland. In 1306, when Edward King of England was appointed arbiter in the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, respecting the succession to the throne of Scotland, the castle of Rutherglen fell into his hands. Bruce, sensible of the great importance of this fortress, besieged it, and this coming to the knowledge of Edward, he sent his nephew, the young Earl of Gloucester, to raise the siege. After various conflicts, this castle seems to have been taken from the English in the year 1313 by Bruce.

The castle, which stood near the east end of the back row, was kept in good repair till a short time after the battle of Langside, when it was burned by order of the Regent, out of revenge on the noble house of Hamilton, in whose custody it then was. The principal towers, however, were soon repaired, and, being enlarged by some modern improvements, became the seat of the Hamiltons of Elistoun, lairds of Shawfield, &c. At length, on the decline of that family, it was more than a century ago left to fall into ruins, and by frequent dilapidations was levelled to the ground. The walls of this ancient tower were very thick. Each corner rested upon a foundation stone 5 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth and thickness. These corner stones being very massy, were allowed to remain till about seventy years ago, when they were quarried out, as being cumbersome to a kitchen garden, into which the site of the fortress of Rutherglen is now converted. Some carved stones belonging to the castle are built in the adjoining dikes.

About 150 yards to the south of the main street, there is a kind of lane known by the name of Dins-Dikes. A circumstance which be-

1226, Alexander II. granted a charter to Walter Bishop of Glasgow, relieving his town from certain servitudes formerly due to Rutherglen.—Municipal Corporation Report, 1835, Part II. p. 371.

fell the unfortunate Queen Mary, immediately after her forces were routed at the battle of Langside, has ever since continued to characterize this place with an indelible mark of opprobrium. Her Majesty during the battle stood on a rising ground about a mile and a-half from Rutherglen. She no sooner saw her army defeated than she took her precipitate flight to the south. Dins-Dikes unfortunately lay in her way. Two rustics who were at that instant cutting grass hard by, seeing her Majesty fleeing in haste, rudely attempted to intercept and threatened to cut her in pieces with their scythes if she presumed to proceed a step farther. Neither beauty nor even royalty itself can at all times secure the unfortunate when they have to do with the unfeeling or the revengeful. Relief, however, was at hand, and her Majesty proceeded in her flight.

The parish of Rutherglen, of which the burgh forms a part, extends on the south bank of the river Clyde, about 3 miles in length, and 1 mile 2 furlongs in breadth. Clyde is the boundary on the north; the parish of Govan on the west; Cathcart on the south-west; Carmunnock on the south; and Cambuslang on the east. The whole is arable, and is mostly enclosed, chiefly with thorn hedges. It lies in a pleasant situation, forming the lower part of the declivity of Cathkin hills, and is beautifully diversified with a regular succession of hills and narrow dales, excepting the parts next the river, where it forms into some very fertile plains.

There is nothing on record by which we can precisely ascertain what was anciently the extent of Rutherglen, or the number of houses it contained. When digging at the east end of the town, the foundations of buildings are sometimes met with in places which were never known to have been occupied by houses. One principal street, in a direction nearly east and west, and a parallel lane called the Back Row, constitute the greatest part of the town. The main street, which is very straight and well paved, is nearly half a-mile in length, and is in general 112 feet broad. From both sides of it go off a few lanes, as the Farm Lone, School Wynd, &c.

The plains next the river comprehend the estates of Shawfield, Farme, Hamilton Farme, and Rosebank. Shawfield extends about a mile in length from the town of Rutherglen to Polmadie, having the Clyde for its boundary on the north. Sir Claud Hamilton was laird of Shawfield in 1615. This property was adjudged to Mr John Ellis, and other creditors of the family, about the year 1657, and in 1695 it was conveyed by the said John Ellis to Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark, who sold it in 1707 to Mr Daniel

Campbell, collector of his Majesty's customs at Port-Glasgow, whose descendant, Mr Walter Campbell of Shawfield, sold it in 1788 to Mr Robert Houston Rae of Little Govan. It does not appear that any of the proprietors took the title of Shawfield, but the Hamiltons, Crawfords, and Campbells.

Next to the town on the east, and along the side of the river, is the estate of Farme. It is said to have been once the private property of some of the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland. It afterwards belonged to the family of Crawford, who naming it from themselves called it Crawford Farme. It soon afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter Stewart of Minto, who dwelt in the castle about the year 1645. He is reported to have been a gentleman of extraordinary prudence and humanity, and during the commotions of the times, to have obtained many favours for Rutherglen. The Flemings had it for some time in their possession, and at length it came into the Hamilton family. It is now called Farme, and was purchased by Mr Farie, father of Mr James Farie, the present proprietor, from the Duke of Hamilton. On the estate, and nearly in the middle of the beautiful lawn, the ancient castle, now the family seat of Mr Farie, is situated. The period in which it was built is unknown, but the thick walls, the narrow and irregularly placed windows, the strong battlements, &c. are evidences of its antiquity, and that it was erected as a place of strength. Being kept in excellent repair, it is wholly habitable, and may continue for ages to come, a beautiful pattern of the manner in which the habitations of the powerful barons of Scotland were anciently constructed. Mr Farie has built a suitable addition to the castle; and, to prevent his lands from being injured by inundations, has raised a bank at the river along his property.

In May 1792, one of the principal rooms in the old castle was repaired. The workmen having pulled down an old stucco ceiling, discovered another of timber under it. On the beams, which had been long covered up, several lines were written in old English characters, in the style of precepts, one of which was, "*Fair speech in presence with good report in absence, and manners even to fellowship obtains great reverence; written in the year 1325.*"

Farther up the Clyde is Hamilton Farme, the property of Miss Sommerville. Near to Hamilton Farme is Morrieston, the property of Mr Joseph Bain; and Rosebank, the property of the heirs of the late Mr David Dale.

In the higher parts of the parish are some considerable estates,

as Gallowflat, the property of Mr John Robertson Reid; Scotstown of Mr John Gray; Stonelaw of Mr Charles Cunningham; Bankhead of Mr Walter White, the present Provost of Rutherglen. Elegant and commodious mansion-houses are built on these estates.

The town's lands consist of the Green, a plain of 32 acres and 31 falls, lying between the town and the river. The soil is rich and deep, owing to the accumulation of mud and decayed vegetables carried down the Clyde. It appears from the Municipal Corporation Report that the other property of the burgh consists of the Court hall, prison rooms, gaoler's house, &c., a schoolhouse, schoolmaster's house, town-hall, and two other properties, the whole supposed to be in value about L. 10,000.

Climate.—As there are no known data in Rutherglen from which to ascertain the heat and quantity of rain, the following is taken from Cleland's Statistical Tables for Glasgow.

The state of the thermometer in 1834 was ascertained at the Cranston Hill Water-works, (separated from the parish of Rutherglen only by the Clyde) by Mr M'Kain, the scientific manager of the works, who suspended one of Crichton's Fahrenheit thermometers in an open well about twenty feet diameter, cradled with stone, in a position apart from the rays of the sun, and enjoined the day and night engineers, who are in constant attendance, to mark the hourly state of the thermometer in a book, and from that book Mr M'Kain constructed a table, exhibiting the temperature hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly. The result was, an average temperature during two years, from 1st January 1833, to 1st January 1835, 48.43.

The greatest heat of the thermometer on 24th January 1834 was 44.37, and the least heat on the 29th, 33.12. Average heat 40.58. On the 18th February, 46.08; on the 13th, 32.25; average, 40.08. On 6th December, 52.16; on the 19th, 26.37; average, 39.63. On 2d June, 63.45; on 13th, 52.33; average, 57.91. On 4th July, 67.33; on 19th, 56.87; average, 62.04. On 3d August, 67.83; on 28th, 49.75; average, 59.37. These six months exhibit the extremes in the year. The extremes were applicable only to a few hours in the respective months. The mean heat of Glasgow was formerly determined by Professor Thomas Thomson to be 47.75, while that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, was 47.72. But it is presumed that these eminent philosophers had not the advantage of hourly inspection.

Hydrography.—A considerable part of the parish is bounded on the north by the river Clyde. The Bowtree dam, which supplies the mill with water, is the only pool in the parish.

Mineralogy.—There are five coal-mines in the parish, viz. one worked by Mr Farie at Farme; two by Mr Gray at Eastfield; one by Mr Cunningham at Stonelaw; and one by Mr Colin Dunlop at Hamilton Farme. Some of these mines produce a small quantity of ironstone. It appears from the Government abstract for 1831, page 999, that 305 persons were then employed in the coal mines, and 27 in the quarries of Rutherglen. Prior to 1775, the colliers of Rutherglen, and other places in Scotland, were by the common law in a state of slavery. They, and their wives and children, if they had assisted at coal-works, became the property of the coal-masters, and were transferred with the coal-work, in the same manner as the slaves on a West India estate.

In the Rev. Dr Macclae's report of the parish of Rothsay for the Statistical Account in 1791, it is said that a cart of coals containing 12 cwt. cost 3s. 6d. in Glasgow, and an equal sum to take them to Rothsay in the Island of Bute. For seven years prior to 1836, coals in quantities were delivered in Glasgow at the steam-boat quay from Rutherglen at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per ton. The supply for families was 1s. more per ton.

II.—CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The following facts, collected from the records of the burgh, the Presbytery of Glasgow, the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Ure's History of Rutherglen, and other authentic documents, contain a pretty accurate account of the state of society in Rutherglen at the periods referred to.

The distinguishing characteristics of the people of this parish, (like others in the neighbourhood,) about the time of the Reformation, and for nearly a century after it, were ignorance and a fierce sanguinary spirit. Their belief in apparitions, witches, second-sight, their profanation of the Sabbath by working, rioting at fairs, and the numerous murders and cases of incest of the worst description, exhibit the depravity of the age. The administration of justice, and the execution of the criminal law must have been in a most deplorable state, when such crimes were left to the censure of the church.

A long letter from King James VI. is engrossed in the Synod records. It is dated at Ruthen (Ruglen) 19th August 1586, and directed to Mr Andrew Hay, Commissioner for the west country.

It recommends the suppression of impiety and vice, and authorizes discipline—promises the support of the civil power—is willing to put the benefices on a proper footing—to receive proposals from the church—but reserves consideration of any alteration that may be made. Among the evils to be removed by the kirk are witchcraft, incest, murders, idle beggars, persons passing on pilgrimages to chapels or wells, inquiring the names of certain crofts or pieces of ground reported to be superstitiously consigned to the devil, under the name of the Gudeman or Hyndeknytt.

On 24th February 1590, the presbytery of Glasgow directed the doctor of the school of Rutherglen to desist from reading prayers, and they complained that those who provided wine for the sacrament of the Lord's supper mixed it with water. The presbytery exhorted the people not to drink the wine greedily but to receive it with all sobriety, and to have the eyes of their souls lifted up to heaven, and not to drink the wine barbarously.

On 8th May 1593, the presbytery ordered their clerk to write a letter to my Lord Paisley to repair the *choir* of Ruglen kirk; and at the same time they prohibited the playing of pipes on Sundays, from sun rising to its going down, on pain of excommunication, and forbade all pastimes on Sundays. This order to be read in all the kirks, but especially in the kirk of Ruglen.

On 20th May 1595, the presbytery sent three letters, viz. to the Laird of Farme, the Laird of Lekprivick, and the bailies of Rutherglen, to stay the profane plays introduced in Ruglen on the Lord's day, *as they fear the eternal God, and will be answerable to his kirk*. They also complained of the practice of drawing salmon, and of the colliers in Ruglen settling their accounts on Sunday.

On 20th March 1604, Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield "interrupted the minister of Ruglen in time of sermon, after a barbarous and unchristian manner; and Andrew Pinkerton boasted that he had put away four ministers from Ruglen, and he hoped to put away Mr Hamilton also. He drew a whinger and held it to the minister's breast, and David Spens said he would stick twa ministers, and would not give a fig for excommunication."

On 29th July 1607, the presbytery ordered the minister of Ruglen to intimate from the pulpit on Sunday next, that the next Wednesday is to be solemnly kept by every parishioner resorting to the kirk, for praising of God's blessed name, for his Majesty's preservation and deliverance from that treasonable attempt and conspiracy against his Majesty's life at Perth, (the Gowrie con-

spiracy.) The tumults at Ruglen at this period were so great that it was thought meet that the minister should urge his transportation. James Riddell sat at the communion table, though his *minister* had ordered him to rise, and, in contempt of the minister and session, he cut the grass on the kirk-yard on the Sabbath day. At this period Sir William Hamilton, Elistoun, came from France, to reside in Ruglen, and being suspected of favouring papists, gave great uneasiness to the presbytery.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the presbytery of Glasgow, on 17th May 1648, declared that they were not satisfied with the lawfulness, necessity, and manner of prosecuting the war, and desired that the levy might be stopped, and that religion, loyalty, and the King, might be kept in their proper place. Mr Baillie, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, and Mr Gillespie, minister of the Outer Kirk there, were appointed to draw up a remonstrance to Parliament. The commissioners transmitted their declarature, in opposition to the Parliament's wish, and in defiance of the privy-council, and ordered the declarature to be read in all the kirks, as the ministers will be answerable to God and the kirk. Mr Robert Young, minister of Ruglen, was opposed to the reading of it, and the town-clerk of that burgh, who was a member of Parliament, forbade the magistrates to hear it. The laird of Minto, the magistrates, and the town-clerk, went out of the church, and desired the people to dismiss. The communion was to have been celebrated on the Sunday following, but the presbytery prohibited it till the scandal was tried and censured. The session of Ruglen, in opposition to the minister, sent a letter to the committee of war at Hamilton, informing them that they were not satisfied with the lawfulness of the war, and desired that it might be put an end to.

The birth-day and restoration of Charles II. was celebrated at Ruglen, with bonfires and other marks of rejoicing, on 29th May 1679. On that occasion a body of men, about eighty in number, who were incensed at government on account of the persecutions against the covenanters, to which it gave its sanction, assembled at the cross of Ruglen, with a fixed resolution to execute a plan of retaliation they had previously concerted. Having chosen a leader, they sung psalms, and prayed. The acts of Parliament against conventicles were then committed to the flames of the bonfire. This was the first public appearance of the Bothwell Bridge as-

sociation, as it was called by the covenanters, or rebellion, as it was termed by the court party.*

Guthrie gives the following account of this affair in his history of Scotland: "In the year 1679, immediately after the death of Sharpe Bishop of St Andrew's, the cruelty of Lord Lauderdale and his party arose to such a height against the Presbyterians, that many of them resolved to assert their liberty by taking up arms. About eighty of them assembled at Ruglen, a young preacher of the name of Hamilton was declared their head, and on the 29th May, they drew up a declaration against all the acts of Parliament relating to religion, and publickly committed them to the flames of the bonfire that had been lighted up in commemoration of the day. After a successful engagement with Captain Graham of Claverhouse, they took possession of the town of Hamilton, and soon made themselves masters of Glasgow, but were afterwards totally defeated at Bothwell Bridge, by the Duke of Monmouth."

On 4th June 1690, the presbytery informed the people of Ruglen, that, as this was the first meeting after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of government, the only standing government of this church, Mr Joseph Drew was directed to go to Stirling, and preach to the people who had left the west country, on account of the troubles of the kingdom, and considering the ancient and laudable custom of the ministers meeting together at dinner on the ordinary days of the presbytery, agree to dine in Alexander Cochrane's house in Glasgow. Mr Dixon the minister of Ruglen was prohibited from mentioning various interpretations of texts, in opposition to one another, and is instructed to give the interpretation which is agreeable to the analogy of faith and the analogy of the text; and if any error is supposed to be taught it shall not be introduced before the congregation, but represented to the presbytery, and their direction followed. The curates were examined on oath as to their knowledge of where the synod and presbytery records could be found. Some course was to be

* The people of Glasgow seem to have been actuated by a similar spirit to that of their neighbours in Rutherglen. "The commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, deprecating the union with England, appointed a fast to be kept on Thursday, the 7th of November 1706, to implore divine assistance from the impending calamity; on which occasion the Rev. James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, preached from these words in Ezra viii. 21. 'Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance.' After the discourse was finished, the preacher said 'Wherefore up and be valiant, for the city of our God.' The people instantly arose, and, along with their clergyman, hurried to the cross, where they burned the proposed articles of union."

taken with the Episcopal men who preach on holidays, and administer the sacrament of the supper privately, and by kneeling.

The following account of the affairs of Rutherglen is taken from the general report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, presented to both houses of Parliament in 1835, by command of his Majesty.

At a meeting of the general Convention of Royal Burghs, held at Edinburgh on 9th July 1691, it was enacted, that two commissioners should be sent to every burgh in Scotland, to ascertain their true state. Mr James Fletcher, Provost of Dundee, and Mr Alexander Walker, Bailie of Aberdeen, two of the Commissioners, opened their commission at Rutherglen on 7th May 1692, when Robert Bowman, Provost, John Scott, Bailie, and William Spens, town-clerk, gave in the following statement on oath :

1st, That the common good of the burgh amount to 959 lib. 16, 3, Scots, and the debt to 7100 merks.

2d, That the burgh has no mortifications (mortmains.)

3d, That they have neither foreign nor inland trade ; that they do not vend nor consume French wine, sack, or brandy, except some few pints of brandy they buy in Glasgow ; and that they consume about five bolls of malt weekly.

4th, They have no ships, barks, boats, or ferry-boats belonging to them.

5th, Their minister is paid out of the teinds ; their schoolmaster and all their public servants out of the common good.

6th, The most part of the houses are inhabited by the respective heritors. The rent of the best and the worst of those houses will be between the rent of eight and four pound Scots, and that they have no stranger inhabitants.

7th, They have four yearly fairs, three of one day's continuance, and the fourth of four or five days' continuance, and that they have no weekly market.*

* The following note, taken from the same document, relates to Glasgow. On 1st May 1692, Provost James Peddie, Bailies Matthew Cummin and Simon Tennent, and Mr George Anderson, town-clerk, gave in the following statement on oath :

1st, The common good of the burgh amounts to 16,902 lib. Scots, and the debt to 178,800 lib. Scots, principal, and annual rents.

2d, That their foreign trade amounts to 205,000 lib. Scots ; that they vend and retail about twenty tuns of French wine, twenty butts of sack, and about ten or twelve butts of brandy yearly ; and that they vend and consume about 1000 bolls of malt monthly.

3d, That they have fifteen ships, whereof eight are in the harbour and seven abroad, and eight lighters ; viz, 1 ship, 160 tons ; 2, 150 ; 1, 100 ; 4, 80 ; 1, 70 ; 2, 50 ; 2, 36 and 2, 30. At this period the shipping harbour was at Port-Glasgow.

Antiquities.—At Gallowflat there are the remains of a tumulus of earth. This mound was anciently surrounded with a ditch, the traces of which were visible so late as the year 1773. At that period the proprietor, Mr Patrick Robertson, formed the ditch into a fish pond. During the operation a paved passage, six feet broad, was discovered leading up to the top of the mound. Near to this passage, two brass or copper vessels were found shaped like porringers, with broad handles about nine inches long, on which the word Congallus was cut.

In a tumulus at Hamilton Farm, a stone coffin was found in 1768; since that period, it has been levelled with the ground. The tumulus at Drumlaw has long since been removed.

The cross erected on the top of Cross-hill was made of a hard stone, ten feet high and three and a-half broad, ornamented with various figures. The most remarkable was that of our Saviour riding upon an ass. This religious monument fell a sacrifice to the fury of a mob during the civil wars in Charles I.'s time. In Ure's History, from which this account of antiquities is taken, there are several others, though of less importance.

Ancient Customs.—The inhabitants of Rutherglen seem to have been very tenacious of ancient customs, some of which are still kept up.

Perambulating the Marches.—On a particular day, the magistrates, accompanied by a great proportion of the inhabitants, perambulated the burgh marches, with drums beating and colours flying. When the procession was over, a mock engagement with broom besoms took place, which ended in a *jollyfication*. This custom was given up in 1830.

Sour Cakes.—Rutherglen has long been famous for sour cakes. About eight or ten days before St Luke's fair, in October, a certain quantity of oat meal is made into dough with warm water, and laid up in a vessel to ferment. Being brought to a proper degree of fermentation and consistency, it is rolled up into balls, proportionably to the intended largeness of the cakes. With the dough is commonly mixed a small quantity of sugar, and a little anise-seed or cinnamon. The baking is executed by women only,

4th, The decay of trade is such that a great number and many of the best of the houses are waste, yea, that there are near 500 houses standing waste, and that those inhabited are fallen nearly one third of the rent, and that the best and worst will be betwixt 100 pounds, (whereof they have not eight inhabited by burghers) and 4 lib. Scots yearly, except some large taverns.

and they seldom begin their work till after sunset, and a night or two before the fair. A large space of the house chosen for the purpose is marked out by a line drawn upon it. The area within is considered as consecrated ground, and is not by any of the bystanders to be touched with impunity. A transgression incurs a small fine, which is always laid out on drink for the use of the company. This hallowed spot is occupied by six or eight women, all of whom, except the toaster, seat themselves on the ground in a circular form, having their feet turned towards the fire. Each of them is provided with a bake-board, about two feet square, which they hold on their knees. The woman who toasts the cakes, which is done on a girdle suspended over the fire, is called the *Queen* or *Bride*, and the rest her maidens. These are distinguished from one another, by names given them for the occasion. She who sits next the fire towards the east is called the *Todler*; her companion on the left hand is called the *Hodler*, and the rest have arbitrary names given them by the *Bride*, as *Mrs Baker*, best and worst maids, &c. The operation is begun by the *Todler*, who takes a ball of the dough, forms it into a small cake, and then casts it on the bake-board of the *Hodler*, who beats it out a little thinner. This being done, she in her turn throws it on the board of her neighbour, and thus it goes round from east to west, in the direction of the course of the sun, until it comes to the toaster, by which time it is as thin and smooth as a sheet of paper. The first cake that is cast on the girdle is usually named as a gift to some well-known cuckold, from a superstitious opinion that thereby the rest will be preserved from mischance. Sometimes the cake is so thin as to be carried by the current of the air up into the chimney. As the baking is wholly performed by the hand a great deal of noise is the consequence. The beats, however, are not irregular, nor destitute of an agreeable harmony, especially when they are accompanied with vocal music, which is frequently the case. Great dexterity is necessary not only to beat out the cakes with no other instrument than the hand, so that no part of them shall be thicker than another, but especially to cast them from one board to another, without ruffling or breaking them. The toasting requires considerable skill, for which reason the most experienced person in the company is chosen for that part of the work. One cake is sent round in quick succession to another, so that

none of the company is suffered to be idle. The whole is a scene of activity, mirth, and diversion, and might afford an excellent subject for a picture. There is no account of the origin of this custom. The bread thus baked was doubtless never intended for common use. It is not easy to conceive why mankind, especially in a rude age, would strictly observe so many ceremonies, and be at so great pains in making a cake, which, when folded together, makes but a scanty mouthful. Besides it is always given away in presents to strangers, who frequent the fair. The custom seems to have been originally derived from Paganism, and to contain not a few of the sacred rites peculiar to that impure religion, as the leavened dough, and the mixing it with sugar and spices, the consecrated ground, &c. &c. This custom is given up, except in the house of Bailie Hugh Fulton, vintner, where the entire ceremonies are gone through.

Sour Cream.—Rutherglen is famous for making *sour cream* of an excellent quality. It is made in the following manner : A certain quantity of sweet milk is put into a wooden vessel or vat, which is placed in a proper degree of heat, and covered with a linen cloth. In due time, the serous or watery part of the milk begins to separate from the rest, and is called *whig*. When the separation is complete, which, according to circumstances, requires more or less time, the whig is drawn off from near the bottom of the vessel. The substance that remains is then beat with a large spoon or ladle, till the particles of which it is composed are properly mixed. A small quantity of sweet milk is sometimes added to correct the acidity if it is in excess. The cream thus prepared is agreeable to the taste, and nourishing to the constitution.

III.—POPULATION.

There seems to have been no enumeration of the inhabitants of the parish of Rutherglen that can be relied on prior to 1755, when it was taken for Dr Webster, then drawing up his report for the widows' fund. In that year, the population amounted to 988. In 1791, according to Chalmers' Caledonia, it amounted to 1860. In 1793, Ure states, that, "the town of Rutherglen consisted of 255 dwelling-houses, inhabited by 400 families, containing 1631 persons, of whom 270 children under six years of age, males, 801, females, 830." This does not include the landward part of the parish. If the landward contained 500 persons, which it is very probable it did, the population in 1793 would have been 2131.

From the Government Censuses.

Year.	Houses.				Occupations.			Persons.		
	Inhabited.	Families.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in agriculture.	Do. in trade, manufacture, and handicraft.	All other families.	Males.	Females.	Total persons.
1801,	347	533	0	21	270	640	1527	1200	1237	2437
1811,	728	726	9	19	48	427	251	1660	1869	3529
1821,	617	928	0	0	163	736	29	2295	2345	4640
1831,	661	1238	2	4	102	1136	0	2733	2770	5503

As there is no enumeration of births, marriages, and deaths, in this parish, by which the probability of human life can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, it seems proper to explain the manner in which bills of mortality have been drawn up in the adjoining parishes of Glasgow, where great pains have been bestowed to render them accurate. For want of understanding the principles upon which the proper construction of such tables depend, most of the writers on this subject, many of them men of great merit and industry, have taken much pains to little purpose, and after excessive labour, have arrived at false conclusions. Hardly any of them appear to have been aware of the necessity of obtaining the number of the living as well as of the annual deaths in each interval of age, or that that would greatly enhance the value of bills of mortality, by extending their useful applications.

According to Cleland's folio Statistical Tables for Glasgow, p. 260, it appears that, in the year 1821, the population was 147,043; deaths, 3686; rate of mortality 1 in $39\frac{8}{10}$ persons.

In 1831, the population was 202,426; deaths, 5185; rate of mortality, 1 in $39\frac{4}{10}$ persons.

From an official return for the kingdom of the Netherlands, where the code Napoleon is strictly enforced, the population was found to be 6,166,854; deaths, 158,800; rate of mortality, 1 in $38\frac{8}{10}$ persons.

From the Government parish register abstract, Vol. iii. p. 496, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 2d April 1833, it appears that, on the average of the metropolis from 1811 to 1821, the rate of mortality was 1 in 39.6 persons. From the same official document it appears, that, on a similar average, from 1821 to 1831, the rate of mortality was 1 in 39.8 persons.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

It does not appear that Rutherglen has ever been very conspi-

cuous for the extent of its trade. At an early period, there was a considerable traffic in salmon for the French market; returns were made in brandy. The quay at the south-west corner of the public green seems to have been built for shipping coals. In 1813, a judicial examination of very old persons took place with reference to the upper navigation, from which it appeared, that about the year 1745, craft went up the Clyde as far as West-thorn, and even so late as 1786, small craft went up to Rutherglen, and it is pretty evident, that but for the erection of a wear at the Glasgow bridge, the trade might not only have continued, but increased. A few years ago, the Messrs Wilson of Thornlie began to bring coals down the river, from their pits at Dalmarnock, in punts propelled by a steam tug, to their quay a little above Hutchison's bridge, but with this exception there is no craft plying above Glasgow bridge. About ten years ago, a small steamer, the Marion, during a flood in the river, made an experimental trip through the arches of the bridges, and moored off the quay at Rutherglen.

Fifty years ago, there were no manufactories in the parish. About 1790, two printfields were made, one in the burgh of Rutherglen by Mr Cumming, and the other in Shawfield by Mr DalGLISH. These works, which then employed about 200 persons, have been enlarged, and now belong to Messrs Reid and Whiteman, and Stewart and M'Aulay.

About 1796, Mr Peter Ferguson made a bleachfield at Shawfield Bank. After occupying it for some time he was succeeded by Messrs Gowdie, who introduced Turkey-red dyeing on the premises. It was subsequently converted into a chemical work by Messrs Downie and White, and is now the property of, and occupied by Messrs John and James White, manufacturing chemists.

About 1800, Mr M'Taggart built a small cotton-mill in the parish, which, after passing through several hands, has been enlarged, and is now the property of Mr M'Naughton; and in 1833, Mr Mathieson fitted up an extensive Turkey-red dye-work, on the lands of Farme. These are the only manufactories in the parish, but there are nearly 500 hand-loom muslin weavers in it, who all work for Glasgow manufacturers.

Agriculture.—The agriculture of the parish has been greatly improved of late years. Inclosing, draining, and limeing has now become general in the parish. Ure, in giving great credit to Major Spens of Stonelaw, for his improvements in 1790, mentions, that to improve the soil, besides limeing and dunging, he purchased

all the oyster-shells he could get in Glasgow, which he spread in the gin-tracks of his coal-works, where they were broken in pieces by the horses feet, and reduced to excellent manure.* The seed-time in the parish is usually about the end of March, and the harvest about the middle of September. The farms are let from L. 2, 10s. to L. 5 per acre, according to quality; good land rents at a grain rent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of wheat per acre.

Price of Labour in Rutherglen.—In 1660, a ploughman received L. 10 Scots, with a pair of shoes and stockings for a half year's service; a female servant ten merks Scots, a pair of shoes, an ell of linen, and an ell of plaiding; masons and wrights a merk Scots without meat, or half a merk with meat and drink for a day's work. A common labourer half a merk without meat, and forty pennies with meat and drink. In 1836 a good ploughman gets from L. 9 to L. 10 Sterling, with bed, board, and washing for six months service. Dairy-maids having a charge, L. 5, and ordinary female farm-servants, L. 3, 10s. to L. 4, 10s. with bed, board, and washing, for six months service. Masons and wrights average 3s. per day; labourers, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. In 1660, workmen who refused to work for the prices fixed by the magistrates were imprisoned; and no servant was allowed to take up house and work for themselves without a warrant from the magistrates. In 1836, workmen of all descriptions combine to raise their wages, and frequently through the medium of political unions clog the wheels of industry, to the great injury of their families.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Royal Burghs.—Although in the lapse of ages, the privileges originally granted to royal burghs have now become questionable, we should not forget that we are much indebted to them for the religious and civil liberty we now enjoy. They were at first erected by our monarchs with a view to rescue mankind from the oppressive power of the barons. For this purpose certain portions of the King's lands were bestowed upon them. The circumstance of these lands being commonly adjoining to royal garrisons, is the reason why the greatest number of ancient burghs are situated in the

* It appears from the following note, taken from the Rev. John Bower's account of the parish of old Monkland, in the former Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. vii. p. 389, that the steam engine was not then used in taking up coals from the pits. Mr Bower says "In the spring of 1792, Mr Hamilton erected a machine for drawing up the coal at Barrachnie and Sandy-hills coal works entirely by steam. It is on an improved plan and the first of the kind in Scotland. It is found to be the cheapest and most expeditious way of doing that business, for could colliers be placed in the pit to keep her constantly employed, she would turn out about 200 tons per day. The present output is 35,000 tons per year."

immediate neighbourhood of places of strength. They were put in possession of certain rights and privileges, the management of which was committed to the inhabitants. They were consequently viewed as so many free and almost independent communities existing in the midst of oppression and slavery. Justice was to be found in their courts,—the lives and properties of the inhabitants were secured from the rapacity of the haughty barons,—arts, commerce, and industry prospered within their territories,—and from them the cheering rays of liberty were widely diffused.

The inhabitants of Rutherglen have long been considered adepts in burgh politics. From the union with England till the passing of the Reform Bill, great exertions were made by many of the inhabitants to become members of the town-council, that body having an equal share in electing a Member of Parliament as the important city of Glasgow. At contested elections (and there were few otherwise) a considerable part of the community deserted their usual avocations. The sinews of industry were enervated, and instances were not wanting of families being ruined by habits of dissipation, acquired on such occasions. Liberty was turned into licentiousness, and the political franchise became, in the respect now alluded to, a curse instead of a blessing to its possessors. From living several years in the immediate vicinity of the burgh, I am enabled to say that, notwithstanding this general character, I have seen some noble instances of patriotism among the working-classes who happened to be electors.

Since the passing of the Reform Bill, for the attainment of which the inhabitants were most solicitous, the political influence of Rutherglen may be said to be annihilated. There is now good reason, however, to hope that industry, trade, and manufactures will rapidly increase in the burgh.

Incorporations.—There are four incorporated trades in the burgh, viz. hammermen, governed by a deacon, collector, and four masters, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1; weavers, governed by a deacon, collector, four masters and five directors, freedom fine for a stranger, 16s. 4d.; masons and wrights, governed by a deacon, collector, and four masters, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1, 13s. 4d.; tailors, governed by a deacon, collector, two masters, and an assay master, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1, 5s.

Burgess Fines.—The fines on becoming a freeman are as follows: a stranger, L. 1, 2s. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., a burgess's eldest son, if his father is in life, 8s. 4d.; if his father is dead, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other sons of burgesses and sons-in-law, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

Members of the Scottish Parliament.—The following is a list of the commissioners which the burgh of Rutherglen sent to the Scotch Parliament:

1579, 23d Oct. Robert Lindsay	1661, 1st Jan. David Spens
1587, 13th July, David Spens	1669, 19th Oct. James Riddell
1612, 20th Sept. Andrew Pinkerton	1670, 22d July, James Riddell
1617, 28th June, Robert Lindsay	1672, 12th June, James Riddell
James Riddell	1673, 12th Nov. David Spens
1621, 23th July, John Pinkerton	1699, 14th March, John Scott
1633, 20th June, John Scott	1703, 6th May, George Spens.

Mr Spens served till the union with England. The commissioners had their expenses paid out of the town's revenues, at the rate of L. 3 Scots per diem; during their attendance in parliament.

At the union with England, 13th June 1707, the burghs of Glasgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sent one member to the British Parliament, and since the 2d of February 1801, (the Union with Ireland,) till 3d December 1832, when the parliament was dissolved after passing the Reform Bill, one member to the Imperial Parliament.

The following is a list of the Members of the British and Imperial Parliaments for the above burghs:

1. Sir John Johnstone, Knight,	-	-	elected on 13th June 1707.
2. Robert Rodger, Lord Provost of Glasgow,	-	-	8th July 1708.
3. Thomas Smith, Dean of Guild of Glasgow,	-	-	28th Nov. 1710.
4. Do. do. do.	-	-	12th Nov. 1713.
5. Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,	-	-	6th Oct. 1715.
6. Do. do. do.	-	-	28th Nov. 1727.
7. Col. John Campbell of Croombank,	-	-	13th June 1734.
8. Neil Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow,	-	-	25th June 1741.
9. Lieut. Col. John Campbell of Mawmore,	-	-	13th Aug. 1747.
10. Do. do. do.	-	-	31st May 1754.
11. Lord Frederic Campbell,	-	-	19th May 1761.
12. Do. do. do.	-	-	10th May 1768.
13. Do. do. do.	-	-	29th Nov. 1774.
14. John Crawford of Auchinames,	-	-	31st Oct. 1780.
15. Islay Campbell of Succoth,	-	-	18th May 1784.
16. John Crawford of Auchinames,	-	-	26th Feb. 1790.
17. William M'Dowall of Garthland,	-	-	12th July 1790.
18. do. do. do.	-	-	27th Sept 1796.
19. Boyd Alexander of Southbar,	-	-	16th Nov. 1802.
20. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	-	-	15th Dec. 1805.
21. do. do. do.	-	-	22d June 1807.
22. Alexander Houston of Clerkington,	-	-	30th June 1809.
23. Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, Lord Provost of Glasgow,*	-	-	30th Oct. 1812.
24. Alexander Houston of Clerkington,	-	-	11th July 1818.
25. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	-	-	31st Mar. 1820.
26. Do. do. do.	-	-	3d July 1826.
27. Do. do. do.	-	-	23d Aug. 1830.
28. Joseph Dixon, Advocate,	-	-	23d May 1831.

* Ninety years having elapsed since the burghs were represented by a Glasgow merchant, Mr Finlay's election was attended by extraordinary marks of approbation. His fellow citizens, as a pledge of their esteem and regard, appreciating his commercial enterprise, popular talents, and public spirit, drew him in an open carriage from the town-hall of Glasgow, where the election took place, to his house in Queen Street, amid the acclamations of the multitude. His friends, Mr James Oswald of Shield-

By the reform in parliament bill, the burghs of Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Renfrew, send one member to the Reform Parliament.

Constituency, 1415, viz. Kilmarnock, 687; Port-Glasgow, 238; Dumbarton, 204; Rutherglen, 196; Renfrew, 90.

John Dunlop of Dunlop, represented these burghs in the first Reform Parliament, which met on 29th January 1833.

John Bowring, LL. D. represents these burghs in the second Reform Parliament, which met on 19th February 1835.

George Crawford, Town-Clerk, salary L. 30.

Poor.—There is no assessment for the maintenance of the poor in the parish. The heritors make an annual subscription, and it is from this, the fees from proclamation of marriages, and the collections at the church doors, that the ordinary poor are maintained. In 1835, the poors' fund amounted to L. 279, 19s. 1d. and the number of enrolled poor, to 86.* The allowance to paupers and their families is from 2s. to 4s. per month; a few of the more clamant receive 6s. per month. The interest of some small bequests, and the donations of Messrs Finlay and Buchanan, amounting to L. 23, was given to poor householders not on the paupers' roll. As the mortcloths belong to the corporations, the fees arising from them are given to decayed members.

Church.—The old church with the burying ground, nearly in the middle of which it was situated, exhibited a beautiful example of a Druidical temple with its groves of trees. The oldest account probably on record concerning the church of Rutherglen is in the History of the Life of Joceline Bishop of Glasgow, who made a donation of it, together with the churches of Cathcart and Mearns, &c. to the Abbey of Paisley.† He died in the year 1199. The church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was 62 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Plans and elevations of this church are given in Ure's History of Rutherglen. The choir, which

hall, (one of the present Members of Parliament for Glasgow,) and the writer of this account, were selected to accompany him in the carriage. Medals were struck on the occasion. On the one side, were inscribed the words, Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence, Finlay, 1812; and on the other, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, for our King and country, &c. On 29th December 1812, Mr Finlay gave two hundred guineas, and his brother-in-law Mr Archibald Buchanan of Catrine one hundred guineas, to the corporation of Rutherglen, the interest of which to be given annually to the poor householders in that burgh not on the poors' roll. The provost of the burgh, and the minister of the parish for the time being, and the writer of this account, were appointed trustees for the charity.

* From July 1790 to July 1791, there were 26 persons on the poor roll in Rutherglen who got from 2s. to 5s. per month. The sum expended was L. 46, 16s.

† Keith's History of the Scots Bishops.

extended 33 feet from the steeple, has long since been entirely demolished. The church was rebuilt in 1794. The old steeple still remains at about the same distance from the new church as it did from the old; the bell was made in Holland in 1635, by Michael Burgerhwys.

The church of Rutherglen is rendered famous on account of two transactions in which the fate of Sir William Wallace and of his country were deeply concerned. It was in this place of worship that a peace between Scotland and England was concluded on 8th February 1297.

In Ruglen kirk ye traist yan haiff yai set
A promes maid to meit Wallace but let
Ye day offyis approchyt wondyr fast
Ye gret Chanslar and Amar yidder past,
Syne Wallace come, and hys men weil beseyne
With hym fifty arayet all in greyne,
Ilk ane of yaim a bow and arrowis bar,
And lang swerds, ye whilk full scharply schar, &c.*

It was in this place also that Sir John Monteath contracted with the English to betray Wallace.

A messynger Schir Amar, has gart pass
On to Schir Jhon, and sone a tryst has set
At Ruglan kirk yir twa togydder met,
Yan Wallang said, Schir Jhon yow know yis thing, &c.†

Patronage and Ministers.†—The right of patronage was anciently lodged in the abbots of Paisley. After the Reformation it be-

* Henry's Life of Wallace, B. vi v. 352. † Ibid. B. xi. v. 796.

‡ *Ministers since the Reformation.*—1. John Muirhead, son of the laird of Carlisle, admitted on 16th December 1586. He left Rutherglen and went to Glassford, or parsonage of Castle Sympell, on 8th December 1587. Mr Muirhead and the laird of Cleland-town and his friends had a quarrel, in the course of which Mr John was put in fear of his life, and durst not attend to his cure. Mr John Hamilton, provost of Bothwell, was directed to endeavour to make peace. At length Lord Hamilton settled the difference between the lairds of Cleland-town and Carlisle.—2. Alexander Rowat, from Dalziel, admitted 25th April 1592. In 1595, he went to be minister of the Barony parish of Glasgow, and to Calder in 1615. Lord Hamilton having failed to pay his stipend, is supplicated by Mr James Crawford of Farme.—3. Archibald Glen, admitted 30th March 1596. He was a man of great abilities and learning. He left Rutherglen and went to Carmunnock in 1603.—4. William Hamilton, son of John Hamilton of Newton, admitted 18th April 1604.—Mr Hamilton gave in his presentation to the rectory of Rutherglen from the master of Paisley in a different form from that of Mr Glen, the last minister.—5. Robert Young, admitted on 21st August 1611. His son William was ordained assistant and successor to his father on 28th May 1647. He was succeeded by another assistant, of whom Principal Baillie in his letters says, "He was a manikiu of small parts." The laird of Shawfield, patron.—6. John Dickson was third assistant to Mr Young, and succeeded him in the charge. It appears from Wodrow's Church History, that on 13th October 1660, Mr Dickson was brought before the Committee of Estates, and confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, in consequence of information given by Sir James Hamilton of Eliestown, and some of his parishioners, of some expressions he had used in a sermon alleged to reflect upon the Government and the committee, tending to sedition and division. This good man was kept in prison till the Parliament met. His church was vacated in 1660, and he was kept a prisoner in the Bass for nearly seven years. The church was given to Mr Hugh Blair Junior, who was ordained in 1661: he remained till the revolution in 1688, when he was turned out and Mr Dickson replaced, where he continued till his death.

longed to the Hamiltons of Eliestoun, and having passed through several families along with the estate, was sold in 1724 by Mr Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, for the perpetual retention of eight bolls of teind meal, payable from his lands within the royalty. “The magistrates and council, the heritors residing within the burgh, and thirteen pund land thereof, the members of the kirk-session, and the proprietors and tenants of the lands of Shawfield have jointly the right of presentation.”

Stipend.—In 1586, the stipend of Rutherglen was only 60 merks. In 1648, 4 chalders 6 bolls of victual, and 250 merks. In 1665, 6 chalders and 200 merks. In 1668, 6 chalders 200 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements. At this period the following articles were given in charge to the minister, viz. communion cups, tables, table-cloths, bason, stoup, and kirk Bible. In 1775, the stipend amounted to L. 77, 10s. In 1793, including allowance for communion elements, 147 bolls $14\frac{3}{4}$ pecks of victual, of which 55 bolls oats, 34 bolls barley, and the remainder oatmeal. In 1805, the stipend amounted to L. 203, 15s. 5d. In 1831, $3\frac{4}{10}\frac{9}{10}\frac{2}{10}$ chalders of oats, $4\frac{7}{10}\frac{5}{10}\frac{4}{10}$ of meal, $4\frac{2}{10}\frac{5}{10}\frac{4}{10}$ bear or barley, and L. 40, including communion elements.

On 24th of February 1836, the Court of Teinds augmented the stipend to as many imperial bushels of victual as are equal to eighteen chalders, * Linlithgow standard, half meal and half barley, convertible into money at the highest fiar price of the county, with L. 10 for communion elements, exclusive of manse and glebe.

This stipend, which is considerably above the average in the country, is very difficult to collect, it being paid by no less than 151 heritors in the burgh and landward part of the parish; eighty-seven of the above number pay under 5s.; some as low as 2d.; twenty

in 1700. The laird of Eliestown, patron.—7. Alexander Muir, ordained 17th December 1701.—8. Alexander Maxwell, ordained 22d September 1719.—9. William Maxwell, his brother, admitted 19th August 1742.—10. James Furlong, from Albion Street Chapel of Ease, Glasgow, admitted on 17th August 1780.—11. John Dick, from Chryston Chapel of Ease, parish of Cadder, admitted on 11th December 1810. He died on 29th November 1826.—12. Peter Brown, the present incumbent, was ordained on 25th September 1834.

* As reference in this account of the parish is frequently made to chalders, and as it is enacted, that, from and after the 1st January 1835, the fiar prices of all grain in every county in Scotland, for ascertaining the value of minister's stipends, teinds, &c. shall be struck by the imperial quarter, it may be useful here to state the difference between the old and the new measures. A Linlithgow firloft for the sale of oats, barley, bear, and malt, is equal to 1.456231. . that is, one bushel and .456231 decimal parts; therefore 5.49363. . firlofts are equal to one imperial quarter. An imperial quarter, therefore, contains 1 boll, 1 firloft, 1 peck, 3 lippies, and about $\frac{2}{10}$ ths of a lippie. A more particular account of the old and new measures may be seen in the article Glasgow, in this work.

pay below 6d.; twenty-nine from 6d. to 1s.; eighteen from 1s. to 2s. eleven from 2s. to 3s. five from 3s. to 4s. and four from 4s. to 5s.

Price of Oatmeal.—Fiar price of best oatmeal per boll in Rutherglen at the following periods, viz. in 1705, two years before the union with England, L. 5 Scots, and in 1709, two years after the Union, L. 8, 17s. Scots.

The following is the fiar price for thirty years of the best oatmeal in Lanarkshire, by which the stipend of the minister of Rutherglen has been paid in Sterling money: In 1800, L. 1, 19s.*; in 1801, 18s. 6d.; in 1802, 18s. 6d.; in 1803, 19s.; in 1804, 19s.; 1805, L. 1, 1s.; in 1806, L. 1, 2s.; in 1807, L. 1, 9s. 6d.; in 1808, L. 1, 6s.; in 1809, L. 1, 6s. 6d.; in 1810, L. 1, 2s. 6d.; in 1811, L. 1, 4s. 6d.; in 1812, L. 1, 14s. 6d.; in 1813, L. 1, 4s.; in 1814, 18s. 6d.; in 1815, 16s.; in 1816, L. 1, 10s. 6d.; in 1817, L. 1, 9s. 9d.; in 1818, L. 1, 3s. 7d.; in 1819, 18s.; in 1820, 17s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; in 1821, 16s. 7d.; in 1822, 13s. 10d.; in 1823, L. 1, 0s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1824, 17s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; in 1825, 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1826, L. 1, 6s. 6d.; in 1827, 15s. 10d.; in 1828, a boll imperial, 19s.; in 1829, a bag of 280 lbs. imperial weight, L. 1, 14s.; in 1830, a boll of 140 lbs. L. 1, 0s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

It appears from Ure's History, "that at and prior to 1793 the community of Rutherglen was strongly attached to the Established Church of Scotland. There was not in the whole town above seven or eight families belonging to the different parties of the Secession." Till 1836, there was no place of worship in it but the parish church, when two churches were built by private subscription, one of them in connection with the Establishment, and the other with the Relief body.

The West Church, connected with the Establishment, contains 800 sittings. Rev. James Munroe, minister; stipend L. 100.

The Relief church contains 950 sittings. Rev William War-drop, minister; proposed stipend L. 130. As the original church contains 800 sittings, there is now church accommodation in the three places of worship for 2550 persons, by which nearly two-thirds of the examinable persons in the parish may be accommodated—the amount prescribed for parochial church accommodation.

Those friends of the church who consider individual patronage as an evil which ought to be abolished, must not expect to find complete relief in popular elections. In the presbytery of Glas-

* 1800–1 were years of great dearth. A peck of meal in 1801 was sold in Rutherglen at 3s. 8d. In 1836, it is only 1s. 2d. In the former year the wheaten quarter loaf was 1s. 10d., and in the latter only 6d.

gow there are two parishes whose ministers are elected by the people. The parishioners of Rutherglen, with a model of patronage so liberal that 471 persons voted at the last election, have been deprived of the ministration of a pastor for nearly eight years, while those of Cadder, after long and painful litigation in the Supreme Ecclesiastical and Civil courts, are again without a pastor.

Manse.—The manse was rebuilt in 1781. It is commodious, but ill situated, being nearly in the centre of the town.

Glebe.—On 17th January 1667, the presbytery of Glasgow, considering that the glebe of Rutherglen contained only three acres, added two additional acres of kirk land, lying on the west side of Ruglen burn, and contiguous to the glebe.

Churchyard.—The churchyard is elevated several feet above the streets, by which it is bounded on the south and north, and is surrounded by trees. In 1660, the magistrates and council ordered the trees, then growing old, to be cut down and others planted in their room. These having served their time were cut down in 1715. The present trees occupy their place. It seems to have been anciently a religious custom, probably coeval with the offering of sacrifices, to have trees surrounding burying-grounds.

Schools.—The parochial schoolmaster is appointed by the town-council. In 1685, his salary was L. 80 Scots, viz. L. 60 from the burgh funds, and L. 20 from the landward heritors. In 1793, the salary was L. 10 Sterling, paid from the burgh funds. Quarter wage for reading English, 2s.; writing, arithmetic, and Latin, 2s. 6d. In 1836, the parochial schoolmaster has a free house and a salary of L. 16, 13s. 4d., paid from the burgh funds. There are seven other schools in the parish, the teachers of which have neither dwelling-houses nor salaries. One of these schools is for Roman Catholics, and another for girls, taught by a female. Fee per quarter, English reading, 2s. 6d.; knitting and sewing, 2s. 6d.; reading and writing, 3s.; writing and arithmetic, 3s. 6d.; Latin and Greek, 5s.; book-keeping, 15s. In these schools there are 414 scholars, and in the Sabbath schools 383 scholars.

Valued Rent of Rutherglen.—According to Ure, the valued rent in 1793 was L. 2100 Scots.* The real rent, at the average price

* *Scots Money.*—As reference to Scots money frequently occurs in this article, the following is its value in Sterling money :

<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
A doyt or penny, is	L. 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{12}$	A merk or 13s. 4d. or two thirds of a pound is	L. 0 1 1 $\frac{4}{12}$
A bodle or twopennee is	0 0 0 $\frac{2}{12}$	A pound is	0 1 8
A plack, groat, or fourpennce is	0 0 0 $\frac{4}{12}$	Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary.	
A shilling is	0 0 1		

of L. 2 per acre, allowing 200 acres for roads, rivulets, &c. comes to L. 4720 Sterling, exclusive of the rent of houses in the town, which, at L. 3 per family, amounts to L. 1200 ; in whole to L. 5920 Sterling.

It appears from the Government official tables laid before Parliament on 19th October 1831, that the annual value of the real property in the parish of Rutherglen as assessed in April 1815 is L. 9771 Sterling, viz. in the burgh L. 5263, parish L. 4508.

Public-Houses.—There are 1108 families in the burgh, and 46 houses in it licensed to sell spirituous liquors. In the landward part of the parish there are 130 families and 3 public-houses.

Irregular Marriages.—In former times, too great facilities were given to irregular marriages by the magistrates of Rutherglen, who frequently received a fee for their trouble, and even at this day a Rutherglen marriage is too easily obtained. The form is simple. The couple go before a magistrate, and acknowledge that they have been married without the proclamation of banns by a person unauthorized by the church whose name they do not recollect ; and, in consequence of this irregularity, they acknowledge a fault, and subject themselves to fine and imprisonment ; on which the magistrate fines the parties, remits the imprisonment, and gives an extract of their acknowledged marriage, which is binding in law.

Benefit Societies.—There are five benefit and two funeral societies in the parish. Besides weekly aliment paid to sick members, the friends receive 20s. for funeral expenses. The members of one of the funeral societies pay 1s. 8d. at entry, and 6d. in the month, and for this the family receives L. 3, 5s. for the funeral of a member or his wife, and a proportional sum for their children. The other is a collier society ; the entry money is 2s. 6d. and 9d. in the month. The colliers dissolve their society at the end of every year and begin again. These societies are of great use, they tend to keep up a spirit of independence among the working-classes, and relieve the poors' fund. From 1810 to 1820, the Rutherglen benefit societies paid L. 1120 in aliment to their members, besides L. 240 for funeral expenses. These societies contributed L. 40 from their funds to the relief of cholera cases from 20th February to 10th May 1832.

Fairs.—The best frequented, and probably the most ancient, of all the fairs in Rutherglen is the one called St Luke's. It begins on the third Monday of October, and used to continue the whole week.

The following is a list of the fairs held in Rutherglen, viz. last Friday of April; first Tuesday of June after Trinity Sunday; third Friday of July; third Friday of August; third Monday of October; third Friday of November. All these dates are old style.* On 1st of October 1670, a numerous list of market dues were enacted, but they are all but gone out of use except for horses and cows, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Mill.—The only mill in the parish is the town mill, to which all the burgh lands are astricted or sucken, at the thirlage or multure of a fortieth part of grain seed and horse corn excepted. The miller is entitled to half a peck for bannock meal out of every six fir-lots grinded at the mill, and the multurer or miller's servant has an additional fee equal to one-half of the bannock meal. The mill is supplied with water from the Bowtree pond, from 1st March to 1st of November, and during the other months in the year the miller has to pay the proprietor of the pond 1s. per day for the use of the water. For this and other reasons, the multure was given up in 1830, and the rent of the mill, which is stated in the Municipal Report to be L. 30, is reduced to L. 20 per annum.

Cross and Trone.—These ancient appendages to burghs were removed from the main street as incumbrances in 1777. The cross was made of stone 14 feet high, 14 feet diameter at the base, tapering to the top. The ascent round the pedestal was by twelve steps. In 1660, Provost Robert Spens made a present to the town of an oak tree, 18 feet high, which grew on the moor, and from a cross beam the balances were suspended.

Arms of the Town.—The arms of Rutherglen consist of the Virgin and Babe, attended by two priests holding up thistles in their hands. On the reverse a ship, with two mariners on board. The Virgin has probably a reference to the church. The ship to the navigation of the Clyde.

Rutherglen gave the title of Earl to Lord John Hamilton, fourth son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. He was baptised at Hamilton 26th January 1665. His patent was dated

* *Old Style.*—The old style, or the Julian Kalendar, remained till 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. threw ten days out of the month of October, so many having been introduced into the computation since the time of the Council of Nice in 325 by the defect of eleven minutes, so as to restore the equinox to its place, viz. 21st March, and thus introduced the form of the Gregorian year with such a provision as that the equinox should be constantly kept to the 21st of March. The kalendar, however, was still retained in Britain without this correction, whence there was a difference of eleven days between our time and that of our neighbours. But by 24th Geo. II. C. 23, the Gregorian computation was established here, and accordingly took place in 1752.

14th April 1697. On the death of his brother Charles Earl of Selkirk in 1739, that title and the barony of Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire devolved on him. The Earl of Ruglen was thenceforth styled Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and dying at Edinburgh, on 3d December 1744, in the eightieth year of his age, was buried at Cramond.—Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. ii. p. 457.

Rutherglen Bridge.—A stone bridge of five arches was thrown over the Clyde between the lands of Shawfield and Barrowfield in 1775. It was built by subscription, and the burgh and inhabitants of Rutherglen contributed about L. 1000 that it might be free of pontage.

Timber Bridge.—A timber bridge was erected a few years ago a little farther up the river, and a new line of road opened from the collieries in Rutherglen to Glasgow, which considerably shortens the distance. There is a pontage on this bridge for carts, carriages, and foot-passengers.

Mason's Lodges.—There were formerly two mason lodges in the parish, but now there is only the Rutherglen Royal Arch.

June 1386.

PARISH OF CADDER.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—VARIOUS derivations have been assigned to the name of this parish; but the most probable is that which traces it to the ancient British word *Calder*, signifying “a place beautifully embellished with wood, and copiously supplied with water.”

Cadder was probably one of the 365 parishes which St Patrick, (who was born in the adjoining parish,) erected about 490, and which Convallus II. (who was born about 558) endowed. The latter (says Archbishop Spotswood) appointed mansion places to the clergy, at the churches where they served, with a competent portion of land there adjoining, and declared the tenth of all corns, fruits, herbs, and flocks, &c. to belong properly to the church. Kentigern, called St Mungo, founded a bishoprick at Glasgow about 560; and the parson of Cadder, from his contiguity, was

likely to be one of those who would be selected *to bear up the Bishop's tail*.

Extent, Boundaries.—Cadder extends fully 14 miles in length, from the rivulet that divides the lands of Gartinqueen in Cadder from the lands of Ramone in New Monkland, to the river Kelvin, which separates Cadder from New Kilpatrick, directly opposite to the splendid mansion of J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont. It averages fully 4 miles in breadth. Its figure is oblong. It is bounded on the north by Campsie and Kirkintilloch; on the east by the New Monkland; on the south by the Old Monkland and Barony; and on the west by New Kilpatrick and Baldernock. It lies on the northern extremity of the county of Lanark, adjoining to the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling. Its nearest part reaches within three miles of the city of Glasgow, and no part of it is distant from that city above eight miles. It extends within the eighth part of a mile from the town of Kirkintilloch, and about four miles from the town of Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, and Airdrie.

Topographical Appearances.—The surface of the parish presents a series of undulations, from the Kelvin, which bounds it on the west and north, to the parishes of Barony and Old Monkland.

From the impervious nature of the soil, the greater part of which is the stiffest till, and the quantity of rain exceeding the average that is alleged to fall; from the sponginess of the numerous and large mosses, and the many lochs that stud its surface; and from other circumstances—the atmosphere might be supposed to be saturated with moisture, and to be considerably deleterious; yet we have no local diseases, and in no part of Scotland will the inhabitants be found more healthful.

In 1827 dysentery prevailed to a great extent, and many both young and old were cut off. Some of the young, unable to take any sustenance, died in a few days, and some of the middle-aged lingered for more than a year, till the intestines were completely excoriated.

Hydrography.—From the tilly nature of our soil, we have few good springs. To the Gateside well, close on the south side of the ancient road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, the minister has still free ish and entry. On the south side of the road from Auchinloch to Glasgow, there is still the Cockplay well, over which many proprietors and feuars have a servitude. The well on the farm of Auchinleck by Robroyston burn, is common to all the farmers round, and has supplied the wants of many churns. The wells

of Muckcroft and Burnbrae deserve to be noted, though, from the removal of the ancient inhabitants, it is now little frequented. The well at Bedlay behoves to be specially mentioned, not only on account of the copiousness, the constancy, and the salubrity of its water, but from an unreasonable attempt in 1807 to deprive the proprietors, feuars and cottagers of Chryston of its benefit,—which they effectually resisted upon the negative prescription of forty years undisturbed possession; while there could be no doubt that the Grays of Chryston occupied it equally from time immemorial with the proprietor of Bedlay.

There was an extensive loch in the very centre of the parish, which gave the name to a property now converted into two farms by the proprietor of Cadder. It partly gave name to two other properties, called the Easter and Wester Lumloch; and, besides other places, to a considerable township called Auchinloch, whence the water issued from it. One of the proprietors of the parish commenced a drift below one of the gentle ridges which rise from the parish of Kirkintilloch, which drain needed to be continued nearly a mile, but from the unskilfulness or corruptibleness of the miners, it is said to have ruined three proprietors of the Loch estate. After it was drained, the College of Glasgow, the titulars of the teinds of Cadder, tried to get it valued with the rest of the parish, but although it cost the then possessor only a very moderate purchase money, the Court of Teinds overruled the attempt. A lint-mill in the parish of Kirkintilloch has a servitude on its drain, probably because the stream without detriment was to go through the lands where it is placed. The sluice may be shut three weeks after all is shorn, and must be opened again on the first of March.

There was another loch called Loch Grog, which was also drained in 1808, though the ground is not so firm as to be all yet arable. Upon it, the proprietors of the Lumlochs, then not fewer than four, had a servitude for watering their cattle and steeping their lint; and what is more strange, the numerous proprietors of Balmone in the parish of Baldernock, who hold of the duke of Montrose, had a similar servitude upon it, though two miles distant. There is another loch in the west division of the parish called Robroyston Loch, about one-third of which is in the parish of Cadder. It is fast filling up, not so much with what is carried into it, as with what grows and decays all around it. It has been seen by the aged almost completely dry, and the water once was so thoroughly frozen, that most of the fish, chiefly eels, were im-

bedded in the ice. It is surrounded by rising grounds on the one side, equal to any acclivity in the parish,—from which the manure and even soil is washed, and the burn carries down, in its long and circuitous course, so much soil, that it needs no dung; but sometimes the crops are destroyed by the drain not allowing the water to escape when rapidly collected. Oats grew spontaneously at its brink for many years. There is a loch in the east end of the parish and district of Chryston, about a mile directly south from that village, called Johnston Loch. It is about a mile in circumference, and belongs to the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. There, is besides, the Bishop's loch, partly in Cadder, but chiefly in Old Monkland, above a mile in length, and about a quarter of a mile in average breadth. It is also one of the chief reservoirs for the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. Lastly, there is Gartinqueen loch, which is chiefly supplied by a streamlet from the New Monkland parish. Its stream drives a lint and now also a corn-mill at Croftfoot. It afterwards joins the issues from the Bishop and Johnston lochs, which are still further augmented by the issues from two lochs in the parish of Old Monkland; and the whole is collected in winter to drive the flax-mill at Drimcavil. It was wont, prior to the erection of both of these mills mentioned, to be collected at Bedlay by a strong dam, so as to cover about two acres, to drive the Bishop's corn-mill at Bedlay. This dam has been allowed to fall into decay, and the reservoir has been gradually filled up within about thirty years; and latterly, the bed of it has been lessened by sloping down the almost perpendicular bank at Bedlay house, and most likely it will never again be attempted to be re-opened. After this large stream has performed its duty to the ancient mill of the Bishop, it winds through the delightful vale between Millbrae and Gartferry, adorned with almost every species of natural under-wood, and every kind of deciduous forest trees. After Bothland burn has been a good while detained in this valley, it is again stopped to turn the lint-mill of Auchengeich. It then rolls on through haughs which it has raised and fertilized, till it receives the tributary stream of Garnkirk and Daviston. After being joined by some other burns, it falls into the Luggie, which, after it has passed the ancient town of Kirkintilloch, is merged in the Kelvin.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The general direction of the strata of the transition rocks in the parish, is from north-east to south-west. Where the new Monkland meets, and indents into the east end, there is presented an invariable though unequal front of

whinstone. From it, several ridges have originated, and run like streams of lava, sometimes rising many feet almost perpendicular on both sides above the surface, but generally sinking below till they emerge at Baldernock, New Kilpatrick, or Barony parishes. The freestone, roughly granulated, rises in several places to the surface, and even a little above it, alternating perhaps with the whinstone. In addition to our inexhaustible supply of whinstone and freestone, there is also abundance of limestone. None of it falls readily or completely in powder; but it is all reckoned strong, and forms a firm band in building. It has been partly wrought throughout the length of the parish, and is at present wrought on the estates of Garnkirk, Bedlay, and Shankramuir, to a great extent. A great part of it is at present required in the surrounding iron-works. Common bivalve and other shells are found in the limestone. In 1829, and for successive years, the gas issuing from the fissures of the limestone rock, rose through the earth, and even the water on its surface, on the small property of the Holms, once belonging to the lands of Chryston,—and was easily kindled with a match, and burnt brilliantly on the surface of the water. It was visited by scientific and other persons, both from Glasgow and Edinburgh. Coal is universal throughout the parish at considerable depth; and what has been wrought to burn the lime is perhaps not even of the third quality. Larger seams and better coal would doubtless be discovered at a greater depth. A small seam was lately discovered in the west end of the parish. Any that has yet been wrought is so far inferior to that in the Monklands and Barony, from which we are so plentifully and cheaply supplied by means of canals, railways, and roads, that it will not likely be soon wrought to a great extent in the parish of Cadder.

There are no other minerals yet discovered in the parish, except immense fields of fire clay, on the track of the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, and elsewhere. That on the estate of Garnkirk varies in thickness from 4 to 19 feet, and is equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay. That on the estate of Baads, belonging to Dr Jeffray, is not quite so fine, but is excellent for making fire brick. At the extensive works on Garnkirk estate, vases and flower-pots, and cans, and pots, and crucibles are manufactured, which for elegance and durability are perhaps rarely equalled, so that they are likely soon to become as general as Newcastle grinding stones. In our limestone tirrings and other places, boulders of ironstone are frequently found, which would furnish beautiful spe-

cimens, if polished by the lapidary; and it is thought abundance of the metal cannot be far from being discovered.

The soils of this parish are almost of every description. On the banks of the Kelvin, Luggie, and Bothland, and other streamlets, the soil is to a certain extent alluvial. We have next a very light sandy soil in many places, upon deep water-laid gravel. There is, thirdly, in several places a soil a little more earthy, formed chiefly of the whinstone rock. Fourthly, We have a deep black soil, nearly allied to, and perhaps chiefly composed of, moss. Fifthly, There is a thin mossy soil mixed with white sand. Lastly, we have, on by far the greater part of the parish, a deep stiff tilly soil, containing scarcely a stone, but generally tinged with iron for many fathoms, until we arrive at some mineral or metal. We have, moreover, eight or nine mosses, some of them of great depth and extent. Some have already been reclaimed, and they are all gradually, and some of them rapidly, lessening by peat-cutting,—so that oats, rye-grass, and even wheat, grow luxuriantly, where the adder basked, the moorfowl fed, and the long heath waved.

Botany.—In such a diversity of soils, and on such an extent of surface, we have a great number of plants. I shall enumerate a few, most of which are rather rare.

<i>Adoxa Moschatellina,</i>	<i>Milium effusum,</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium,</i>	<i>Melica uniflora et cœrulea,</i>
<i>Alisma ranunculoides,</i>	<i>Myosotis palustris,</i>
<i>Briza media,</i>	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata,</i>
<i>Circea lutetiana,</i>	<i>Nymphaea alba,</i>
<i>Centunculus minimus,</i>	<i>Nuphar lutea,</i>
<i>Convolvulus sepium,</i>	<i>Nasturtium amphibum,</i>
<i>Cicuta virosa,</i>	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum,</i>
<i>Cardamine amara,</i>	<i>Orchis mascula et latifolia et maculata,</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea,</i>	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris,</i>
<i>Epipactis latifolia,</i>	<i>Poa decumbens,</i>
<i>Galium erueiatum,</i>	<i>Polygonum bistorta,</i>
<i>Gentiana campestris,</i>	<i>Pyrola media,</i>
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum et rectum, et</i> <i>minimum,</i>	<i>Polypodium vulgare et phegopteris et</i> <i>dryopteris,</i>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea,</i>	<i>Ranunculus hederaceus et lingua, et</i> <i>auricomus,</i>
<i>Hippuris vulgaris,</i>	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus,</i>
<i>Hyacinthus non scriptus,</i>	<i>Sherardia arvensis,</i>
<i>Hypericum humifusum et pulchrum,</i>	<i>Symphytum tuberosum,</i>
<i>Habenaria bifolia,</i>	<i>Solanum dulcamara,</i>
<i>Jasione montana,</i>	<i>Spergula nodosa,</i>
<i>Lysimachia thyrsoflora,</i>	<i>Sparganium ramosum,</i>
<i>Ligusticum meum,</i>	<i>Tormentilla reptans,</i>
<i>Linum catharticum,</i>	<i>Trollius Europæus,</i>
<i>Sison inundatum,</i>	<i>Veronica scutellata et montana,</i>
<i>Lamium incisum,</i>	<i>Valeriana officinalis,</i>
<i>Leontodon palustre,</i>	<i>Viola palustris et odorata et tricolor.</i>
<i>Listera ovata,</i>	

On Cadder estate, there is one plantation that is called the Wilderness. It was designed, it is said, to represent the arrange-

ment of lines in the battle of Dettingen. There are many trees of great size and age on the estate, and especially around the house of Cadder. The quantity of planting on Cadder estate, comprising 4078 acres, is considerably above 280 acres. Garnkirk estate, consisting of 1457 acres, contains 150 of planting. Bedlay estate, which, when possessed by the Robertons, after the Earl of Kilmarnock, contained so much planting, has now only 20 acres under wood. On Robroyston estate, which consists of about 550 acres, there are not above 10 acres of planting. The greater part of the natural wood in the parish is on the banks of Millbrae and Gartferry, and on the estates of Auchengeich and Cadder.

The love of money, and the desire to lay house to house, and field to field, have made many parts of this parish, once populous, now a wilderness. The few who yet linger here of former generations can tell of ten farm-steadings in their remembrance now effaced from the map of the parish. Within the last twenty-six years, no fewer than thirteen properties, some of them of considerable extent, and which were considered as secure as the foundations of the everlasting hills, have from necessity exchanged proprietors, and the decent families have been reduced and scattered. Many passages in the Deserted Village, apply strongly and appropriately to the parish of Cadder.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

There is a tradition that, about the year 1666, the plague visited Auchenairn, and other villages in the parish.

Distinguished Families.—The Grays of Chryston were a family of very considerable antiquity, possessed of a large property, and who cultivated an ardent, rational, and scriptural piety. The first feu-charter is granted by Walter, heritable proprietor of the lordship and barony of Glasgow, to John Gray of Chryston, November 1589. The family is now extinct. The last that died should have been called Purdon, but he preferred and continued the name of Gray.

Two of the Muirs of Gartferry, a rather ancient and respectable family, the last the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, are still spoken of by every aged person in the parish as remarkable for piety.

Dr William Leechman, Principal of the University of Glasgow, was proprietor of the estate of Auchenairn. In 1764, he gave a house for the teacher, and a school for the children, and the election of the schoolmaster to the moderator and remanent members

of the kirk-session of Cadder, and their successors in office, and about a rood of land for a yard,—under the express condition, that the schoolmaster teach the youth literature and Christian knowledge. The ground has been considerably encroached upon by the adjacent feuars; and a new and superior house was erected in 1826, chiefly by the late Charles Stirling, Esq. assisted by the late Archibald Lamont of Robroyston, Esq. and others.

It is notorious, that the curate of Cadder intimated the sentence of ejection to the Rev. William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, on 24th July 1664; and it is said he never returned again to his curacy.

Thomas Muir, Esq. advocate, who was banished in 1793 for advocating the principles of Reform, was brought up at Huntershill in this parish.

James Boyd of Trochrig, minister of Kirkoswald, was the first regularly appointed Protestant archbishop of Glasgow. He was raised to the see in 1572. He feued the lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, afterwards Earl of Kilmarnock.

The estate of Garnkirk belonged to the Dunlops, also a respectable family, of whom Colin Dunlop, Esq. lately one of the members of Parliament for Glasgow, is the representative. Both properties were held for a short time, and transmitted to the present possessors, on whom they are now entailed, by the late John Mackenzie, Esq. The Peters, late of Crossbasket, were the last possessors of the estate of Carderloch, now, with other lands, an unentailed part of the estate of Cadder. It was the practice of the respectable families in the parish, to bury in the aisle or middle passage of the church, and some of them below their own seats.

Land-owners.—The chief proprietors are Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir, Cadder, and Kenmure in Scotland, and Hampden, and other large estates in Jamaica;* Mark Sprot, Esq. of Garnkirk; Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Bedlay; and ——— Lamont, Esq. of Ardlamont and Robroyston. These four proprietors possess above L. 400 Scots valuation. The properties of the two last, and by far the lowest, yield about L. 1000 Sterling, annually.

James Denniston, Esq. of Golfhill, banker in Glasgow, proprietor of Easter Muckcroft and Langrig, part of the lands of Chryston; Robert Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpeller, proprietor of Gartin-

* In 1535, the estate of Cadder came into the possession of Keir by his eldest son marrying the heiress of Cadder.

queen ; Adam Cubie of Auchenloch ; John Scott of Auchenloch ; David Dobie of Gartferry ; the heirs of John Gibson, late proprietor of Johnston ; the heirs of the late James Hill of Busby, proprietor of Gartcosh ; James Campbell of Auchenairst ; James Gray of Auchengeich ; Patrick Scot of Auchenairst,—are all commissioners in the parish, possessed of at least L. 100 Scots valuation.

Dr James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Glasgow, proprietor of Baads ; Hugh Robertson of Gartloch ; John Muir of Gartferry ; James Millar of Millersneuck ; Charles A. King, Woodneuck ; James Tennent, Croftfoot ; Robert Bogle, Auchinloch ; David Scales Cleland, Springfield ; John Drew, Burnbrae ; William Dick, Lumloch ; James Jarvie, Woodhill ; James Watson, Holms ; James Johnston, Wester Muckcroft ; Mr Cater, Auldyards ; William Scott, Mirymailing ; Mark Stevenson, Boghead ; John Macdougall, Glenbank ; Mr Perston, Auldyards ; John Carss, Lochbank ; Misses Calders, Daviston ; William Davison, Auchenairst ; Henry Glen, Cladding ; Alexander Galloway, Huntershill ; are all possessed of properties in the parish, above, and most of them much above L. 50 Sterling, per annum.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial register for births and baptisms, commences 28th September 1662 ; proclamations, 1st March 1663. There are rules at the beginning of the volume for the regulation of kirk-sessions, dated “ apud Glasgow, 8th April 1672.” This volume is in an excellent state of preservation. Births and baptisms begin at the one end of the volume, and proclamations commence at the other. There are two more volumes, one finished, and the other in progress. The records of the kirk-session commence September 14, 1688. The first and part of the second volume are also in an excellent state of preservation. There have been no minutes of the session recorded during the whole of Mr Alexander Dun’s incumbency, a period of more than forty years ; and nine years of the incumbency of Mr Warden are also lost. There is a blank in the records of session from May 8, 1737, till 27th March 1791.

Antiquities.—The Bishops-mill may be reckoned among the antiquities of this parish. Every heritor in the Bishops-land (called anciently the Baldermonocks Ward or Monks-town, and comprehending ten townships, each of which contained eight ploughgates of land, and which comprehends the whole of the parish except the ancient entailed estate of Cadder, which was not more than half

the present estate) is and must be seised in it, else his titles are not valid. The whole of the parish, except the old entailed estate of Cadder and the Midtown of Bedlay (says the writer of the former Account) belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow. From this ecclesiastical tenure are derived the names of several places in the parish, such as Bishop's bridge;—the Bishop's moss between Huntershill and Springfield; and the Bishop's loch (now subject to the glorious uncertainty of the law) between Cadder and old Monkland.

Another antiquity in the parish was the house, a few yards southwest from the mansion-house of Robroyston, where Sir William Wallace is said to have been betrayed by his kinsman Sir John Monteith, on the 11th September 1303. Every vestige of the house in which he was betrayed is now gone.

Part of the Roman wall, built by Lollius Urbicus, forms the north boundary of the present glebe, intervening between it and the canal. It was above thirty-six miles in length, and the ditch forty-seven feet wide and twenty-two feet deep.

When Cadder pond was cleaned and repaired in 1813, a coin or medal of Antoninus Pius was found in an excellent state of preservation, but with a little piece broken or worn off. It was supposed to be of gold. It was given to the late Charles Stirling, Esq. In the following year, when levelling the lawn in the front of Cadder House, part of the foundations of the old tower were discovered, and a vessel full of gold coins, which the workmen carried away with them. A few of them were recovered in Glasgow. They were generally about the size of a shilling. The number found must have been at least 350; they bore the inscription *Jacobus*. *

Modern Buildings.—Among the modern buildings in the parish, a drawing-room added to the house of Cadder deserves to be mentioned, for the skill of the architect, David Hamilton, and the taste of the proprietor, Charles Stirling, Esq. It may also be noticed that John Knox dispensed the sacrament of the Supper in the hall of the house of Cadder. Mark Sprott of Garnkirk, Esq. has built a neat modern mansion in the parish. The other mansion-houses are at Gartloch, Springfield, Bedlay, Robroyston, Gartferry, and Glaudhall.

* Some other minor antiquities are noticed in the MS.

III.—POPULATION.

The population in 1755,	-	2936
1792,	-	1767
1801,	-	2120
1811,	-	2487
1821,	-	2798
1831,	-	3048—males 1600, females 1448.

Taking old and new Auchenairn as one village, we have eight villages in the parish, viz. Cadder, Bishops-bridge, and Auchenairn in the west division of the parish; Auchenloch, Chryston, Muirhead, Mudiesburn, and Mollenburn in the eastern district. Of these, Chryston is the largest, and by far the most handsome, and might become a large and neat village, if it had water; but it depends almost entirely on the well of Bedlay, which is at least the eighth part of a mile distant, and has a very steep descent to it. Chryston contains 84 families and 374 persons; Auchenairn, old and new, 60 families and 284 persons; Bishops-bridge, 38 families and 175 persons; Mollenburn, 32 families and 172 persons. This village is well situated for wood and water and whinstone rock, and might become a handsome village, were the feu more moderate. Mudiesburn, 30 families and 143 persons; Cadder, which used to contain at least 50 families, contains now only 13 families, and 64 persons, all employed on the estate of Cadder; Auchenloch, 17 families, 89 persons; Muirhead, 9 families, and 40 persons. The lime, coal, and clay-works at Garnkirk, have collected a very considerable population, of such a description as is found about newly erected public works.

The average number of births registered for the last seven years, is about fifty; proclamations, twenty-five; deaths or burials, about thirty. The births have never been all registered, though those who are not able to pay, get them recorded gratis. Some have always buried in other parishes. In 1828, a burying-ground was purchased at Chryston, where the greater part in that division of the parish now bury. The ground is sold in perpetuity in three lairs, the highest cost of which is L. 3 in the very best situations. It has been drained, but being an impervious till, the draining has had little effect. The private burying-places, said to be six in number, by the writer of the last Account, viz. Chryston, Bedlay, Gartferry, Auchingeish, Easter Muckcroft, and the tombs at Auchenairn, are fast falling into decay. Over Chryston tomb, where many of the Grays of Chryston and others repose, the Cumbarauld road has now been carried.

There are three fatuous persons in the parish, one of them deaf

and dumb, one furious and confined; five deaf and dumb, and four of them in one family.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The rental of the parish is about L. 14,000, including every burden the farmer bears,—without taking into account the feus paid to the different superiors. There are about 110 farmers in the parish. Of these, two pay above L. 500 of rent, two above L. 400, one above L. 300, sixteen above L. 200, thirty-nine above L. 100, nineteen above L. 50. The largest farmers employ about six men and four women, all in the house: the rest in proportion,—but fewer or sometimes none, if their families are numerous and grown.—There are almost no cottars under the farmers. The cottars Saturday or even Sabbath night will soon not be known in Scotland. We have comparatively very few labourers. Our farmers dwell alone, quite detached. We have, of course, a number of feuars in our villages. None of them are beyond sixty years standing. The destruction of the old townships originated and increased the feuars. The erection of the chapel at Chryston in 1779, gave occasion to feus in that village. Several of the feuars are bound, in their titles, to pay cess and teind, and other public and parochial burdens; and they are classed among and rank as heritors. Neither superiors nor feuars had, so far as we can learn, any object in view when they so designed them, but that they might so far free the superior. They are not rated in the cess-books, nor have they hitherto paid any teind. It was only ascertained in 1816 that they were heritors and patrons of the parish.

There are about 8700 acres in cultivation. There are more than 300 acres of deep moss. There may be about an acre on which the whinstone rises at least twenty feet perpendicular on both sides; and about three acres on which the freestone rises to the surface. The rest is covered with planting, fences, streams, and roads, and lakes. The commonties are all done away. But there are still about three acres at Muirhead near Chryston, on which the old feuars at Chryston have a servitude for *feal* and *divot*, to keep their houses in repair. They can take only the surface while heath, rushes, or grass continue to cover it.

Live-Stock.—Our cows are all of the Ayrshire breed, and it is alleged that we have surpassed the original. It is said that some of the farmers' wives have boasted that they realized fourteen pounds of butter from each cow. We can raise grain on some parts of the parish equal to any or to most in Scotland; but the butter milk and butter

still may be said to pay our rents, when they are brought to Glasgow from a circle of at least fourteen miles round. Almost every farmer has a churning as well as a thrashing machine, all driven by horse power; and the quantity of milk that is taken to Glasgow, sweet and sour, every day, is almost incredible.

Some of our farmers are considered the best ploughmen in the Old Monkland, Barony, Bothwell, and Cadder Farming Society, and have carried off the highest prizes where they competed. Draining has been for a long time attended to, and is now carried on with the greatest vigour, and to the utmost extent. The proprietor in general opens the drains, and the farmer carries and puts in the stones, wood, turf, or tiles, and closes them. A rush bush is likely soon to be as rare as a stone in our tilly soil, and not a drop of water will be seen where the soil is lighter. The heath and indigenous grass which have been long striving to gain their former dominion, will soon be banished, and a softer and more varied carpet will be presented by our pastures. The general duration of leases is nineteen years. The state of the farm buildings is in general good; and in some instances they are elegant and commodious. The soil has hitherto, for the most part, been unfavourable to hedges; and we cannot say that they have been carefully trained. We had few inclosures of any kind prior to 1790.

Produce.—We raise annually about 510 acres of wheat, 1900 of oats, 103 of barley, 150 of beans, 470 of potatoes, 140 of turnips, 890 of rye-grass, 80 of flax, and 7 of natural hay. There are about 1000 cows, 490 queys, 150 calves, 320 horses, 50 colts, and 20 foals. To these we may add about 10 pet sheep, and at present 2 goats.

We have no pasturage to let, unless on a farm when accidentally out of lease, or the lawns around some mansion-house, which are generally occupied by the Glasgow butchers. Our young cattle are generally grazed on the braes of Campsie or Kilsyth, or on some other lands somewhat distant from Glasgow.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Means of Communication.—Glasgow is the post-office for part of the parish; but Kirkintilloch, to those who live near it. The Inchbelly road, by Kirkintilloch, runs about four miles through the west division of the parish, and the Cumbernauld road runs nearly the same length through the other district of the parish. They are both pretty well kept.

We have not above five of what can be called bridges, all of one

arch, and two of these over the Garnkirk and Kirkintilloch railways. They are all new and substantial. The Forth and Clyde Canal intersects the west end of the parish, running nearly parallel with the Kelvin for about five miles, and has four draw-bridges upon it in that space. The shipping upon it from Grangemouth, where it joins the Forth, to Bowling Bay, where it joins the Clyde, is very great. The number of passengers in the swift boats was in 1835 immense, though the boats have not even the essentially necessary accommodations. They convey even the loaded carts of carriers along it.

The Kirkintilloch railway was opened in 1826, and cost about L. 7000 per mile. It intersects the east end of the parish, about five miles almost directly across. From the canal 160 feet above the sea level, formed by twenty locks, rising each eight feet, the termination of the railway may rise ten feet to allow the vessels to lie along-side to receive the coals and lime, &c. brought down in the waggons; it continues to rise occasionally throughout its course to the loch of Gartinqueen. This railway is mostly single, and has a great trade in coals, and is beginning and will continue progressively to be profitable. The Garnkirk and Glasgow railway skirts the south side of the parish for about five miles. It is altogether double, and was formed at the cost of about L. 12,000 per mile. It was opened in 1831. It has some deep excavations and high embankments. It has not yet begun to pay, and it cannot be conjectured when it will do so.

Besides these public turnpikes and railways and the canal, we have at least thirty-five miles of parish roads; for making and repairing of which, upwards of L. 10 per mile annually have been raised and are said to have been expended, for about twenty years; and yet the roads are in many places scarcely passable. The lines are bad, circuitous and hilly, their width is not regular, and they are not managed as the act directs.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is situated about four miles from the westmost houses, and nine miles from the eastmost. It was built in 1829–30, and opened on the 5th September 1830. It is considered particularly neat and commodious, slightly Gothic, with a neat square tower. It contains 740 sittings at 18 inches to a sitter, and cost fully L. 2000. On sacramental occasions, 1000 persons are seated in it, while hundreds stand. There are no free sittings. There have been many benefactions left to the parish; but they have disappeared when no session records

were kept, partly from the persons who had the care of the money becoming insolvent. The kirk-session had above L. 400 mortified for the poor, and solely at their disposal; but it was all expended during the time that the settlement of the minister was opposed.

The present manse was built in 1794, and received a partial repair in 1819. It was originally insufficient, and no repairs will ever make it comfortable. The extent of the glebe is about 10 acres of very light land. The extent of glebe in 1793, was 4 acres, 1 rood, and 26 falls, and about 20 acres of bog undivided from it, which Mr Dun claimed as part of his glebe; and the ministers of Cadder, for at least 800 years, could get water for their cattle without possessing all the solid part of it, which some say extended to six, others to eight acres. The minister besides, had a right of pasturage over at least 100 acres of moor, on which and the bog, he ordinarily grazed three cows, two horses, and some young cattle. In 1793, an excambion took place, and part of the glebe on the west of the canal, was exchanged for very inferior land on the east of the canal; and four acres were obtained for the servitude over the moor. The bog was neither inspected nor excambied; but was afterwards held as included in the excambion, the minister receiving for tent-ground a piece of waste land of about an acre in extent. The excambion was encroached upon, when the fence between the glebe and the lands of Crofthead was drawn. The extent of the glebe was thereby greatly lessened.

Cadder parish was mostly valued between 1735 and 1750; and though extensive, it had then neither roads nor fences, and the greatest part of it being covered with heath, rushes, and reeds, was valued very low. The College of Glasgow were then titulars of the teinds, and the professors were disposed to value it wholly in money, except about as much meal and barley as they might require. The money stipend amounts to L. 211, 13s. 4d. The meal is 56 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks. The bear 5 bolls, 3 firlots, averaging between L. 260 and 270. There was an augmentation obtained in 1819, which cannot be realized, as the teinds are exhausted, and the College have surrendered them to the incumbent, who draws as stated above, *communibus annis*.

There was, in the corner of the park belonging to Mr Robert Bogle, about twenty yards from the road leading past Auchenloch to Kirkintilloch on the south, and about equally distant on the north from the road, from Auchenloch to Chryston, a meeting-

house, as it was then called,—where the minister of Cadder preached every third Sabbath, at least since the Revolution in 1688. There, every proprietor had his pew as well as in the parish kirk, though it was chiefly for the accommodation of the eastern division of the parish. This meeting-house was afterwards superseded by the erection of a chapel in the village of Chryston. The proprietors and inhabitants in the east district, particularly, contributed to its erection. The labourers quarried the stones gratuitously, and the farmers carted them and the lime. This chapel is now erected into the church of Chryston *quoad sacra*. Mr Provan was the first preacher in the chapel, at L. 50 per annum. The Rev. John Dick, late minister of Rutherglen, was the first ordained minister, at the same stipend. In his time, a manse was erected; but it is the property of the managers in trust. The present legal stipend is L. 70,—which every person must admit to be greatly too little. The chapel is seated to contain about 500 persons, but the sittings are a third more closely compacted than in the parish church. The chapel is generally well attended. Divine service is also well attended in the parish church. About 300 persons communicate in the church, and perhaps rather more in the chapel.

Education.—There are seven schools in the parish. Three parochial, Cadder, Chryston and Auchenairn. One endowed, Auchenloch. Two unendowed, Mollenburn and Crofthead. One supported by Mrs Stirling at Bishop-bridge. The first parochial schoolmaster at Cadder has a chalder and a half of salary, amounting to L. 25, 13s. 4d. and about the same amount from school fees. The other parochial schoolmaster in Auchenairn has half a chalder, and about L. 38, of school wages. His school is also endowed with the interest of 1000 merks, mortified by the late Rev. James Warden. The school at Auchenloch is endowed with the interest of at least L. 300, left by the late Patrick Baird, merchant. The parochial schoolmaster at Chryston has a chalder of salary, and the school fees may average L. 50 annually. The unendowed school at Mollanburn may produce from L. 20 to L. 30 annually from school fees. The unendowed school at Gartinqueen may produce about L. 20 from school fees. The infant and sewing school at Bishop-bridge, originated by the amiable widow of the late Charles Stirling, Esq. is supported by her and her brother-in-law Mr Stirling of Cadder. They have built a good school-house, and allow L. 30 annually to the mistress, with the profits of the school,

which are not great. The parochial schoolmasters have all more than the legal accommodation, except the schoolmaster at Chryston, who has no garden, and an insufficient dwelling-house. The teachers have all attended the University of Glasgow; and the principal teacher is a preacher of the Gospel. There are few, if any, persons belonging to the parish who cannot read; but some of the children of the weavers who cannot earn above 6s. a week are put very early to drawing and even weaving, and are but partially taught. We have at least three Sabbath schools in the west division of the parish, supported by the lady before-mentioned. There are small juvenile libraries attached to three of the Sunday schools by Mrs Stirling. A library was originated last year at Auchenairston. There is a library also begun at Chryston.

Societies.—We have two charitable societies in the west district of the parish, of about thirty years standing. They do some good to decayed members; but had it not been for extraneous aid, they would have been far reduced, if not completely sunk. There was one in Chryston, perhaps more flourishing than either of them, and which had existed longer, but it was by general consent dissolved and the stock divided.

Savings Bank.—The late Charles Stirling, Esq. about ten years ago, established a savings bank, upon the liberal principle of giving at least one per cent. above any chartered, united, or individual banks. The whole of the parishioners, and even those in contiguous parishes, are allowed to lodge their savings in it. A great deal has been lodged; but not chiefly by those for whom such banks are intended. It promises fair to supplant all the friendly societies. The same active and enterprising merchant bequeathed to the kirk-session of Cadder, the right of recommending three patients to the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. The parish had previously the right of recommending at least one patient.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is 16. The average allowance per month is 4s. 4d. in the east district, and a little less in the west. There are two persons in the asylum, supported at an average of 9s. 1d. weekly. At the church and chapel, the collections amount to about L. 27 annually, nearly in equal proportions. The deficiency is made up by voluntary assessment. Besides the supply of the regular poor by the collections and voluntary contributions, a small proprietor of Slakiewood in the east district, named Walter Barton, burdened his property in perpetuity with L. 5 Sterling annually, to

be given to poor householders in the district of Chryston, not upon the roll,—so long as a board was kept upon the chapel in Chryston in good order, and a tombstone also in good repair in the churchyard of Cadder, recording the donation. These boards were common in the olden time. In the parish church of Cadder, there were a great many keeping in remembrance the sums mortified for their particular uses, by the beneficent individuals. They were all, very improperly, cast above the ceiling in 1784, when the late church was lathed and plastered. When it was taken down, the only one that was rescued was that of the Rev. Mr Warden, recording his mortification of 1000 merks to the school of Auchenairn. It is much decayed. Mr Hamilton of Mavisbank lately left to the kirk-session L. 50 Sterling, which is deposited in the Glasgow bank, and aids a little in supplying destitute householders. Beside all this, the necessitous householders would sometimes suffer severely, were it not for the help they receive from their working brethren. No less than L. 9 were collected lately for one destitute family, all almost from the working classes. It must be noticed that the extra collection at the sacrament in Cadder is immediately divided among the needy,—over and above their regular supply. This may average L. 7. At Chryston, the extra collection is given to the minister, to defray public and private expenses.

Fair.—There was a fair held in Chryston for fat cattle, and other things about Martinmas: but it gradually dwindled away about the beginning of the present century.

Inns, &c.—Of inns and alehouses, there are at present no fewer than 21; but not more than nine would be required. There is one distillery in the parish; and another was lately erected,—but luckily there was not a sufficient supply of water, and it was converted into a farm-steading.

The fuel that is used in the parish is chiefly, it may be said solely, coal. Coals when carted above five miles cost 5s. 6d. the 12 cwt.

June 1836.

PARISH OF CAMBUSLANG.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, D. D. MINISTER. *

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—IN the last Statistical Report, it is stated that this parish was anciently called Drumsargard; but this appears to be a mistake. In the seventeenth century, the name of the barony of Drumsharg or Drumsargard, which includes the larger portion of the parish, was changed to Cambuslang, the name the parish always bore; and hence, probably, the misapprehension into which the late Dr Meek, Anderson in his *Diplom. Scotiæ*, and others have fallen. *Cam* in the British and Celtic, transformed by the Scoto-Saxons into *Cambus*, signifies bending or bowed,—*usg* or *uisg* means water,—and *glan*, which in composition becomes *lan*, denotes a bank or bank of a water;—thus Cambuslang appears to signify the “water with the bending bank.” But whether the *Cam* or *Cambus* is to be sought for in the bending banks of the rivulet which passes the church, or in the magnificent sweep of the Clyde, as it winds round the northern end of the parish, it is impossible to say.

Extent—Boundaries.—The length of the parish from near Stonymeadow toll-bar on the south, to the Clyde near Kenmuir on the north, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from the eastern boundary of Carmunnock near Fishes Coat, on the west, to the point where the waters of the Calder fall into the Clyde on the east, it is nearly the same across. It is bounded by the Clyde on the north, which separates it from the parish of Old Monkland; by the Calder on the east, which separates it from Blantyre; by part of Blantyre and Kilbryde, on the south; and by Carmunnock and Rutherglen, on the west.

Topographical Appearances.—It forms a very irregular quadrilateral figure, one part of it jutting a considerable way into the pa-

* Drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick. The notes to the account of the “Cambuslang Work” are supplied by a clergyman who was for some time minister of an adjoining parish.

ish of Rutherglen, in the north-west corner. According to an authentic and very accurate survey, it contains 8.50 square miles, and 4325 statute acres. Lying at the north-west extremity of the great trough of the Clyde, near the western boundary of the district of Clydesdale, the greater part of the parish exhibits a low undulating surface, and forms part of the great vale on which the city of Glasgow stands. The high grounds at Turnlaw and Dechmont, towards the south-west, which form a ridge about half a mile broad, and extending nearly two miles from east to west, are a continuation of the same range of whin hills which separate Douglas and Lesmahago from Ayrshire, and running through Avondale, Stonehouse, Hamilton, Blantyre, and Cambuslang, terminate in the county of Renfrew. Dechmont is about 600 feet above the level of the sea; but as it lies in a comparatively level country, the view from it is very extensive. Towards the south-east, Tinto, the Tweeddale, and Pentland hills are distinctly seen; and to the north-west, the “lofty Benlomond,” and many of the hills of Cowal and Breadalbane. Among these last, the conical summit of Ben Loe, which is partly covered with snow from the end of October to the beginning of July, makes a conspicuous figure. But (as the writer of the last account of this parish justly remarks) “the beauties of this prospect lie nearer at hand and more immediately in view, comprehending the strath of Clyde, from Lanark on the one hand, to Dumbarton on the other.” Amidst the amazing variety of objects which here present themselves to the eye of the spectator, the most striking are the windings of the river, and its banks adorned with villages, towns, and gentlemen’s seats; the extensive woods and plantations about Hamilton; the magnificent ruins of Bothwell Castle; but above all, the large and populous city of Glasgow, with its numerous spires and beautiful cathedral.

Meteorology.—The air, as in other places in the neighbourhood, varies considerably according to elevation and the nature of the soil. In the low dry sheltered lands near the Clyde and Calder, it is generally mild and temperate; but towards the west and south-west, especially about Dechmont and Turnlaw, it is sharper and more inclement. No diseases are peculiar to the climate; but small-pox, which was scarcely heard of for many years, is again beginning to make its appearance, and often in an aggravated form. The climate is so mild that snow seldom lies in the lower parts of the parish towards the Clyde; but in the high grounds towards the south west, Dechmont often assumes a wintry shroud. Almost every fa-

mily of any consequence is now possessed of a thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer, which are hung up in a handsome mahogany frame as a piece of ornamental furniture. But few who are possessed of these instruments make any use of them, or know their value. We must therefore have recourse to other sources.

From the most careful inquiry, it appears that the following tables, drawn up by the late Dr. Meek from observations made at the manse of Cambuslang, from 1st January 1785 to 31st December 1791, are the most correct which can be procured, and accord best with the present state of the climate. The three first columns contain the mean, the greatest, and least height of the barometer; the three next, the mean, the greatest, and least height of the thermometer; the four following, the average number of days in which the wind blew from the N. E., the S. E., the S. W., and the N. W. quarters; the two last, the average number of dry and wet days. The barometer was marked every day at 8 o'clock in the morning, and 10 o'clock at night; the thermometer, not only at these times, but also at 2 o'clock afternoon; so that columns first and fourth express the mean height between these extremes of the day. The situation of the manse is about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles north of Dechmont. The last column is supplied from a rain-gage kept within a mile of the eastern border of the parish.

	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Winds.				Weather.		Rain in inches.	
	M. H.	G. H.	L. H.	M. H.	G. H.	L. H.	N	E	S	W	NW	Dry.	Wet.	
Jan.	29.55	30.47	28.20	38.2	52°	3°	7	6	15	3		14	17	1.541
Feb.	29.59	30.65	28.48	38.9	55	13	7	4	15	2		14	14	.836
March,	29.69	30.50	28.60	39.7	58	18	9	5	12	5		17	14	1.55
April,	29.72	30.30	28.70	46.2	70	27	12	2	12	4		17	13	1.134
May,	29.74	30.28	28.52	52.3	80	36	10	3	15	3		17	14	1.963
June,	29.70	30.20	28.06	58.4	85	48	10	2	15	3		18	12	1.148
July,	29.53	30.22	28.78	59.3	77	47	5	3	18	5		12	19	2.591
Aug.	29.61	30.26	28.90	59.3	77	45	7	3	18	3		14	17	1.532
Sept.	29.59	30.24	28.44	54.5	77	36	7	4	16	3		15	15	2.164
Oct.	29.51	30.48	28.38	47.8	65	26	10	4	14	3		14	17	2.039
Nov.	29.48	30.24	28.48	41.3	36	21	11	6	10	3		18	12	2.699
Dec.	29.39	30.14	28.50	37.6	34	3	9	5	14	3		15	16	2.478
	29.59	30.65	28.20	47.9	85	3	8.6	3.9	14.5	3.3		15.4	15	21.056

The mean monthly and quarterly temperature in 1820 was as follows :

Winter.	M. H.	Spring.	M. H.	Summer.	M. H.	Autumn.	M. H.
Nov.	49.9	Feb.	38.	May,	54.	August,	61.6
Dec.	39.3	March,	43.9	June,	58.7	Sept.	57.8
Jan.	36.1	April,	49.9	July,	61.	Oct.	48.9
Mean,	42.1		43.6		57.9		56.1

The thermometer is always highest between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and lowest at 5 o'clock in the morning. During the great annular solar eclipse, May 15th 1836, the thermometer exhibited the following phenomena :

Previous temperature in shade, 56° ; in sun, 61°

Time.		Temp. in shade.		Temp. in sun.	
1 h.	45 min.	-	55°.	-	59°·7
2	-	-	55·9	-	59·4
2	30	-	55·9	-	58·
2	45	-	56·	-	57·5
3	15	-	55·2	-	57·7
3	30	-	55·	-	56·2
3	45	-	55·	-	57·3
4	-	-	55·4	-	57·6
4	15	-	56·	-	57·8

Hydrography.—The Clyde runs about three and a-half miles on the north of the parish. Its general course through the middle ward is from south-east to north-west ; but here, if we take it from the point where it enters the parish at the mouth of the Calder to the point where it leaves it, its course is due east and west. It is from 200 to 250 feet broad, and, when it fills its channel, sweeps along with great majesty. The tide generally flows to within a mile of this parish, and some great spring-tides have been observed to come up to the confines of it ; but this is a rare circumstance. The greatest floods seldom rise higher than 17 feet above the bed of the river. On 24th September 1712, the Clyde rose 18 feet 6 inches ; and on 12th March 1782, it attained the enormous height of 20 feet. There is only one haugh, consisting of 18 acres of very rich land, liable to be overflowed. The Calder forms the boundary between Blantyre and Cambuslang for three and a-half miles. It runs due north, and after passing a variety of handsome seats in Kilbride, Blantyre, &c., such as Torrance, Calderwood, Crossbasket, and Calderbank, falls into the Clyde at a place called Turnwheel, near Redlies. The banks are in general steep and richly wooded. The channel is gravel or freestone rock, and is from 30 to 40 feet broad, but is seldom wholly covered by the stream, which is rapid and shallow. The Kirk-burn rises near Easter Hill, on the borders of Carmunnock, and, after a course of about two and a-half miles due north, joins the Clyde near Moriston. For about a mile and a-half before its *embouchure*, it makes several turnings, and is confined by bold and perpendicular rocks of freestone from 50 to 100 feet high. The bold sweep which its banks make near the church is probably the *cam* from which the parish derives its name. Newton burn rises near Turnlaw, and, after pursuing a northerly course

for about two and a-half miles, falls into the Clyde near Clyde's Mill. Cocks-burn rises near East Rogerton in Kilbride, runs in an easterly direction upwards of three and a-half miles, and falls into the Calder near Greenhall in Blantyre. These are all small streams, running on gravelly or rocky beds, in deep gulleets or great ravines; occasionally pouring down heavy torrents, in the winter season, into the channels of the Clyde or Calder, while in the summer season many of them are nearly dry. The village of Kirkhill, Cambuslang, is not well supplied with water. In the summer season, in particular, the inhabitants are obliged to go a considerable distance to the Burn-well, a small open spring at the bottom of the "Preaching or Conversion Brae." There are two small lochs or lakes to the east of Dechmont, which appear to be artificial.

Geology and Mineralogy.—This parish forms part of the great coal basin of the Clyde. The coal is wrought chiefly to the west and north-west towards Rutherglen, Springhall, and Coats. The field in which it is found lies on the south side of the Clyde, and may be about 3 miles square. It has a general slope from the Cathkin hills towards the river, with considerable swellings here and there, and in several places is cut and broken by rivulets. At this field, at Stonelaw in Rutherglen, and generally throughout the district, there have been found at intervals, within 415 feet of the surface, seven seams of coal, five of which are workable. The thickness of the seams, and their distance from the surface are nearly as follows :

	<i>Thickness.</i>		<i>Relative depth.</i>		<i>Total depth.</i>		<i>Names of workable seams.</i>
	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	
1. seam, soft coal,	4	6	55	0	55	0	Mossdale.
2. do. do.	3	6	31	0	86	0	Rough ell.
3. do. do.	5	0	67	0	153	0	Do. main.
4. do. do.	6	0	70	2	223	2	Humph.
5. do. do.	3	0	89	0	312	0	Splint ell.
6. do. hard do. good for ironworks, forges, &c.	3	6	8	0	320	0	Do. main.
7. do. soft coal,	1	6	1	6	321	6	
Till, &c. with thin seams of coal,	0	0	84	0	415	0	
Total,	27	0	415	8	415	8	

Before reaching the first coal, there is in most places a surface of earth and clay, from a few feet to 20 or 30 feet thick; beneath which, there are 20 feet of an argillaceous white freestone, succeeded by 30 or 40 feet of shale, with vegetable impressions, intermixed with thin strata of freestone separated from each other by a little clay or mica. There are about 6 inches of Dogger or coarse

ironstone above the coal,—and beneath, a little fire clay, and about 6 feet of shale mixed with shivery thin laminæ of freestone. Beneath this, are 24 feet of extremely hard freestone rock, and then the 3 feet 6 inch coal. 62 feet of till or shale separate this thin seam from the 5 feet coal, which lies on a bed of shale 20 feet thick. Beneath this, at the depth of upwards of 189 feet, we have a bed of hard compact limestone, usually called the Cambuslang marble, from 6 to 18 inches thick, and beautifully variegated with bivalve shells. This marble lies on 8 feet of shale, succeeded by about 3 feet of very hard white freestone, and 32 feet of shale or slate-clay, mixed with ironstone. This brings us to the 6 feet coal, which lies upon a stratum of shale, with freestone 47 feet thick. The 3 feet coal is covered with about 8 inches of coarse ironstone, and lies upon 10 feet of shale, with vegetable impressions. After passing through 6 feet of freestone, we come to 14 feet of shale with vegetable impressions, and, at the depth of about 320 feet, there are two seams of ironstone 10 inches thick. These rest immediately upon the 3 feet 6 inch coal, which is separated by 18 inches of shale from the 1 foot 6 inch coal. Beneath this, to the depth of upwards of 80 feet, thin seams of coal are penetrated by boring, mixed with shale, freestone, and ironstone.

This arrangement is by no means invariably the same, but is only given to furnish a general idea of the order of succession in which the metals lie. The thickness of the coals and of the freestone varies considerably, and the strata are frequently deranged by troubles, or dikes, of which there are several which run in a direction from east to west, and at pretty regular distances from each other. In their general *lie*, the seams are usually nearly parallel to each other, although they always subtend a considerable angle with regard to the surface of the earth, and uniformly have their dip or declinature towards the Clyde. At the river, they lie many feet deep, but rise gradually till they crop out, or reach the surface, within less than a mile and a half from it. In approaching the Clyde, the dip is so much the less, and at a distance from it, it is one in four or five. The pits in Cambuslang are all the property of the Duke of Hamilton, but are rented by James Farie, Esq. of Farne. Before 1787, they were kept clear of water by a level, which conducted the accumulated water of the workings into the Clyde. But as it was found impossible to work the coal beneath that level, a steam engine was erected in the above year, and has ever since been used for the double purpose of drawing

up the coal, and keeping the pits dry. The coals near Glasgow are in general much deeper than in the upper or eastern parts of the county, where they have not been so long wrought. At Cambuslang, the pits are about $39\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep, at Fullarton 65, at Westmuir 54, at Faskin 49, at Shettleston 42; whereas about Hamilton and Dalserf, they are seldom more than 30 fathoms deep, and at Cleland sometimes only three or four. In sinking pits in this neighbourhood, there is often found a bed of free mud or quicksand many fathoms deep, which is kept from running away, and filling up the pits, by vast cylinders of iron, about 8 feet in diameter, attached together with iron bolts. Each of these cylinders may weigh from two to three tons, and for every fathom of a pit perforating the quicksand will cost from L. 35 to L. 40. The place where this is most troublesome is a broad strip or belt of sand, which runs from Sandy Hills near Tollcross, towards the green of Glasgow. The pits now wrought at Wellshot, are evidently of long standing, and are said to be the oldest in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. There are upwards of 100 coal pits which have been wrought, and if we allow three years only to each of these, they must have been begun upwards of three centuries ago. In 1790 about 62 men, young and old, were employed in these collieries; at present 100 are employed. An ordinary collier can easily dig 40 cwt., for which he then received 2s. 2d. a day, and if he wrought hard 13s. a week. At present, a collier can make 3s. 6d. or 4s. a day, or at the rate of from L. 1, to L. 1, 4s. a week. The wages of colliers and other incidental expenses were then estimated at L. 2000 per annum; they may now be estimated at L. 2500.* In 1790, about 600 carts, or 360 tons were put out per week, and 18,000 tons per annum. At present, the output is nearly 550 per week, or 30,000 per annum. In 1750, a cart of coals of nine cwt. cost 9d. on the coal hill; in 1790, they cost 2s.; and at present 2s. 11d. A cart of coals from Wellshot, weighing 20 cwt. is now laid down at the village of Kirkhill for 7s. 4d. The driving is 1s. 6d., tolls 3d., and cost at the hill 5s. 7d.

Ironstone abounds in various places in the parish, but is only wrought on a small scale. Lime is not found here, but is brought chiefly from lime-kilns in the parish of Kilbride, where it costs from 12s. to 16s. per chalders. The stratum of marble already noticed, from 6 to 18 inches thick, is known to extend over a great portion of the parish, and to run into Rutherglen, in the direction of Stonelaw.

* The Duke of Hamilton's rental is L. 400, or a seventh of the output. The profit on the sales is not included.

Like the other strata of the district, it dips towards Clyde : and wherever coal pits have been sunk, it has been found at the depth of from 180 to 200 feet. At such a depth, it cannot easily be come at; but there is a place on the Kirk-burn, to the south-west of the church, where it has been wrought at several times. It is of a dark gray, or more rarely of a reddish-colour, and is beautifully ornamented with white bivalve shells. Both varieties take a good polish, and are occasionally used for ornamental purposes. Of this marble there is a handsome mantel piece at Chatelherault near Hamilton, and in the College library at Glasgow; and at Dud-dingstone, near Queensferry, it has been still more amply made use of. There is abundance of freestone on the Kirk-burn, near the manse. It is of a whitish colour, hard and close-grained, and consequently capable of being made very smooth and beautiful. It is held in high estimation, and is often carried to a great distance. At Brenshaw, a little to the east, a red sandstone of a different texture, and of a much coarser grain, is much used in building. This seems to be the outcrop of a new or upper red sandstone, which covers so large a portion of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and evidently lies on the top of the usual coal measures. Below this sandstone, there are two seams of coal, each about 10 inches thick, and from 6 to 10 feet separated, lying in a thick bed of fire clay. Connected with it, is the 20 feet bed of white argillaceous sandstone, which is the uppermost of our coal measures. It is generally intersected horizontally with layers of slate clay. Dechmont (the rampart of protection or of peace,) and Turnlaw are entirely composed of whin, and furnish abundance of excellent materials for making roads. On the east side of Dechmont, is a quarry of excellent blue metal, from which upwards of 2000 cubic yards are cut annually. It is of a hard grain, and of a rough prickly texture, and is interspersed with veins of quartz. Some of these are of various colours, such as red, blue, violet, and are often got in large pieces. The whin here, as at Shotts and New Monkland, evidently overlaps the freestone. It seems to cover not more than from 300 to 400 acres. The soil upon and around the hill is light and stony; that of the rest of the parish is mostly clay, on a tilly subsoil. Along the banks of the Clyde it is partly a light loam, and partly a light sand. The general succession of strata throughout the whole of this district is argillaceous freestone, schistus, including slate-clay, and bituminous shale, ironstone,

and coal, among which there is no small disorder, in arrangement, position, and qualities.

Zoology.—Of the hawk tribe the following are occasionally observed. *Falco peregrinus*, peregrine falcon; *Falco Tinnunculus*, kestrel; *Falco Æsalon*, merlin; *Gyrfulco candicans*, seen at Declimont, 10th May 1835. *Circus cyaneus*; *Buteo vulgaris*, buzzard; *Buteo Nisus*, sparrow-hawk. The long horn-owl, the short horn-owl, the barn-owl, and the ivy-owl, also occur. *Motacilla boarula*, or grey wagtail is frequently seen in the summer season, and builds on the shelves of rocks near the water-courses. A bittern (*Ardea stellaris*) was lately shot in this neighbourhood, and is now in the possession of Mr Grimson, Hamilton. No species of woodpecker was ever observed in this district till within these few months, when two specimens of the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*, were shot, and both preserved by the individual above alluded to. The squirrel, which was formerly a stranger in these parts, has of late become common throughout all the wooded districts of Clydesdale. These alterations in the *habitats* of animals may probably be owing to increase of plantations, and the superior cultivation of the soil.

Among the Mollusca, the following may be given as a specimen:

Arion ater,	Pupa pygmæa,
Limax cinereus and agrestis,	Carychium minimum,
Helix ericetorum,	Balea perversa,
H. rufescens,	Clausilia perversa,
H. nemoralis,	Limnea palustris,
H. nitida,	L. fossaria,
H. rotundata,	L. limosa,
H. costata,	Physa fontinalis,
H. arbustorum,	Planorbis albus,
Bulinus obscurus,	P. nitidus,
Vitrina pellucida,	P. complanatus.
Pupa muscorum,	Valvata piscinalis.

The *Hydra viridis* or green polype is very common in many of the streams and stagnant ditches in this neighbourhood. The best way of procuring them is to pull some aquatic plants growing beneath the surface of the stream or ditch where they are produced, and to place them in a basin of pure water, when this curious zoophyte will soon become apparent. It is of the size of a pin's head, and has the faculty of withdrawing itself from the vegetable surface to which it is attached by its tentacula or roots, and either moving or swimming about among the plants and in the water. They catch their prey with their arms, which they expand or contract at pleasure, and are invested with the power of voluntary motion.

Botany.—The *Chara vulgaris* is common in the Clyde at Bogle's-hole ford, and at Kenmuir. The *Chara flexilis* or smooth

chara is also found in the same places. The *Calitriche aquatica*, variety β , occurs near Carmyle. The *Circæa Lutetiana* abounds in the woods. The *Veronica scutellata* is found in bogs at Kenmuir, immediately on the confines of the parish. The following may also be mentioned as interesting to botanists: *Aira aquatica*, near Gilbertfield Castle; *Aira caryophyllea*, Dechmont; *Sherardia arvensis*, plentiful; *Galium Mollugo*, on the Clyde; *Alchemilla minor*, variety β , Dechmont; *Campanula latifolia*; *Scutellaria minor*; *Althæa moschata*; *Carex hirta*; *Taxus baccata*, at Flemington. The *Equisetum sylvaticum* grows on the road side between Hamilton and Cambuslang, and the *E. hyemale* at Carmyle ford.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The history of this barony and parish can be traced as far back as the time of Alexander II. During his reign it belonged to Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, and it afterwards passed into the hands of the Morays of Bothwell. In 1370 the Castle of Bothwell, and also the barony of Drumsharg or Drumsargart, came into the possession of Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, by his marriage with Johanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell. The Douglasses continued in possession of the property till 8th November 1452, when it was disposed by James Earl of Douglas to James Lord Hamilton. In 1455, on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, Lord Hamilton acquired the superiority of the barony also, by obtaining a charter from James II. as tenant in *capite*; and it has remained with his descendants ever since. In the seventeenth century the name of the barony (which includes nearly two-thirds of the parish) was changed from Drumsargart to Cambuslang.

The “Cambuslang Work.”—The parish of Cambuslang has long been celebrated for the religious impressions which were produced under the ministry of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch in 1742. Party spirit and selfish motives have each exhausted their ingenuity in giving a gloss to these transactions, and in bending them so as to suit their own peculiar views and purposes. Keeping clear of the heterodox fury of secession incredulity on the one hand, and of the too ready credence of zealous and interested though well-meaning partizans on the other, our object shall be merely to give a statistical view of *facts*, and to leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. The religious phenomena, commonly called the “Cambuslang work,” seems to have originated in circumstances apparently accidental. The kirk of Cambuslang being too small and out of repair (as is too often the case in the pre-

sent day,) the minister in favourable weather frequently conducted the public devotional services of the parish in the open fields. The place chosen was peculiarly well adapted for the purpose. It is a green brae on the east side of a deep ravine near the church, scooped out by nature in the form of an amphitheatre. At present it is sprinkled over with broom, furze, and sloe-bushes, and two aged thorns in twin embrace are seen growing side by side near the borders of the meandering rivulet which murmurs below. In this retired and romantic spot Mr M'Culloch,* for about a year before the "work" began, preached to crowded congregations, and on the Sabbath evenings after sermon, detailed to the listening multitudes, the astonishing effects produced by the ministrations of Mr Whitefield in England and America, and urged with great energy the doctrines of regeneration and newness of life. The effects of his zeal soon began to evidence themselves in a striking manner among the multitudes who waited on his ministry. Towards the end of January 1742, two persons, Ingram More, a shoemaker, and Robert Bowman, a weaver, went through the parish, and got about ninety heads of families to subscribe a petition, which was presented to the minister, desiring that he would give them a weekly lecture. This request was immediately complied with, and Thursday was fixed upon as the most convenient day of the week for that purpose. These meetings were crowded with multitudes of hearers, and at length from weekly were extended to daily exhortations, which were carried on without interruption for seven or eight months. Many people came to the minister's house under strong convictions of sin, calling themselves "enemies to God, despisers of precious Christ," and saying "what shall we do to be saved?" The first prominent symptoms of the extraordinary effects produced by these multiplied services were on the 8th February. Soon after, the sacrament was given twice in the space of five weeks; on 11th July and on 15th August. Mr Whitefield had arrived from England in June, and many of the most popular preachers of the day hastened to join him at Cambuslang, such as Messrs Willison of Dundee, Webster of

* Mr M'Culloch, much and justly as he was esteemed by his own parishioners, was never a popular preacher in the district in which he resided. So much was this the case, that up to the time of the Revival at Cambuslang, when assisting at neighbouring communions, he was usually called "the Ale Minister," the meaning of which was, that his appearance in the tent was considered by the great majority as the signal for their retiring for a refreshment. He is said to have been most diligent and faithful in catechising his parishioners of all ages, and evinced and often expressed great uneasiness, when any of them betrayed ignorance of the doctrines of the gospel. All bore witness, that while he was severe in manners and of a warm temper, he was a man of a noble generous nature.

Edinburgh, M'Knight of Irvine, M'Laurin of Glasgow, Currie of Kinglassie, Bonner of Torphichen, Robe of Kilsyth, &c. The sacrament on the 15th August was very numerously attended. One tent was placed at the lower extremity of the amphitheatre above alluded to, near the joining of the two rivulets; and here the sacrament was administered. A second tent was erected in the churchyard, and a third in a green field a little to the west of the first tent. Each of these were attended with great congregations, and it has been estimated that not less than 30,000 people attended on that occasion. Four ministers preached on the fast day, 4 on Saturday, 14 or 15 on Sunday, and 5 on Monday. There were 25 tables, about 120 at each, in all 3000 communicants. Many of these came from Glasgow, about 200 from Edinburgh, as many from Kilmarnock, and from Irvine and Stewarton, and also some from England and Ireland. The Cambuslang work continued for six months, from 8th February to 15th August 1742. The number of persons converted at this period cannot be ascertained. Mr M'Culloch, in a letter to Mr Robe, dated 30th April 1751, rates them at 400, of which number 70 were inhabitants of Cambuslang. The 18th of February, the day on which this extraordinary work began, was, long after, observed in the parish partly as a day of humiliation and fasting for misimprovement of mercies, and partly as a day of thanksgiving for the season of grace to many in the British colonies, and particularly in this small corner in 1741 and 1742.* The secession clergy, who had lately broken off from the church, viewed these transactions in a very unfavourable light, and evidently with a malignant

* When the present venerable and learned incumbent of Cambuslang entered on the charge of the parish, a number of the converts of 1742 still lived, and gave evidence, by the piety and consistency of their conduct, of the reality of the saving change that had been wrought on their hearts. So late as July 1818, the writer of this note heard an aged clergyman of a neighbouring parish allude in the church of Cambuslang, on a Monday after a communion, to the revival in the following terms: He had been speaking of the time and place in which God had been pleased to afford extraordinary manifestations of His power and grace in the conversion of sinners, and in comforting and strengthening his people, and he added, "Such was Bethel to the Patriarch Jacob, Tabor to the three disciples, and such was this place about seventy-six years ago, of whom I am told some witnesses remain to this present hour, but the greater part are fallen asleep." If any one is still so bold as to allege that the work at Cambuslang was "a work of the Devil," he will find no countenance from the serious part of the inhabitants of the district in which it took place. No one ever attempted to justify every thing that was said or done at that memorable period; but, on the other hand, it is hoped that the warmth of party spirit will no longer prevent good men from admitting what even the correspondent of Mr Wishart of Edinburgh was constrained to acknowledge in regard to the revival in New England at that time, "that an appearance so much out of the ordinary way, and so unaccountable to persons not acquainted with the history of the world, was the means of awakening the attention of many, and that a good number settled into a truly Christian temper."

eye. Observing something superhuman in the effects which were here produced, they did not attribute them to the right source, the spirit of God, but to the Devil. These sentiments they openly avowed by industriously preaching and writing against the Cambuslang work; and especially by an act dated Dumfermline, 15th July 1742, appointing the 4th of August following to be observed in all their congregations, as a day of fasting and humiliation; one of the principal grounds of which was "the delusions of Satan, attending the present awful work upon the *bodies* of men, going on at Cambuslang." Many scores of pamphlets were written on this subject, all of which have long ago fallen into oblivion.*

Eminent Men.—Lieutenant William Hamilton, the author of a metrical version of the life of Sir William Wallace, lived many years, first at Gilbertfield and then at Leterick, in this parish,

* For the sake of those who may be anxious to study more minutely this deeply interesting portion of Scottish church history, I subjoin a list of tracts and books relating to the work at Kilsyth and Cambuslang, in 1742. 1. Robe's Narrative of the extraordinary work at Kilsyth and Cambuslang, (written in parts) 1742; 2. A short Account of the wonderful conversions at Kilsyth, 1742; 3. A short Narrative of the extraordinary work at Cambuslang, 1742; 4. A true Account of the wonderful conversions at Cambuslang, 1742; 5. A warning against the ministration of George Whitefield, 1742; 6. Mr Adam Gib catechised, in a letter, &c. 1742; 7. A Conference between an elder of the kirk of Shotts and a parishioner of Cambuslang, 1742; 8. Fisher's review of Robe's preface, 1742; 9. Webster's Divine influence, &c. 1742; 10. Satan's ape detected, &c. 1742; 11. Satan's advocate driven from the bench, 1742; 12. A warm and serious Address, 1742; 13. A warning and reproof by the same author, 1742; 14. A friendly caution to the Seceders, 1742; 15. The Declaration of the true Presbyterians, (by Wilson,) 1742; 16. A Letter to Mr Wishart on the state of religion, &c. 1742; 17. The state of religion in New England, R. Foulis, 1742; 18. Caldwell's trials of the spirit, &c. ditto, 1742; 19. The wonderful narrative of the French prophets, 1742; 20. Edwards's Distinguishing marks prefaced by Willison, 1742; 21. The Glasgow weekly history by M'Culloch, 1742; 22. Edwards's narrative, &c. London, 1738; 23. Robe's first letter, 1742; 24. Do. second letter, 1743; 25. Do. third letter, 1743; 26. Do. fourth letter, 1743; 27. Erskine's fraud and falsehood, &c. 1743; 28. Truth and innocency vindicated, in a letter to Robe, 1743; 29. Willison's letter to Fisher, 1743; 30. Kennedy on conversion,—preface to the Dutch edition of Robe's narrative, 1743; 31. Currie's new test and vindication, &c. 1743; 32. Fisher's review, second edition with a preface, &c. 1743; 33. Currie's plain history of the seceding brethren, 1744; 34. Faith no fancy, against Robe's fourth letter by Ralph Erskine, 1745; 35. Robe's monthly history, 1743-4; 36. Ditto, new series, 1745; 37. Burt's narrative of the revival, &c. 1768; 38. The signs of the times by Dr John Erskine, 1742; 39. A letter from Webster to Ralph Erskine, 1743; 40. An account of some remarkable events at Cambuslang, 1742; 41. A warning against the spreading contagion broken out, from A. Gib, 1742; 42. Act of the Associate Synod anent a fast, 1742; 43. Brown's history of the secession, sixth edition, 1791; 44. Robe's narrative, &c. with additions, 1791; 45. Prince's weekly history published at Boston, 1743; 46. Mather's letters on state of religion in New England, 1743; 47. Visible signs of the Lord's return to Scotland, 1742; 48. Observations in defence of the work at Cambuslang, 1742; 49. Remarks on the fast, 1742; 50. Remarks on the state of religion in New England, 1742; 51. A true narrative of the conversions at Cambuslang, 1742; 52. Gillies's exhortations, 1751; 53. Life of George Whitefield, 8vo, 1773; 54. Historical collections, 2 vols. 8vo. 1754; 55. Meek's statistical account of Cambuslang, 1793; 56. Moncrieff's life of Erskine, 1818; 57. A short narrative of the extraordinary work at Cambuslang, 1742; 58. An apology for the Presbyterians of Scotland, who are hearers of the Rev. George Whitefield, 1742.

where he died 24th May 1751, at an advanced age. He is well known as the friend and poetical correspondent of Allan Ramsay.

Dr Claudius Buchanan, celebrated for his Asiatic researches, was also a native of this parish. His father was schoolmaster of Cambuslang, and was appointed session-clerk 1761. During his time, the school fees were raised from a merk Scots per quarter, to 1s. 6d. for reading, and 2s. for writing and arithmetic.

The Rev. Robert Fleming, the author of "Scripture Truth confirmed and cleared," was for many years minister of Cambuslang. He was the son of Mr James Fleming, long minister at Bathans or Yester, and after undergoing many trials and persecutions, and residing for some time at Rotterdam, was finally called to fill the charge at Cambuslang, where he died July 25th 1694. His works are now chiefly remarkable for having foretold, with great accuracy, the revolutions which occurred in Europe and America towards the close of the last century. George Jardine, Esq. the late excellent and laborious Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, had his summer residence at Hallside, in this parish, where he was universally beloved and admired.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners are, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr Graham of Westburn, Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Mr Jackson of Spittalhill, Mr Jardine of Hallside, Mr Bain of Morriston, and Mr M'Ewen, Calder Grove.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers, at present, consist of twenty volumes; some of these are small, and twelve of them are in a dilapidated condition. Some older ones were destroyed by a fire about 1724, and a few have got into private hands, but may yet be recovered. The oldest date in the registers of proclamations and baptisms is June 14th 1657. From this date they have been regularly kept.

Antiquities.—About a mile east from the church, there is a small ridge, terminated, on the west, by a circular mound level on the top, about 20 feet in height, and 140 feet in diameter. It is evidently a work of art, and resembles those artificial mounds on which the ancient Britons and Saxons built their fortresses. It was here that the Castle of Drumsargard formerly stood. *Drumsargard* or *Drum-searg-aird* in Gaelic, signifies the dry ridge or height; a name descriptive either of the particular spot where the castle stood, or of a long ridge, at a little distance from it. The situation was doubtless well chosen for a place of security in disorderly times; and though only about sixty or seventy feet higher than the adjacent ground, the prospect from it must always have

been extensive and commanding, but it is now highly rich and beautiful. About sixty years ago, there were some remains of this ancient castle; but now no vestige of it is to be seen. The stones of it were employed in building the farm houses called Hallside, from its standing in the neighbourhood of the great hall. The tenant in possession of it, at the time that the last Statistical Report was written, dug from its ruins many carts of stones, some of which were hewn, and had iron crooks in them, upon which doors had been hung. Amongst the rubbish, human bones have been found, once a pewter plate, and on many occasions ancient coins, of which the dates or reigns of the sovereigns to whom they belonged have not been ascertained. On the summit of Dechmont-hill, there are still some faint traces of the foundations of ancient buildings, and in one place the *Urtica urens* or common nettle grows in abundance, which is seldom or never found except in the vicinity of human habitations. The ruins of these buildings were considerable about fifty years ago; but since that time, the stones and rubbish have been removed for making dikes and repairing roads. A former possessor, when digging on the summit of the hill, discovered the foundation of a circular building, about 24 feet in diameter. The stones had been carefully joined together, but no signs of mortar could be observed. They were freestones; and must have been carried with much labour from a distance, as the stones, which are found in great abundance upon the hill, are all whin.

Dechmont stands in the centre of the Rutherglen and Cathkin tumuli, and was the place where our forefathers lighted their beltane fires. A thick stratum of charcoal has been discovered, which had lain concealed from time immemorial under a stratum of fine loam, near the summit of the hill. When the country people saw it, they expressed no surprise, because the tradition was familiar to them, that it was here where the former inhabitants of the country had been in the habit of lighting their beltane. The Lady Chapel of Kirkburn, formerly stood on the ravine a little below the church. It was founded and endowed in 1379, by William Monypenny, rector of Cambuslang. Lands were purchased for this purpose from William Dalyell, out of the estate of east Farme of Rutherglen, at an annual rent of six merks Sterling. The whole was ratified by a charter of Robert II., dated 8th December 1379. This chapel was held by Sir John Millar at the time of the Reformation, who reported its value at seven merks yearly. The land still bears the name of Chapel; but no traces of the ancient buildings remain.

There was also an hospital two miles east from the church, to which about 130 acres of land called Spittal and Spittalhill, seem to have been annexed; but all traces of it are now lost except the name. Gilbertfield is a turreted building, erected in 1607. It is now the property of John Graham, Esq.

An elegant and commodious new house has been lately erected by Sir James Montgomery at Newton; and a handsome mansion has also been built by Mr M'Ewen, from Glasgow, at Calder Grove, near Prior Bridge. The other mansion-houses in the parish are pleasant and commodious, but exhibit nothing remarkable.

III.—POPULATION.

The state of the population for the last eighty years is as follows:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Average of Families.</i>	<i>Increase, &c.</i>
1755,	934						
1775,	1096	547	549		238	4 $\frac{3}{5}$ nearly	increase 62
1785,	1088	529	559		236	4 $\frac{3}{5}$ do.	decrease 8
1791,	1288	657	631		280	4 $\frac{3}{5}$ exactly	increase 100
1796,	1558	787	171				do. 270
1801,	1616						do. 58
1807,	1870						do. 254
1811,	2035						do. 165
1815,	2045						do. 10
1821,	2301	1122	1179	364			do. 356
1831,	2697	1331	1367	369	525	5 $\frac{1}{7}$	do. 396
1835,	2705						do. 108
							1787

The average increase for the last eighty years is rather more than 34 per annum.

The following table was drawn up for private use, by Mr Hall, present parochial teacher.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Inhab. houses.</i>	<i>Houses uninhabited.</i>	<i>Fams. employed in agriculture.</i>	<i>Do. in trade, manufacture, &c.</i>	<i>All other families.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Rural districts,	114	104	4	58	27	29	356	375	731
Dalton, -	10	6	0	0	5	5	22	26	48
Lightburn, -	22	14	0	0	17	5	58	61	119
Deans, -	8	6	0	0	4	4	28	21	49
Howieshill, -	13	10	1	1	10	2	34	28	62
Vicarland, -	25	15	0	1	21	3	61	59	120
Kirkhill, -	43	27	0	2	32	9	106	118	224
Sauchiebog, &c.	32	22	0	0	22	10	67	58	125
Chapelton, &c.	69	41	0	1	52	16	142	167	309
Bushyhill, -	72	40	1	1	33	38	193	185	378
Cullochburn, -	29	14	0	1	17	11	78	68	146
Silverbank, -	30	21	4	0	2	28	75	69	144
East Coats, -	26	20	2	0	3	23	48	60	108
West Coats, -	32	29	0	0	4	28	62	72	134
Total,	525	369	12	65	249	211	1330	1367	2697

In 1791, when the total population was 1288, more than one-half, viz. 677, resided in villages, and 611 in the country. At present, 1966 live in villages, and 731 in the country. There are employed in coal pits, 100; in the quarries, 8. The increase of 396 between 1821 and 1831, is chiefly owing to the proximity of the parish to Glasgow, and to the large proportion of persons employed in manufactures and coal-pits, most of whom marry early, and generally rear large families. There are about 500 weavers, including females. There are 65 names on the roll of electors, 44 of whom voted at last election for Mr Maxwell, the Whig candidate; 5 for Mr Lockhart, the Tory candidate; and 5 did not come to the poll.

A register of births and proclamations, and also a register of burials has been kept with great accuracy. The following is the gross amount of each, with the average number for the last seven years:

		<i>Proclamations.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1829,	-	29	66	43
1830,	-	30	57	34
1831,	-	23	71	61
1832,	-	26	68	81
1833,	-	27	67	51
1834,	-	24	79	49
1835,	-	30	70	47
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,		189	478	366
Average,		27	68 $\frac{2}{7}$	52 $\frac{2}{7}$

There thus appears to be one baptism per annum to 39 persons nearly; one burial to 51, and one marriage to 99. The proportion of marriages here is very great; in England it is 120, and in Wales 136. There are 253 children for 100 marriages, which makes about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ children for each marriage. Hence every 20 have about 50 children. Perhaps four-tenths do not marry, which will make a proportional increase in the number of children born of each marriage. In 1791, when last report was drawn up, the population was 1288; in 1836 it is 2705, which is 129 more than doubled. The births between 1720 and 1728 inclusive were 123, which, if taken at the same ratio as at present, would give a population of only 693. The following tables contain a classified arrangement of the inhabitants in 1791 and 1836, from authentic sources:

		1791.	1836.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Aged below 10,	-	337	615
Between 10 and 20,	-	240	464

Do. 20 and 50,	-	517	1247
Do. 50 and 70,	-	154	289
Above 70,	-	40	90
Total,		1288	2705

The number of families of independent fortune residing occasionally or permanently in the parish is about 5. There are about 7 fatuous persons and 2 blind.

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Males upwards of 20.</i>	<i>Occupiers, 1st class.</i>	<i>Occupiers, 2d class.</i>	<i>Labourers, agricultural.</i>	<i>Manufacturers — weavers.</i>	<i>Retail and handicraft.</i>	<i>Capitalists, clergy, &c.</i>	<i>Labourers not agricultural.</i>	<i>All other males of 20 years.</i>	<i>Upwards of 20.</i>	<i>Female servants.</i>
Rural districts,	187	40	2	73	22	8	7	22	7	6	84
Dalton, -	10	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	0	0	1
Lightburn, -	27	0	0	0	20	0	0	7	0	0	1
Deans, -	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	1	0	0
Howieshill, -	14	1	0	1	9	1	1	0	1	0	0
Vicarland, -	26	0	1	0	20	1	1	1	3	0	1
Kirkhill, -	46	0	0	3	31	3	2	4	3	0	3
Sauchiebog, -	35	0	0	0	27	2	1	1	4	0	2
Chapelton, -	73	0	1	0	59	8	0	4	1	0	5
Bushyhill, -	82	0	0	1	24	22	0	31	3	1	0
Cullochburn, -	32	0	0	2	13	4	0	10	3	0	1
Silverbank, -	33	0	0	0	1	0	1	29	2	0	1
E. Coats, -	29	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	4	0	1
W. Coats, -	34	0	0	0	7	2	0	22	3	0	2
Total,	638	41	4	80	243	55	13	160	35	7	101

Of the 80 labourers in agriculture, 27 are sons of occupiers of the first class. The four occupiers are such as employ neither sons nor male servants. The cotton-mill at Flemington, mentioned in last Statistical Report, has been long given up, and is now used as a barn.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The property of the parish is distributed among 13 heritors, and is laid out nearly in the following allotments :

<i>Estates.</i>	<i>Acres, about</i>	<i>Valued rent, Scots money.</i>	<i>Real rent, about</i>
Cambuslang estate, -	3507	L.2087 19 0	L.4000 0 0
Westburn, -	800	523 5 0	1600 0 0
Newton, -	361	263 0 0	700 0 0
Spittal, -	203	133 6 8	500 0 0
Moriston, -	50	68 0 0	246 0 0
Rosebank, -	50	43 0 0	240 0 0
Daviesholm, -	50	38 8 8	246 0 0
Hallside, -	50	23 13 3	240 0 0
Crookedshields, -	25	19 0 0	80 0 0
Calder Grove, -	20	10 14 6	40 0 0
Chapel, -	5	10 10 0	12 0 0
Letterick, -	4	9 0 0	8 0 0
Do. -	3	6 0 0	7 0 0

The above is an estimate which will not bear a critical investi-

gation, but it will afford a pretty accurate idea of the average value and distribution of property in the parish. About 200 acres are taken up with waste grounds, roads, braes, and plantings. There is very little waste or uncultivated land. The average value of the land per acre is from L. 1, 5s. to L. 1, 10s.; in 1791, it was 15s. Some acres towards Dechmont and Carmunnock are not worth so much; but about Hallside and towards the Clyde, L. 3 and L. 4 are paid for the acre. There are about 41 farmers in the parish at present; in 1791, the number was 50; of course the farms must now be much larger. If we take the amount of arable land at 4125 acres, the average size of farms will be 108 acres. Nearly the whole of the land is arable, and is well cultivated. All the ordinary kinds of grain are produced in great abundance. The number of acres of the different kinds of produce, with the average value of each, at the time last report was drawn up and at the present day, is subjoined:

Produce, &c. in 1791.

	<i>Acres, Scots.</i>	<i>Produce per acre.</i>	<i>Price per boll, &c.</i>	<i>Total value.</i>
Oats, -	950	5 bolls.	L. 0 15 0	L. 3562 10 0
Wheat, -	180	8 do.	1 0 0	1440 0 0
Pease and beans, -	190	4 do.	0 16 0	608 0 0
Barley, -	160	5 do.	0 16 0	640 0 0
Potatoes, -	70	20 do.	0 9 6	655 0 0
Hay, -	400	132 stone	0 5 0 per stone	1100 0 0
Pasture, -	1720	12s. 6d. per acre		1075 0 0
Fallow, -	130			
Total,	3800			L. 9080 10 0

Produce, &c. in 1836.

	<i>Statute acres.</i>	<i>Produce per acre.</i>	<i>Price per boll, &c.</i>	<i>Total value.</i>
Oats, -	1000	7 bolls	L. 0 16 0	L. 5600 0 0
Wheat, -	300	10 do.	1 2 0	3300 0 0
Pease and beans, -	250	7 do.	0 16 0	1400 0 0
Barley, -	15	7 do.	1 0 0	105 0 0
Potatoes, -	140	30 do.	0 9 6	945 0 0
Hay, -	610	150 stone	0 7 0	2664 11 8
Pasture, -	1800	L. 1, 10s. per acre.		2650 0 0
Fallow, -	10			
Total,	4125			L. 16664 11 8

The above is a very moderate average. The gross produce of coal and minerals in the parish may be worth L. 3200 more. It is observable that the produce has much increased during the last forty-five years, which is chiefly owing to improved management. Wheat is chiefly sown on the rich level fields bordering on the Clyde. It is raised on all soils; but the clayey, which is the most common, is found to answer best, because the crop suffers least by

the frosty nights and sunshine days in the spring. The practice of summer fallowing for wheat is less common than it formerly was. The expense of preparing and sowing an acre of land in summer fallow for wheat, in 1791 and in 1836, supposing every article to be paid for in money, is nearly as follows.

	Cost	1791.	Cost	1836.
5 ploughings,	L. 0 8 0	L. 2 0 0	L. 0 8 0	L. 2 0 0
45 carts dung,	0 2 6	5 12 6	0 5 0	11 5 0
4 chalders lime,	0 10 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 8 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ boll seed wheat,	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 11 0
2 years rent,	0 15 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
	Total	L. 11 12 6		L. 20 4 0

Cambuslang is about five miles from Glasgow. The tolls for dung are $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. The expense of ploughing and harrowing an acre for oats is L. 1, 1s.; and two ploughings and harrowings for potatoes cost L. 2. Wilkie's iron plough is now almost universally used. It cuts a more acute-angled furrow than Small's plough; and differs from it chiefly in having the sock covered over by the mould board, and thus is less subject to wear and tear, and is more easily repaired. A two horse plough weighs about 1 cwt. 3 qrs. The cost from L. 4 to L. 8, 8s. The ploughs were mostly of wood frame work before 1810; after that period, they were all of iron—and in 1829, cast-iron socks were introduced, and are a vast improvement. It has been observed that agriculture never rises to perfection in a merely agricultural country. It requires the stimulus and support of manufactures and foreign trade. This remark is well illustrated in the agricultural districts which surround Glasgow. It is upon it, that the neighbouring parishes chiefly depend. Glasgow is the market where they sell every thing they can spare, and purchase whatever they want. Nearly all the wheat, except what is preserved for seed, a third of the potatoes, and a great part of the dairy produce, are sold in Glasgow.

Live-Stock.—The number of horses in the parish is about 200, all of which, with a few exceptions, are employed in the cultivation of land. There would thus appear to be one horse for 26 acres at an average; but if the 1800 acres of pasture land be excluded, there is one for 11 or 12 acres. The horses are nearly all of the Clydesdale breed, and are generally purchased at the fairs at Rutherglen and Glasgow. There are 600 cows in the parish, of which 300 are milk cows; and about three acres appear to be the average calculation for each cow; but if we add to these 300 sheep and the grass depastured by horses, it will diminish the amount of land allowed to each cow to a considerable extent.

Dairy produce.—The yearly average profit of milk cows in 1791 was L. 3, at present it is nearer L. 9, and taking the number of dairy cows kept at 300, the average profit from this source alone will be L. 2700. The farmers find it more advantageous to make their milk into butter than into cheese; of which last they make no more than is sufficient for the supply of their own families. Almost all the butter and churned milk they can spare is sold in Glasgow. The cows are nearly all of the improved Ayrshire breed. A good cow will yield 4000 quarts of milk per annum; but take the average amount at 3000 quarts, and we will have from 300 cows 900,000 quarts. About 16 quarts produce one pound of butter, and of course 900,000 quarts will yield 56875 pounds, which at 1s. per pound will amount to L. 2843, 15s. The pint of butter milk, containing two quarts, is sold at a penny, and of course 900,000 will yield L. 1375. This, however, is only a gross calculation, and does not pretend to be minutely accurate. The real gross amount is probably much higher. The keep of a cow may on an average be L. 10, 10s. per annum, and the grassing of 300 cows will be L. 900. The profit arising from the different modes of conducting the dairy produce may be estimated as follows:

16 quarts churned.	160 quarts, new- milk cheese.	160 quarts, butter & skimmed cheese.	160 quarts feeding. veal.
10 lb. butter at 1s. - 160 quarts of butter milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. -	24 lb. at 5d. 10s. 120 quarts whey, worth 2d. per gal- lon, -	10s. 10 lb. butter at 1s. - 1 stone cheese at 5s. - 12 quarts but- ter milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 100 quarts weak whey at 1d. per gal.	6d. A veal 20 days old will have consumed 160 quarts at 8d. per diem, price L. 1 at 3d. per pint Scots. Calf will sell at L. 1, 16s. deduct milk L. 1. Profit 16s.
Total, 16s. 8d.	11s. 3d.	16s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	16s.

In 1791, the parish was in the hands of about 50 farmers; at present, there are only about 41. The rentals in 1791 and in 1836 stand as follows:

	In 1791.	In 1836.	
1 farmer pays,	L. 600	1 farm worth,	L. 400
2 pay above,	100	3 do.	300
10 pay L. 50 and upwards,	50	8 do.	200
19 pay L. 20 and upwards,	20	10 do.	150
18 pay less than	20	9 do.	100
		1 do.	60
		1 do.	35
		2 do.	20
		1 do.	12
		1 do.	10
		1 do.	9
		Total	L. 5666

About L. 1300 per annum is paid, or is in the hands of proprietors, small farmers, and feuars.

The leases are generally for nineteen years, and the farm-steadings are in some instances very respectable. The following table will exhibit the relative state of the country, in respect of prices, &c. at three different periods—1750, 1791, and 1836.

	1750.	1791.	1836.
Rent of the parish,	L. 1000	L. 2850	L. 7897
Wheat, rye grass, hay and potatoes,		650 acres	650 acres
Fat cattle killed for common use,		100 head	150 head
Beef and mutton per stone,	2s 6d. to 3s.	5s. to 7s.	8s. to 8s. 6d.
Butter per lb.	3d. to 4d.	6d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s 3d.
Cheese per lb.	1d. to 2d.	3d to 6d.	6d.
Eggs per dozen,	1d. to 2d.	5d. to 10d.	5d. to 8d.
Oatmeal per boll,	11s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	18s. 8d.
Ditto per peek,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 2d.
Draught horse,	L. 5 to L. 10	L. 15 to L. 25	L. 25 to L. 30
A milk cow,	L. 2 to L. 4	L. 5 to L. 9	L. 6 to L. 10
A sheep,	3s to 6s.	9s. to 18s	11s. to L. 1
A hen,	6d. to 9d	1s to 2s.	10d. to 1s. 6d.
Man-servants' wages,	L. 3 to L. 4	L. 8 to L. 10	L. 7 to L. 9
Maid servants' wages,	L. 1, 10s. to L. 2	L. 4 to L. 5	L. 3 to L. 6
Day labourers' wages per day,	6d. to 7d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
A man in harvest per day,	8d.	1s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.
A woman in harvest per day,	6d.	1s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
A mason per day.	8d. to 10d.	1s. 8d. to 2s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
A wright per day,	7d. to 9d.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.
A tailor per day besides meat,	4d.	10d. to 1s.	1s. 6d.

The lands towards the Clyde and near gentlemen's houses are tastefully adorned with plantations. The Cairns planting presents a number of very fine beeches; and the ravines, through which the Calder and the Kirk-burn run, are beautifully sprinkled over with wood of different sorts.

Manufactures.—The weaving of muslin was introduced about the year 1783. The work is chiefly derived from the manufacturers in Glasgow. In 1791, there were 120 weavers. They could easily earn 10s. a week, and the total gross income from this branch of industry, including the labour of journeymen and apprentices, was estimated at L. 2800 per annum. At present, a good weaver with difficulty earns 10s. per week, and the general average is probably not more than 8s. The number of weavers, including females, who also work at the loom like men, is 500. They will earn about L. 200 per week, or nearly L. 10,000 per annum, which is at the rate of L. 20 per annum on an average to each individual. No cotton work now exists in the parish.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Means of Communication, &c.—The nearest market-town is Rutherglen, which is about two miles distant. There are seven

fairs in the year at Rutherglen. The best frequented and probably the most ancient is St Luke's. It begins on the third Monday of October, old style, and continues the whole week. Glasgow is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Its market-day (Wednesday,) and its fairs and other markets are always well attended by people from this parish. Hamilton is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. The market-day is Friday. There are thirteen villages, (having distinct names,) inhabited by 1966 individuals, leaving only 731 for the rural districts. Two turnpike roads run through the parish. The Glasgow and Hamilton road within the parish is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Glasgow and Muirkirk road by Fishescoat is $2\frac{1}{2}$. The parish roads are about 12 miles. The rents paid at the two following toll-bars, which are now the only ones where toll is levied, was during the last and present year as follows : Greenlees in 1835, L. 425; in 1836, L. 375. Cambuslang in 1835, L. 575; in 1836, L. 525. Two coaches run daily between Glasgow and Hamilton by the Cambuslang road; and Kilbryde and Strathaven coaches pass and repass thrice a week on the Muirkirk road. There is a penny-post in the village near the church. There are 7 bridges in the parish, all of one arch, and some of them very small. The fences are in general well kept, and the Duke of Hamilton has of late introduced great improvements over the whole of his estates. There are two corn-mills, one on the Calder in the south, and another on the Clyde in the north. Each of these is capable of grinding 50 or 60 bolls a day. In winter and spring, the mill on the Clyde is chiefly employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and in summer and autumn by the dealers in foreign grain, in and about Glasgow. In some seasons, 2000 bolls of foreign oats have been milled here, and in every season above 1000. Here thirlage still continues.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is a plain antiquated edifice, built in 1743. It is now in a somewhat dilapidated state. The south wall is considerably pushed out by the rafters, the couples of the roof having bent beneath the baulk. It allows accommodation for 500 sitters, allowing 18 inches to each. The area contains 329 sittings; the galleries, 113; the communion or table seats, 40. The rest are set aside for women who come to church with children for baptism, including some cross seats at the head of the communion tables. The manse was built in 1756. The walls and roof were repaired last spring. The glebe contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and would let for about L. 10. The stipend in

1755 was L. 71, 16s. 8d ; in 1798, it was L. 145, 9s. 10d. At present it consists of 121 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lippies of meal; barley the same; surrendered teind or money, L. 49, 8s. 10d. To which must be added Duchess Anne Hamilton's bounty for communion elements of 50 merks, or L. 2, 15s. 6d. Communion elements, L. 10. There is a small congregation belonging to the missionaries or Congregational Union. The church was built about 1802. It is situated in the village of Chapelton Cambuslang, and is capable of containing 200 sitters. The average number attending public worship is below 50. There are about 20 communicants, all of the poor or working-classes. The minister has about L. 30 per annum. The parish church stands considerably to the north-west side of the parish. It is about 1 mile and 4 furlongs from the border of Carmunnock on the west, and the eastern corner is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Eighteen inhabited houses are farther than two miles from the church. The relative number of churchmen and dissenters is as follows:

Establishment, - -	2016	Working-classes, establishment, -	1928
Other denominations, -	562	Do. dissenters, -	511
Of no denomination, -	127		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2705		2439
		Poor of no denomination, -	127
		More wealthy, establishment, -	88
		Do. dissenters, -	51
			<hr/>
			2705

The number of communicants at the Established Church is 245, of whom 186 are of the poor or working-classes. The average attendance in June, July, and August is 400; in December, January, and February 300. About 848 say they are in the habit of attendance, of whom 697 are of the poor or working-classes. There are in the parish about 1008 persons twelve years of age and upwards, belonging to the Establishment; and 281 of the same ages belonging to dissenters or persons of other persuasions. The accommodation in the church is 500 sittings, and if the population twelve years and upwards be 1008, about 508 must be without seats; and if 848 be in the habit of occasionally attending public worship in the parish church there must be 348 who cannot attend every day for want of seats. But if 848 could be accommodated, there would still be 150 twelve years of age and upwards without accommodation. The number of persons belonging to other persuasions scarcely amounts to one-fifth of the population; and those twelve years and upwards are scarcely one-tenth. About one twenty-third part of those belonging to the Establishment are

of the wealthy classes, among those of other denominations one-eleventh part. Those belonging to no denomination form upwards of a twentieth part of the whole population. The proportion of the poor or working-classes who worship in the parish church is at least twice greater than among the other denominations.

Education.—Besides the parish school, there are also schools at Lightburn, Bushyhill, and Silverbank. The parish school has for many years past been in a very flourishing condition under Mr Hall. The salary is the maximum, with a good house and garden. Through the liberality of the heritors a considerable addition is now making to the school-room, and also to the dwelling-house above it. The following tables will give an interesting view of the state of education in this parish.

Parochial School.

	<i>Greatest number.</i>			<i>Least number.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scholars of each sex between 25th March, and 29th September 1833.	63	44	107	58	37	95
Do. do. from 29th September, to 25th March 1833-34.	56	36	92	50	34	84

The branches taught are English reading, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, geography and French. The average attendance is 95, and the fees amount to about £.40. It would appear that the average number of boys more than girls in the summer season is 19, and in the winter season 18.

Schools not Parochial.

	<i>Greatest number.</i>			<i>Least number.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lightburn school,	28	19	47	30	15	45
Bushyhill do.	14	10	24	10	10	20
Do. two schools no returns.						
Silverbank no returns.						

The following table will give an idea of the ages of pupils, and of the branches of education taught in the private schools.

	<i>Lightburn.</i>			<i>Bushyhill 1st.</i>			<i>Bushyhill 2d.</i>			<i>Silverbank.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5,		1	1								1	1
5 to 15 reading, 29	11	40	9	6	15	8	11	19	4	4	4	8
5 to 15 writing, and arithmetic, 10	5	15	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	3

The average number of children attending the above schools is 82, and if we add 95 for the parish school, the total number of scholars in the parish will be 177. If the number of children below twelve years of age be 1352, only one-seventh attend school. There are 615 children below ten, of whom 350 will be below five, leav-

ing 265 capable of attending school; and admitting that 177 do so, there must be 83 who are not receiving regular public instruction at any of the schools in the parish.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There are in this parish several mortifications for the support of the poor. In 1615, James Marquis of Hamilton, in conjunction with Mr John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, mortified a sum of money, the yearly interest of which was directed to be employed for maintaining in an hospital in Hamilton eight poor men, two of whom were always to belong to the parish of Cambuslang. Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, in 1700, mortified 600 merks, the interest of which was to be laid out in buying shoes and hose to the indigent. James Glassford, Esq. of the family of Douglaston, mortified L. 100, in 1828, the interest of which amounts to L. 2, 10s. for providing clothing to poor children attending school, and to the more necessitous and better behaving poor. There is an annual collection for coals, which amounts to about L. 3, and Mr Farie, tacksman of the Duke of Hamilton's colliery, usually furnishes twenty-four carts annually at his own expense.

The number of poor upon the ordinary poors' roll is 58, including widows, 15 of whom have families, perhaps about 100 persons in all. The regular contributions are L. 100 in six months, or L. 200 per annum, which is at the rate of L. 3, 10s. each per annum, or if 100 in all be dependent on these funds, it will be L. 2 each. Only one twenty-seventh of the population are paupers, and the greater portion of these are rendered incapable of earning a livelihood from debility or old age. The collection at the church door, for the last five years, was as follows: In 1830, L. 31, 11s. 8½d.; 1831, L. 28, 16s. 9¼d.; 1833, L. 23, 8s. 0¾d.; 1834, L. 25, 16s. 5d.; 1835, L. 25, 14s. 2d. Total L. 135, 9s. 1¼d. Average, L. 23, 1s. 9d. The sum of L. 23, 1s. 9d. per annum will average 218 halfpennies every Sunday; and if 450 be the average attendance, scarcely one-half of those who attend put any thing into the plate. The average amount to those who contribute regularly will not exceed 2s. per annum.

The mortcloth dues for the last six years during summer and winter were as follows:

Autumn and Winter.

1830	L. 3	3	6
1831	4	11	6
1832	4	19	8
1833	3	11	0

Spring and Summer.

L. 2	10	0
4	19	6
1	14	3
2	14	2

1834	L. 2	0	0	L. 2	11	6
1836	3	4	0	1	11	0
<hr/>				<hr/>		
Total	L. 22	9	8	L. 16	0	5
Average	L. 3	14	11	L. 2	13	4

It is observable that the second half year exceeds the first by L. 1, 1s. 7d.; the total amount of the whole year is L. 6, 7s. 5d. The average number of deaths is nearly 52; this will give as the average price of each mortcloth for rich and poor 2s. 5d. The excess of L. 1, 1s. 7d. on the latter half of the year, will give fully eight more deaths for that half than for the former half. There are in the parish about 28 public houses where ardent spirits are sold.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This and the neighbouring parishes depend in a great measure on Glasgow; which is the great mart to which the inhabitants resort, both for buying and selling. The improvements in Glasgow, and the great increase of its population, have extended in a considerable degree to the districts around. An increasing demand for the articles which land produces, a ready market, and favourable, though not extravagant prices, give life and vigour to the exertions of the farmer. Growing wealth has created new wants, and the habits of the people and their means of subsistence have been gradually improving. The rental of the parish has been more than doubled since the publication of last report, and the gross amount of raw produce has also undergone a proportional increase. The population is more than doubled, and seems to be still on the increase.

June 1836.

PARISH OF DALZIEL.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JAMES CLASON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name and Extent.—THE parish of Dalziel is situated in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, 13 miles from Glasgow, 14 from Lanark, and 1 from the town of Hamilton. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Cambusnethan; on the west by the parish of Hamilton and the river Calder; on the south by the parish of Hamilton and the river Clyde; and on the north by the river Calder and the parish of Hamilton. At the north-west corner, four parishes meet,—Bothwell, Shotts, Cambusnethan, and Dalziel, the two former lying on the north side of the river Calder, and the two latter on the south side of that river. The origin and meaning of the name have been differently explained. In the charters of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the name appears in the form of Dalyell. Some have therefore thought that it is of Celtic origin, and denotes White Meadow, this being the meaning of the word *Dalgheal* in that language, and that it has been so called on account of a white scurf, or a large white gowan (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*) which covered the ground before it was improved by cultivation. Others have supposed that it got its name from the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, who formerly possessed the barony of Dalziel. But it is more likely that it had previously received its name, and that they adopted it as their surname. The books of heraldry give the following account of the origin and meaning of the word Dalziel:—“A favourite and near kinsman of King Kenneth II. was taken by the Picts and hanged upon a gibbet. The King, urged by grief at the disgraceful treatment of his friend, proffered a large reward for the rescue of the body, which, as a forlorn hope, was for some time unavailing, until at length a valiant gentleman said to the King, in the old Scottish language, ‘Dal Zell I dare,’ and having successfully per-

formed the exploit, took the gibbet and words for his arms and name, which to this day are borne by his posterity. The name is now written Dalziel or Dalzell."

The parish is a small one, containing only 2283 Scotch acres. It is about 4 four miles long and 3 broad. Its figure is irregular, in consequence of a small part of the parish lying on the south of the Clyde; and two parts of the parish of Hamilton, the one extending nearly into the centre, and the other, in the north-west corner, on the river Calder, are entirely separated by this parish from that of Hamilton. There is a tradition that these portions of the parish of Hamilton formerly belonged to this parish, but no proper account is given of their disjunction. Why they have not been restored, if ever they formed a part of the original parish, is not known. But certainly the addition of these lands, and of Muirhouse, in the parish of Cambusnethan, which is situated three miles from the parish church, and little more than one from the church here, with the teinds parsonage and vicarage, would render this parish more compact, would improve the living, (one of the small ones,) and would be more convenient for the inhabitants, who in general are indebted to the minister of this parish for the means of religious instruction.

Topographical Appearances.—The land in general rises gradually from the rivers Clyde and Calder, interspersed with occasional inequalities, to a flat ridge in the centre of the parish; consequently there is always, with the exception of a few flat pieces of ground, a sufficient declivity to carry off the water, and snow does not lie so long as on some high grounds in the neighbourhood. The banks of the Clyde are in general low, except at the Roman camp opposite the Ross wood, where they are precipitous; those of the Calder are so in several places, and particularly on the farm of Ravenscraig, near Wishaw House, where they are quite precipitous, resembling the wall of a house. There are several glens of different sizes. The principal one is that contiguous to Dalziel House, and which is about two miles in length. No part of the parish is more than 200 feet above the level of the sea.

Hydrography.—Before the Clyde reaches this parish, it has traversed a distance of 50 miles, and after running about 18 miles farther it reaches Glasgow. It is liable occasionally to great inundations, which have sometimes been productive of injurious consequences. In the harvest of 1807, the tenant of the haugh grounds

upon the Clyde, lost, by the spate which occurred at that time, between L. 400 and L. 500, in crop and manure. This serious loss induced the proprietor to embank the river, and to alter the course of a burn, which has succeeded in preventing the land from being flooded. As the water, however, which covered the ground on such occasions was not running, but back-water, owing to a turn in the river, and the junction of the burn mentioned, doubts have been entertained by some whether the ground be as fertile as formerly.

The South Calder, (a name denoting wooded river,) which forms the principal boundary of this parish to the north, takes its rise in the parish of Shotts, is here about 60 feet broad, and from its source to its junction with the Clyde, at the south-west corner of the parish, may be estimated to be about 20 miles in length.

Besides these two rivers, there is a burn of considerable size called the Dalziel burn, which takes its rise in the parish of Cambusnethan, runs through the glen at Dalziel House, and joins the Clyde about two miles from its source.

From the nature of the soil—a hard clay,—there are few springs of water near the surface. Those which have been discovered, have therefore been much valued, and in Popish times were honoured with the name of saints, such as St Patrick's, St Margaret's, St Catharine's, and the well of Our Lady. Some of these wells have been seriously injured by the draining of quarries near them, and one by a similar operation in regard to land has, to the great grief of those in the neighbourhood, been entirely destroyed. This well was of a mineral and supposed medicinal quality, and was considered by those who knew its value to be superior to every other, for the infusion of tea, and was therefore called the Tea-well. Those who had been in the practice of using it for that purpose think they have not got that beverage in perfection since it was dried up.

Geology and Mineralogy.—This parish lies near the centre of the great upper coal-field of the Clyde, and, in a geological and mineralogical point of view, presents nearly the same features as the rest of the district. At the Roman camp, on the banks of the Clyde, the rocks are from 12 to 20 feet high, and are composed almost entirely of clay-slate and bituminous shale, with a sort of shivery freestone above it, which separates readily into very thin plates. The clay-slate is very friable, and falls down in large masses, when acted on by the alternations of frost and thaw. In the midst of the freestone, is a regular layer of flag or pavement, two

or three inches in thickness, which runs along the face of the rocks at a considerable height; and at one place, above a small well opposite the Ross wood, these stones crop out to the day, in a position so regular, and are so smooth and well polished, and neatly and regularly jointed, that they more resemble a work of art than of nature. Some of the freestone connected with the coal measures of this parish is different, in so far as we are aware, from that of any other district in the county. At the Windmill-hill quarry, at present wrought in two places, a very hard rough-grained freestone, abounding with unequal grains of quartz, much resembling the *Arenarius molaris* of Linnæus, is much sought after by masons, for forming chimney heads, and also by the proprietors of iron forges, for pavement, &c. it having been ascertained to be unequalled for standing both the weather and the fire. It was of this strong and durable stone that the bridge near Hamilton was built. Near the village of Craigneuk, there is an excellent flagstone quarry. These stones are of a fine grain, and of a reddish colour, and are from one-fourth of an inch to five inches in thickness. They are frequently used in the neighbourhood instead of slate, for the purpose of covering houses. The projected Wishaw and Coltness Railway is to pass near these quarries, and it has been ascertained, that, from the estates of Dalziel, Wishaw, and Coltness, 1600 tons of stones of different sorts may be sent to Glasgow annually, which at 7d. per ton for carriage, would yield the proprietors L. 466, 13s. 4d. The pavement required for gentlemen's seats which have been lately built in different parts of the county has been obtained from the Craigneuk quarry.

Coal abounds in this parish, but it is only wrought at No. 1 or Engine Pit, near Coursington. At the depth of 10 fathoms from the surface, we have the upper or rough coal, which is here 6 feet thick. Above this coal, there are five feet of surface, and the rest is blaes, (clay-slate, and bituminous shale,) intermixed with small beds of ironstone each $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches thick. At the depth of 14 fathoms from the rough coal, the Ell coal occurs. It is here 4 feet in thickness, and is that now wrought. The main roof is rock, and the pavement a scurf of fine clay on solid rock. Fourteen fathoms farther down is the splint coal, but it has not yet been wrought in this parish. Above the coal, is a foot of blaes, and below it five feet of fine clay. The coal from this pit is often marked on its surface with the remains of various species of reeds, and with small

leaves, resembling chickweed, which gives it a chequered appearance. The dip is to the north, and the rise of course to the south. The freestone quarries also affect the same inclination. On the Clyde, however, at the Camp, the dip is to the east.

The greater portion of the surface of this parish is a yellow clay. There is, however, a considerable quantity of what is called croft land in almost every farm. The haughs and holms on the Clyde are a rich loam on a sandy or gravelly subsoil.

Zoology.—By an act James IV. Parl. 6th, cap. 74—for planting and policy—it is enacted, that “every Lord and Laird make parks with deer, stanks, *i. e.* fish-ponds, and cunninggars or rabbit warrens.” Accordingly there was here formerly a park well stocked with deer. There are also the remains of an ancient cruive dam at the camp, which indicates that the salmon were (which was really the case,) more abundant than at present. Forty-five years ago, they were often caught here in great quantities. Since the erection of the dam at Blantyre cotton works, and from other causes, they have become very scarce. The cunninggar belonging to Dalziel still retains its ancient name. The *coney*s or rabbits, which occupied that spot, have been long ago extirpated, and the field levelled, and regularly cultivated. A number of these animals have, however, lately made their appearance in this quarter, report says, introduced by sportsmen for the purpose of furnishing food for the foxes. The cunninggar is now on the opposite side of the Clyde, though still in the parish, from which it seems to have been cut off at no very remote period, by the river assuming a new channel and leaving the old one nearly dry,—now termed the dead waters. The haughs of Dalziel are famous for the number and the excellence of the hares which they produce.

The *Caprimulgus Europæus* or goatsucker is common in the woods. The *Lanius excubitor* or common shrike is also occasionally observed. The *Turdus iliacus* and *Turdus pilaris* or redwing and fieldfare thrushes, were observed this season to be absent little more than three months, a flock having been seen in the beginning of May, and again in the beginning of August. The *Fringilla spinus* or siskin is very common, also *Parus caudatus* or long-tailed titmouse. There was, till within these twelve years, an extensive rookery contiguous to Dalziel House; but by cutting the Scotch fir trees, (to which crows are partial) driving down their nests and other means, they were completely expelled. In passing the spot from which they had been driven *vi et armis*, they

were observed afterwards, to give a mournful and angry cry, and to make a sudden deviation from their course, turning away with seeming disgust, from a place where they had been so hardly treated. *Ardea stellaris* or bittern, one shot here lately.

The following are the only fish found in the Clyde and Calder, 1. *Petromyzon fluviatilis* or river lamprey, here called lamper-eel. We should doubt its going down regularly to the sea, as it has many obstacles to encounter, which seem to be too great for it to overcome, yet it is by no means rare in these waters. 2. *Salmo Salar* or common salmon. 3. *Salmo trutta* or sea trout, very rare. 4. *Salmo Salvelinus*, torgoch or char. This fish was taken, upwards of a century ago, from an alpine lake by Anne Duchess of Hamilton, and naturalized in the Pamilian and Avon near Strathaven, from which it occasionally descends to the Clyde. It is here termed Duchess Anne's trout. 5. *Salmo fario* or common trout, abundant. 6. *Esox Lucius*, or common pike, abundant in still water. 7. *Leuciscus rutilus* or roach, but there generally termed *braize*,—is rather a rare fish, and is chiefly caught in May. It is supposed by some that it comes into the Clyde from Lochlomond, when the general migration occurs, about the beginning of summer; but as there are obstacles in the Clyde which prevent larger fish from getting up here, we cannot see how so small a fish could overcome these difficulties. 8. *Leuciscus phoxinus* or minnow, very common. 9. *Cobitis barbatula*, loach or beardy, more common on the rocky bed of the Avon than in the Clyde. It lies basking in the sun at the bottom of rivers, and readily suffers itself to be taken by what the boys term a *sued*, *i. e.* two or three horse hairs plaited together, and fastened to the end of a wand, in the form of a loop, which is slipped over the fish's head and suddenly drawn up; vast quantities are thus destroyed, but are not eaten. 10. *Platessa Flesus*, flounder. It is most common below the dam at Blantyre, but has also been occasionally found here. 11. *Anguilla vulgaris*, or common eel, very abundant. 12. *Perca fluviatilis* or perch, occasionally found here. The par also common.

Botany.—The following is a list of the different plants: *Circea Lutetiana*, enchanter's nightshade; *Veronica montana*, mountain speedwell; *Phalaris Canariensis*, canary grass; *Milium effusum*, millet grass; *Galium boreale*, broad-leaved bed-straw; *Symphytum officinale*, common comfrey; *Campanula trachelium*, at Dalziel House, but now extirpated; *Epilobium angustifolium*, rose-bay

willow herb ; *Trollius Europæus*, globe flower ; *Serapias latifolia*, broad-leaved helleborine, &c.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Family of Dalzell.—The Dalzells, the ancestors of the Earl of Carnwath, are the most remote proprietors of whom any thing is known. The precise time when they acquired the barony of Dalziel, which was sometimes possessed by one member of the family, and at other times shared by two or more of them, has not been ascertained. If the origin and meaning of their name, as given in heraldry, be correct, it is not improbable, that a grant of the lands of Dalziel may have formed a part of the reward, bestowed by King Kenneth, for the rescue of the body of his kinsman,—which will fix the date of their possession to have been in the ninth century. The earliest certain information we have respecting the family is in the thirteenth century. From this date, the Dalzells seem to have been knighted, either by royal authority or by courtesy. In 1365, Sir Robert Dalzell, who faithfully adhered to King David Bruce during his captivity in England, obtained a grant of the barony of Selkirk. But it appears he afterwards incurred the displeasure of his sovereign. William Hamilton, Esq. of Wishaw, who wrote an account of the sheriffdom of Lanark in 1702, and whose authority as an antiquarian is unquestionable, states that the parish and barony did anciently belong to the Dalzells of that ilk, until the forfeiture of Sir Robert Dalzell, in the time of King David Bruce, for abiding in England without the King's consent. The estate was then given to Sir — Sandilands, (others say the name was Fleming.)* By the marriage of his grandchild to the heir-male of Sir Robert Dalzell, the estate returned to the family, and continued in their sole possession, until the death of a proprietor leaving two daughters. The eldest married the nearest heir of the family ; and the youngest, a son of the Laird of West Nisbet. To distinguish the latter from the former, he was commonly called Baron Nisbet of Dalzell, and his share of the property, Dalzell Nisbet. The spot where his house stood is still pointed out, and the adjoining orchard retains the name of the Baron's Yaird. In 1628, Sir Robert Dalzell having been made Lord Dalzell by Charles I. he purchased from Baron Nisbet his share of the estate. The burying-place of the family seems to have been in the east end of the area of the old church. Upon a grave-stone found there, which the late

* There is a place in the parish still called Flemingtor.

proprietor removed, (I suppose, for its greater preservation,) to the burying-ground of the present family, there is the following inscription: "Here lyis James Dalyell, Mearchant Byrger Edr. lawful sone to umql. Thomas Daylell, wch. Thomas wes lawful sone to the Right Honl. umql. William Dalyell of the ilk, procreat betwix him and his Lady Gelis Hamilton, lawful daughter to the Laird Preston, wch. James depairt tys lyf, at the place of Dal-yell, the 8th of March 1608, being of the age of 78 yeiris." This stone seems to have been prepared with care; the lettering is good, and the armorial bearings of the family are, a man suspended from a gibbet cut upon it. Several members of the family have signalized themselves, and are specified in different charters and in military records. Sir William Dalzell, the person mentioned on the grave-stone, is described in heraldry as a gallant and humorous knight, who lost an eye at the battle of Otterbourne in the year 1388. Sir Piers Courtenay having accepted a challenge implied by Dalzell's adoption of badges borne by Courtenay, Sir William terminated the affair by a demand that, as by the laws of tournament, the champions should be equal, Courtenay should have an eye extinguished before the combat. Sir Robert Dalzell, in 1508, was killed by the Lord Maxwell. Another Sir Robert warmly espoused the cause of Queen Mary, and was engaged on her side in the battle of Langside in 1568. For his fidelity to her interests, he obtained a charter from Francis and Mary, dated 27th August 1559, "Roberto de Dalyell eodem terrarum de Dalyell et molen-dina de Lanark;" and he or his successor also obtained from her a grant of the patronage and teinds of this parish,—a grant, however, which, when litigated, he failed to make good. Lord Dalzell having acquired the estate of Carnwath from James Earl of Buchan in 1634, was in 1639 created Earl of Carnwath. In 1647 the Earl of Carnwath sold the principal part of the Dalzell estate to James Hamilton of Boggs. Johnston, a part of the barony, however, remained in the possession of the Dalzells till the end of the sixteenth century, when it was also purchased by Mr Hamilton,—whose descendant is still the proprietor of the estate. As the Dalzells and Hamiltons were connected by frequent intermarriages (the mother of Mr Hamilton of Boggs was a daughter of Sir Robert Dalzell), this may account for one of that family becoming the purchaser, and might also tend to his acquiring the property on more favourable terms than any other person.

All the Hamiltons in the west, and perhaps throughout Scotland, are descended from the ancestors of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. Gavin, the fourth son of Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, is the branch from which the Hamiltons of Dalziel have descended. He granted a charter in 1468 of the lands of Osbernston (now Orbiston,) with the consent of the chaplains of Bothwell, to whom these lands had been given by the third Earl of Douglas when he made that church collegiate to his son Robert, Chancellor of Glasgow, whom failing, to his other sons in succession. His third son, John, eventually succeeded to Orbiston, whose grandson, David, was the first proprietor of Bothwellhaugh. James Hamilton of Boggs, and first laird of Dalziel of that name, was son of the fifth proprietor of Orbiston; and his brother, Sir John, was Lord Justice-Clerk in the reign of Charles I. Heirs failing, both in Orbiston and in Bothwellhaugh, these estates came to the Hamiltons of Dalziel. Archibald, the fourth Hamilton of Dalziel, also succeeded his maternal grandfather in the estate of Rosehall, and removed the entail to Dalziel. Archibald was succeeded, first by his son James, and then by his son the late General Hamilton, who, surviving his son Archibald James, is succeeded by his grandson, John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, who is a minor. With the lands of Bothwellhaugh, there was conveyed to the Dalziel family the gun with which James, the second laird of that property, shot the Regent Murray, and which had been preserved in the family, not from an approval of that foul deed, but merely as a relic of antiquity. It is now in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, having been presented to him by the late General Hamilton when he sold to him the lands of Bothwellhaugh.

Roman Road.—The principal branch of the western Roman highway or Watling Street, as it has been called, passed through this parish from east to west. It entered at a place called Meadowhead, near Wishaw gate. The present road from Glasgow to Lanark by Carluke has been here, for a considerable way, formed upon it. When the last Statistical Account was written, and till within these twelve years, a part of it had been preserved entire, and a large heap of the cinders of the Roman forges remained untouched. All trace of it has now been effaced by recent improvements. At the north-west boundary of the parish, there is a bridge over the river Calder, evidently of great antiquity, and

which, from time immemorial, has been called the Roman bridge, by which that people entered the parish of Bothwell. It is about 12 feet broad, and consists of an arch, high, causewayed, and without ledges.

Roman Camps.—Of these there were two in this parish. One was situated on a steep bank of the Calder, near the above bridge, and about seventy years ago was pretty entire. I made inquiry respecting it at an old man, now in his ninety-fourth year, with his faculties in great vigour, and who all his life, till disabled, had been in the service of the proprietor. He informed me that he recollected it distinctly, and that he assisted in its demolition. The other camp was in the centre of the parish, on the top of a steep bank of the Clyde. Parts of the ditches are here still traceable, in which, when they were cleared out, as stated in the last Statistical Account, were found cinders of the Roman forges. To perpetuate the memory of this camp, the proprietor, about a century ago, built a summer-house with a bartizan on the top of it, cleared the banks of the furze and briers, cut a number of terrace walks along it, and wherever he found a sufficiency of soil, planted forest or fruit-trees. From the bartizan on the summer-house there is an extensive view of the surrounding country, so beautifully diversified, as to form quite a panorama, well deserving the attention of the landscape painter. The lofty ruins and oaks of Cadzow,—the green pastures and gaudy pinnacles of Chatelherault,—the Ross wood on the steep bank immediately opposite,—the bridge, the town, the palace, and the policy of Hamilton,—the windings of the Clyde below, and for a considerable way up and down the river, and, but for a few trees on the east and west of the house, Strathclyde, from Tinto to Benlomond, with a rich variety of hill and dale,—render the scene perhaps one of the most gratifying in Scotland.

Sarcophagus.—In the foundation of the west gable of the old church, which was rebuilt in 1718, there was found a handsome stone coffin, large enough to contain the body of a full-grown man, but empty, and which is now placed against the old churchyard wall. In the inside, the upper part is hollowed out to suit the shape of the head and neck, and, when found, there was a hewn stone cover for the face, with a cinque-foil carved upon it, but which has not been preserved. The carving upon it is plain. It must have been used for some distinguished person; but for whom, is unknown.

Urn.—In digging the foundation of the lodge for the old entry to Dalziel House, about thirty-five years ago, an urn was discovered containing bones, which shows that the ancient Britons inhabited this part of the country.

Cross Stones.—Of these stones (at which the barons anciently held their courts, tried, condemned, and executed criminals,) there were three till lately. One of them stands near the site of Baron Nisbit's House. It is a heptagon, with a sword emblazoned on one side of it. The other two were placed where the Roman road deviated from the present one, but have been removed by recent improvements.

Dalziel Mansion-house.—It is situated on the north side of the Dalziel burn, and on the most picturesque part of the bank of the glen through which it runs. It was built in the year 1649, two years after the estate was bought by Mr Hamilton of Boggs, and is a very fine specimen of an old baronial residence. It is 88 feet in length, and 27 in breadth. The sunk story is arched over, in which was formerly the kitchen and extensive cellarage. The dining-room is 32 by 21 feet, and the walls are wainscoat unpainted, and hung around with the pictures of the ancestors and connections of the family. Among others, Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston in a coat of mail, James Hamilton of Boggs, and Lord Westhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in his robes of office. Attached to the house is an old tower, formerly called Peel House, without date. It is about 50 feet high, the walls are 8 feet thick, having the holes or recesses, which were used for sleeping in, and it is 28 by 34 over walls. Only two parts of it are now used, the one as a cellar and passage to a modern kitchen, and the other as an upper kitchen. In this kitchen, an iron chain suspends from the roof a lustre, composed of large stag horns, connected with iron, with sockets for the candles of the same metal.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers commence in the year 1644, and except from 1744 to 1797, have been regularly kept; but are not voluminous.

Land-owners.—The land-owners are, the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton; John Glencairn; Carter Hamilton, Esq. of Dalziel; Robert Stewart, Esq. of Carfin; and Thomas Mansfield, accountant, Edinburgh, is trustee on the unentailed lands of the Dalziel estate.—Proprietors all above L. 50 of yearly rent.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755,	-	351
1791,	-	478
1801,	-	611
1811,	-	758
1821,	-	955
1831,	-	1180

Increased since last census about 50.

Number of males in 1831, 592; females in ditto, 588.

The increase of the population for the last sixty years in this parish has been chiefly owing to the improvements in the cotton and silk manufactures.

Number of the population residing in villages,	-	-	859
in the country,	-	-	356
Yearly average of births for the last seven years,	-	-	30
of deaths,	-	-	18
of marriages,	-	-	9
Average number of persons under 15 years,	-	-	475
between 15 and 30,	-	-	371
30 and 50,	-	-	248
50 and 70,	-	-	109
Above 70, 10 men, 13 women; above 80, 2 women; do 88, 2; do 91, 1 woman; and above 94, 1 man.			
Number of unmarried men, bachelors, and widowers, above 50,	-	-	22
women, including widows, above 45,	-	-	50
families,	-	-	242
Average number of children in each family,	-	-	4½
Number of inhabited houses,	-	-	216
uninhabited or now finishing,	-	-	8
families employed in agriculture,	-	-	46
persons employed in manufactures,	-	-	205
labourers in mines,	-	-	18
persons employed in handiwork, masons, 13; wrights, 9; shoemakers, 9; smiths, 20; tailors, 6; retired labourers, 5; fatuous, 4; blind, 1; average of illegitimate children in the year, 1.			

The language generally spoken is a mixture of Scotch and English. The use of the Scotch has decreased within the last forty years, in consequence, I apprehend, of the improvement in teaching at the schools. But when persons are under excitement, the language used is Scotch. Then, the writer has observed, here and in other parts of Scotland, that the lower orders of society and many in the middling ranks, too, discover an acquaintance with that expressive dialect, which could not be inferred from their ordinary conversation. The people, upon the whole, have within the last thirty years improved in cleanliness. In consequence of the depressed state of manufactures, they have been subjected to many privations, but they have borne them patiently. Now trade has improved, and since the introduction of silk-weaving, they gain better wages. A weaver generally works fourteen hours a-day, and sometimes longer. The people in general are quiet, sober, industrious, and regular in their conduct. No individual connected with this parish has ever been chargeable with a capital offence, and they

have hitherto kept free from any share in intimidation or acts of violence. A few cases of poaching have occurred, but not of an aggravated nature.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—This parish contains 1873 arable acres Scotch, of a heavy clay soil, except about 140, on the banks of the Clyde and Calder, which are of a deep loam, or what is called haugh land. There are about 340 acres planted with wood, and 70 acres in copse,—410 in all. The kinds of trees which have been planted are, Scotch fir, larch, oak, ash, elm, lime and plane tree. As hard wood is generally planted among the firs at the distance of five and six feet, and the firs from three and a-half to four feet, in thinning, the plan generally adopted is to prune the firs for the first ten or twelve years, so as to allow the hard wood to rise. After this period, the firs are cut down whenever they seem to hinder the growth of the other trees, and the thinnings sold for making fences, &c. The yearly thinnings in this way yield from L. 1, 10s. to L. 2, 5s. per acre. The copse is cut once in twenty-six or twenty-eight years, and yields from L. 2 to L. 3, 10s. per acre, each year, from the time of its being cut. In noticing the wood, we must advert to two rows of large trees, planted in the form of an avenue, extending about a mile along the banks of the Clyde, which, closing together with their upper branches, present a good specimen of Gothic architecture, and with the breeze from the river, afford a cool and shady walk in the hottest day of summer. We are not aware of any thing like it in Scotland to the same extent, and in such a favourable situation. We must also mention a large oak tree, near Dalziel House, which, though it must have weathered the storm of many hundred years, is still in a thriving state. Its trunk is 21 feet in circumference, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard from the ground, and its branches spread out beautifully on all sides, to a considerable distance. This is probably one of those trees mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, at which the lord of the manor used anciently to receive and to welcome his guests.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of land is L. 1, 8s. per acre Scotch, but some parts are let at L. 3, 10s. and L. 4. The average rent for grazing a milch cow or ox is L. 2, 10s. to L. 3, 10s. A ewe 7s. to 7s. 6d.

Wages.—The rate of wages for farm labourers in summer is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. with victuals; in winter from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; without victuals from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Masons get in summer from

3s. to 3s. 6d. ; in winter 2s. 6d. to 3s. ; carpenters from 2s. 6d. to 3s. ; smiths charge 2s. 8d. to 3s. for shoeing a horse ; other work is at 4d. and 8d. per lb. ; journeymen smiths get from 8s. to 10s. per week with victuals ; shoemakers 2s. to 2s. 6d. ; tailors 2s. 6d. to 3s. ; weavers' wages the same as given in the account of Hamilton. There is a small foundry for spades, shovels, &c. kept by Mr Donald, who is famed for these articles.

Live-Stock.—Few sheep are reared here. The cows are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and the farmers pay considerable attention to the management of their dairy stock, often sending to that county for a supply. The horses are of a mixed breed, and consequently few are reared. The farmers now find that they can supply themselves at a cheaper rate at the Lanark, Glasgow, or Rutherglen markets.

Husbandry.—The mode of cropping on the light land is, 1st, oats ; 2d, green drilled crops ; 3d, wheat ; 4th, hay. On the clay soils, some take two white crops, then wheat after summer fallow, next hay, after which two or three years pasture. Some take, 1st, oats ; 2d, beans and peas ; 3d, oats ; 4th, wheat after fallow ; 5th, hay ; then pasture seven or eight years, and others take, 1st, beans and peas broadcast, with manure ; 2d, oats ; 3d, hay ; 4th, two years pasture. The latter rotation has been more extensively adopted, since wheat became so low priced.

The soil is very capable of farther improvement, and stands much in need of furrow-draining, very little having yet been done here in that way.

The length of leases is generally nineteen years, which is considered a suitable period. If tenants at the end of their leases, were repaid a part of the expense of permanent improvements, and for the manure of which they have not reaped the benefit, it would operate as a means of keeping the land always in good condition, which would prove beneficial both to landlord and tenant.

The farm-steadings are in general old, but are pretty convenient, and are kept in tolerable order. There is a large one on the Dalziel farm, built about twelve years ago, with very extensive accommodation for farming operations, which cost L. 3000. The fences on some of the farms have rather been neglected of late, as, owing to the markets being so low, the tenants have been unable to hire labourers to keep them in good order. A number of the farmers have thrashing-mills.

The only improvements recently made were effected by the late Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Dalziel. He embanked the river

Clyde, planted a great part of the waste lands, enlarged and improved the orchards, trenched upwards of 230 acres to different depths, according to the nature of the soil and subsoil, which had a good effect both upon the crops, and in improving and deepening the thin soils.

Produce.—

Yearly value of grain of all kinds,	-	-	L. 3700
Potatoes,	-	-	748
Turnips,	-	-	444
Hay,	-	-	800
Natural hay,	-	-	50
Dairy produce,	-	-	1600
Large fruit in orchards,	-	-	435
Gooseberries and currants,	-	-	45
Produce of gardens in the parish, including Dalziel House garden,	-	-	200
Miscellaneous produce,	-	-	100
Quarries,	-	-	60
			<hr/>
			L. 8182

There are 200 milch cows kept, and 52 horses for labouring the land.

The parish roads extend to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and are kept in good order, at the yearly expense of L. 45, which is paid by the landlords, tenants, keepers of horses, and such householders as are considered able to contribute. There are three bridges; one of them has been recently rebuilt, and cost L. 250, and the other two are in good repair. There is a mill for grinding wheat, oats, &c.

Orchards.—Orchards are of considerable antiquity on the Clyde. Merlin, the poet, who wrote about the middle of the fifth century, celebrates Clydesdale for its fruit. The soil and climate being inland, and consequently free from the blasting influence of milder dews and fogs, may account for its being so favourable for the cultivation of orchards. At first, they were planted in the shape of gardens, attached to houses for the accommodation of the resident families. For two centuries or more, they have been cultivated as a source of profit; they chiefly prevail, and are most extensive and productive, on the north bank of the Clyde, having a southern exposure, though on the south bank there are also a considerable number, and some of them very fruitful. Those of Cambusnethan, the property of Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, and of John G. C. Hamilton, Esq. of Dalziel, are the most extensive, and among the most productive. The fruit in the former has some years brought L. 800, and in the latter L. 600.

The orchards are in general planted on sloping banks, otherwise only fit for the growth of forest trees. In consequence, however, of their having been found profitable, especially during the late

wars, when foreign fruit was in a great measure excluded, and even that from England and Ireland was with difficulty brought to our markets, a considerable quantity of ground was planted with fruit trees, which was well adapted for any species of husbandry. In some cases, too, when a person had an orchard, but not of sufficient extent to make it an object of attention to a purchaser, he has been induced to enlarge it, by planting land which, in other circumstances, would not have been so occupied. But it may be remarked, that there is no profit in planting land with fruit trees which would yield a rent of L. 2, L. 3, or L. 4 per acre. The soil of many of the orchards is naturally a stiff clay, and the most thriving trees and the finest fruit is in general to be found on the poorest land, provided due attention has been paid to the cultivation of the orchard.

In this parish, there are from forty-five to fifty acres in orchards, which in some former years produced nearly L. 900, but which cannot now be rated above half that sum, though the quantity of fruit produced may be five or six times greater. The average is now four bolls per acre, at L. 2, 10s. per boll. The value of the orchards has of late years greatly decreased. This is owing to the ease with which foreign fruit is now imported,—to the facility afforded by steam-boats for the transmission of all kinds of produce from England and Ireland, particularly the latter,—to the indifference of many with regard to the quality of the fruit used,—if not also in some degree to the decay of patriotic feeling.

There is no situation on the Clyde more favourable for the cultivation of orchards than this parish,—very few spots, indeed, equal. The soil and subsoil and climate are suitable. Large fruit of all kinds thrives well here, which is not the case in all the orchards on the Clyde. Consequently, without any desire to disparage others, there is not better fruit to be found in any part of the district, or which is more sought after, by those who have ascertained its value. This excellence, I apprehend, is greatly owing to the nature of the soil, for it is a fact well established, that all kinds of crops grown upon a clay soil, and in a favourable situation, and in a good season, are superior in flavour to those produced on other soils, whether what is called dry-field or haugh-land. The ground is more difficult to cultivate; but when a crop has been obtained, though inferior to that of other land in quantity, it surpasses it in quality. The Horticultural Society, who have encouraged competition for the largest vegetables and fruits, ought also to test the above fact;

and to do justice to the inquiry, they ought to try the fruits in all the different ways in which they are used.

In the spring, when a cold east wind prevails, and a long drought, the caterpillar often does extensive damage to the orchards in Clydesdale, particularly to those situated in the upper ward of the county. Those in this parish are never injured by that destructive insect. This perhaps is partly owing to their being sheltered from the east by rising ground, and by extensive woods, and in no small degree, I apprehend, to the nature of the soil, for it is always observed, that those orchards where the soil is light are the first attacked, and suffer most severely. Various are the expedients which have been tried to destroy this insect; but the only effectual mode yet discovered for checking the ravages of the caterpillar is regular cultivation, and carefully picking them off the bushes and trees so soon as they appear, in so far as that may be practicable.

Kinds of Fruit.—Gooseberries and currants are cultivated in some parts of the orchards, chiefly as an under crop, but not to a great extent, the nature of the soil here not being favourable to their growth. The kinds of fruit chiefly propagated are apples, pears, and plumbs. These are very numerous, in regard to kinds; some of them late and others early. To mention the names of all is unnecessary, as the same kinds have received different names in different parts of the country. The kinds propagated in greatest numbers are those which are esteemed the best in quality, or in greatest demand in the market. With a few exceptions, large baking apples are now found to be most valuable. The plumbs grown are either common, *i. e.* are propagated from the sucker, and are planted about two feet from the hedges, inclosing the orchards, or they are grafted ones, such as are usually grown on garden walls. There are magnums and Orleans here as standards, fifty years old, which, when planted by the writer's father, were only known in this country as wall fruit. It was therefore viewed by gardeners as quite chimerical to try them as standards; but the result was so favourable, that for many years, they have been planted in the same way in the Clydesdale orchards.*

* The following is a list of those propagated and approved.

Early eating apples: Milford, Tam Montgomery, Early Almond, Thorl pippin, Dumbarton.—Harvest apples: Wheeler's russet, Orange or Holland pippin, Friars' pippin, Dalzell manse codlin, Silver Saturday, Red Colville, autumn do.—Winter eating apples: Hamilton pippin, Dunside or Orbiston, Ribston, Cammethan pippin, Liddington, Lemon pippin, Winter Holland pippin, Egg apple, &c. Baking apples: Yorkshire green, Early and Late Fulwood, Carse of Gowrie, Norfolk beafon, Dutch

It has been justly remarked, that apples and pears, particularly the former, after a certain time, degenerate. This has been verified here, and particularly in regard to what used to be the best Scotch apple for winter eating, the grey Liddington, which, fifty years ago, were produced here in great quantities, of great size and excellence.

Mode of Planting.—Some of the old orchards, particularly on sloping banks, have been planted without much regard to regularity, and consequently the trees are in many places too close to each other. But the method which has been generally adopted for nearly a century is the following: When a piece of ground is designed for an orchard, the distance between the rows is marked off, viz. 22 feet. Then a small border, about 4 feet broad, is dug deep, but not trenched, when the trees are intended to be planted, (with water runs on each side of it, and which are kept clear) and which is enlarged as they increase in size, till the intervening space is equally divided between the rows. The trees are planted as near the surface as practicable, to keep the roots up and dry. About two inches are pared off the top of the delf, where the tree is to be planted. It is then placed in the centre of that spot, the roots being carefully spread out with the hands,—and unhealthy ones, or those likely to interfere with others, being previously cut off. A person holds the tree steadily in its position, while another puts the earth around it, treading it with his foot. After the roots have been sufficiently covered with earth, a quantity of dung, not too old, is placed around the tree, and which is covered with earth. The use of this is to prevent the drought from injuring the roots, to keep them moist; and when rain falls, it acts most favourably towards the growth of the plant.

The trees are planted from 18 to 22 feet wide in the row. When the latter distance is adopted, early bearers, or gooseberries, are planted between those trees which are intended to stand, and which are taken out as they expand. A decided preference is given to plants of one year's growth, provided the graft be well sprung; those older than two years are not approved of. If of one year, the tree is cut over the first year it is planted, but if of two, it is not done

codlin, Early and winter strawberry, Red cluster.—Early pears: Crawford, Green pear of Pinkie, Green ehisel, Lady Lemon.—Harvest pears: Brown beyry, Fair maid of Taunton, Early Auchan, Grey honey, Autumn bergamot, &c.—Winter pears: Auchan, Moorfowl egg, Winter bergamot.—Grafted plumbs: Magnum bonum, Orleans, green gage, Red imperial, Precox de Pour.—Common plumbs: Burnet, Whitecorn, Horse-jag, Common damson, &c. These are a few of the best kinds, and best bearers. There are probably 200 different kinds. Bad sometimes bear when others fail.

till the second. The use of cutting is to make the roots strike, and the tree branch out. The young trees are protected from the hares, sometimes by placing broom around them; but now most generally, by smearing them with a mixture of lime and cow dung, or by covering them with a straw rope, which is taken off during summer. Trees of all ages are grafted if healthy, when they have turned out bad kinds, bad bearers, or not in repute; and the graft is put between the bark and the wood. When the branch on which the graft is put is a thick one, one is put on each side of it, and the one which has thriven best, is preserved, while the other is taken away, unless it be likely to grow in a preferable direction.*

There is no anxiety felt here, to have what is called a handsome tree, having a tall stem, before being allowed to branch out. The great object is to have one that will bear a great quantity of fruit. The trunk is seldom above three feet from the ground, sometimes less. And another advantage resulting from this is, that the wind is not so apt to overturn the tree, and to blow down the fruit. In exposed situations, the young tree is sometimes kept in its position by means of a straw rope attached to a stob or two. There is little of the fruit on walls, except on houses, and in Dalziel garden. Consequently, it is not generally so large, but the quantity is greater, and is considered superior in quality.

The age to which a tree grows, depends on the soil, the quality of the stock on which the graft has been put, and the regular cultivation given. Many of the apple trees in the orchards here are 150 years old, pears much older. When an old tree dies out, care is taken to plant one of a different kind from the former, *i. e.* to put a pear where an apple has been, and an apple in the place of a pear. The principal orchards on the estate of Dalziel were planted by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, who was quite an enthusiast in growing trees of all kinds, and who could not endure to see any of them cut down or destroyed.

Pruning.—Care is taken, while the tree is young, to train the branches, so as to make them spread out on all sides, to cut off those which are likely to encroach on others, and as much as possible to keep the tree open in the heart. From the older ones, rotten branches are lopped off, and also those which are hurting others, which, if suffered to remain, tend to injure the tree. From the great number of the trees, however, and the time required in do-

* As the wind is apt to break the graft (when the branch is a thick one,) a piece of stick is fixed to the branch with bass or mat-straw, to which the graft is slightly attached.

ing it, this operation is not so regularly attended to as it ought to be. When a branch is taken off, either with the knife or with the saw, it is cut close to the trunk; if large, it is cut in sections, and the wound is carefully smoothed over with the knife, and the bark around it, and then rubbed with a little earth. In the course of a few years, if the tree is not old, the bark covers the wound, so that it becomes imperceptible. Dr Lyon's plan of taking off the outer bark was tried by the late Mr Hamilton to a considerable extent; but, except in the case of canker, it has not been productive of any advantage. The trees are pruned during the winter or spring, when the weather is fresh. In a few instances, this has been done in June and July, when the tree has not been under crop, and has been found to answer well.

Cultivation.—Strangers, in observing the prices obtained for fruit upon the Clyde, are apt to conclude that the whole is profit. But it holds with regard to fruit, as well as every other kind of crop, that unless due care be bestowed in cultivating the orchard, no return can be expected. Forest trees grow without cultivation, but not fruit ones, except in some rich holms, where straggling ones have been planted, by way of ornamenting a gentleman's policy. Orchards if neglected in regard to culture soon die out, and any fruit they produce is small and destitute of flavour. Lime is found of great service, especially so here, where the soil is a strong clay, and seems to have the same effect that it has in regard to other crops.

When the orchard is large the ground is taken in rotation. Potatoes are planted occasionally while the trees are young, or when the ground requires to be cleaned. The rotation of crops usually followed is, *first*, potatoes or tares; *second*, barley or tares; *third*, hay; seldom more than one crop of hay is taken, under wise management, and it is generally cut before the seed ripens. When laid down with hay, a quantity of dung is put to the roots, near the trunk, when it can be obtained,—which, when the ground is a sloping bank, is laid chiefly on the upper side of the tree. In regard to manuring, the same rule is followed as in regard to other land designed for crop.*

Mode of selling.—The fruit is, with few exceptions, sold by auction to the highest offerer, on producing bill and caution to the satisfaction of the exposor and judge; or he is allowed a reasonable deduction for ready money. Should any dispute arise in connec-

* The common rate for digging is fourpence per fall.

tion with the sale, it is settled by the judge, whose decision is final and binding on all concerned. The fruit is sold, some time in the month of August, sooner or later, according to the season. A few days previous to the sale, the intending purchasers inspect the orchards, in order to ascertain the kinds and the quantity, and, after a little experience, are able to estimate them with astonishing accuracy. The purchaser is allowed housing for keeping his fruit, and a place for preparing his victuals and lodging the watchman of his fruit; he is also furnished with hay for his horse, and straw for packing his fruit, or receives a deduction for that purpose; a few potatoes and a cart or two of coals are also sometimes given him. After sale, the purchaser has the fruit entirely at his own risk. The disposer generally reserves in the articles of roup not particular trees, but such a quantity of fruit, and of such kinds as he may require for family use.

The fruit, about a century ago, were taken down by a person shaking the tree, and others gathering them up; but for many years, in so far as practicable, they have been pulled and handled with great care. When carried to market, they are packed in hampers and baskets of different sizes, which are placed on an open cart without sides, (not upon springs) with straw put under them. They are then firmly roped together and to the cart, and are covered with straw, and with a mat such as is used by carriers.

The principal market for fruit is Glasgow. The merchant starts for that place generally about 12 P. M. to be in time for the market, which opens at 5 o'clock A. M., sometimes earlier. He also disposes of many in the towns and villages around. Occasionally, in harvest, he visits Edinburgh; but most frequently when the winter commences. The fruit was, till lately, sold and reckoned by the *sleek* and boll. A sleek is of the size of a 20 pint cask, and 20 sleeks make a boll,—a sleek of apples consists of 40 lbs., of pears 50 do., and of plumbs 60 do. Since the alteration of the measures, they have been sold by the bushel, which is equal to one sleek one forpit.

The fruit-merchants are generally home wood merchants or industrious labourers who have realized some means. The occupation is a laborious one, but it is of short duration, and one of which they are peculiarly fond. If once they have engaged in it, they seldom relinquish the employment, however much they may be otherwise occupied. An old man died lately, who had been more than seventy years in the trade, who, though he never moved

from his house during the rest of the year, seemed to revive when the time of purchasing the fruit came round, and discovered an enthusiasm and activity which astonished all who saw him.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Means of Communication.—Hamilton is the nearest market-town to this parish, where there is a post-office and weekly market. There are two runners from that place, who pass and repass through the parish daily, the one to the post-office in Holytown, and the other to Wishawtown. A coach to Edinburgh from Hamilton runs through this parish, three times a-week. The road from Glasgow to Lanark by Carlisle is, in this parish, about four miles in length, and that from Hamilton to Edinburgh is about one.

Ecclesiastical State and History.—The church at Dalziel, with its tithes and other property, was granted to the abbots and monks of Paisley, in the twelfth century, and was dedicated to St Patrick. It was confirmed to them by the Bishops of Glasgow, Jocelin and Florence, by a bull of Pope Innocent in 1209, and by one of his successors, Pope Honorius. It was afterwards given to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. The revenue consisted of 10 merks, and 60 bolls of oatmeal yearly. The cure was served by a vicar probationer, who had a settled allowance out of the revenue. The remainder was shared by ten vicars, serving for the canons in the choir of the cathedral of Glasgow. The stipend to the vicar serving the cure must consequently have been very small.*

After the Reformation, the patronage and tithes of this parish were given by Queen Mary to the College of Glasgow. It appears, however, that the Crown in these days was not scrupulous in making grants of the same subject to different parties. Sir Robert Dalzell had also obtained from this Queen, a grant of the patronage and tithes. The consequence was, as I have found from papers in the library of the college, a long litigation between those

* This accounts for an awkward mistake into which the incumbent fell, upon one occasion, as traditionally recorded in the parish. Owing to the meagre endowment allowed him, he was under the necessity of bettering his circumstances by having recourse to secular employment, and the occupation he followed was the very humble one of making *skulls*, i. e. open baskets with a handle on each side, made of unpeeled wands; of these he made one daily. But it unfortunately happened on one occasion that he was found making one of his baskets upon the Sabbath. Persons expressed their astonishment to find him so occupied on such a day; but he would not believe that it was the Sabbath till he counted his skulls, when he discovered his misdemeanour. This circumstance gave rise to a proverb, formerly more prevalent in the parish and district than now, when a person expressed doubts, or appeared ignorant with regard to the number of any articles in his possession, "count your skulls."

parties before the Court of Session. The result was, that the right of the college was found preferable, and decret was given accordingly in their favour, dated 19th June 1581. They got and continued in possession, till the beginning of the seventeenth century, as appears from inhibitions at their instance, against the heritors, from a process of augmentation raised against them and Sir Robert Dalziel, as tacksman of teinds, by the minister, and from Mr Hamilton's account of the sherifffdom of Lanark in 1702. How it passed out of their hands I have been unable to ascertain. The Hamiltons of Dalziel have been long patrons and titulars of the parish.

The old church of Dalziel was a plain Gothic building, having the font for holy water, and the gorgets attached to it, used in punishing civil and ecclesiastical offenders, and was considered to be contemporary with the cathedral of Glasgow. It was taken down in the year 1798, and the stones used in building an addition to the old manse. This is deeply to be regretted, as the walls were found to be so strong, that the mason declared he would sooner have quarried the stones than taken them down. It might have been retained as a monument of antiquity, and used as a burying-place. The present church was built in the year 1789, is most conveniently situated, and affords accommodation to 370 persons. It is in the form of a cross, having only one gallery above the aisle, in front of the pulpit; but two additional ones are about to be erected, which will increase the number of sittings to 514. The seats are all unlet, and are allocated among the heritors, tenants, and feuars.*

The present manse was built in 1827, and is a most suitable and convenient one. The old manse, which was taken down in the following year, originally consisted of only a room and kitchen, but had several additions afterwards made to it. The glebe consists of 7 acres of good land; nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in orchard; and the average yearly value of the whole is L. 60; stipend, L. 150 per annum, consists of 47 bolls, 1 firloft, $2\frac{2}{3}$ pecks, oatmeal; 7 bolls,

* *Church music.*—This was, about fifty-five years ago, in a very low state in this parish,—so much so, that it became proverbial in the neighbouring parishes, when a child cried, to style it Dalziel Ps—ms, a reproachful expression now almost disused. In this state, the writer's father found it, when he became assistant and successor in 1787. Understanding music himself, and delighting in having that part of the church service properly conducted, he got masters to teach the young connected with the church, and then drilled them himself, by meeting with them in the church once a week. The consequence of this training was, that, from being one of the worst singing congregations in the district, they became the very best,—the admiration of all strangers, and a model for the imitation of their neighbours. The taste for church music in the parish from that date, has never died out, but is still lively.

1 firloot, $\frac{1}{5}$ peck of bear, and L. 14, 8s. 1d. paid by the heritors, and L. 96, 3s. 4d. by the Exchequer. No dissenting place of worship in the parish. Number of persons of all ages belonging to the Established church, 717; do. to other denominations, 513; do. attending Established Church, 360; do. attending dissenting places of worship, 316; communicants in Established Church, 175. Established Church in summer well attended, not so well in winter, owing to its being one of the coldest perhaps in Scotland. There are occasional collections for religious purposes.

Education.—There are three schools in the parish, one parochial, and the schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with rather more than the legal allowance of land as a garden. Fees from scholars about L. 20. He is required to teach Latin, Greek, English grammar, English writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and practical mathematics. The other two schools are supported by the school fees; one of the teachers has a school-house rent free, and about L. 40 a year from fees; and in the other school, taught by a woman, sewing as well as reading is taught. The school fees are, for English, 2s. 6d.; for English grammar and writing, 3s.; arithmetic and book-keeping, 4s.; Latin, 5s. About, on an average, 145 children attend these schools, 30 of which attend the one taught by a woman. The children of the parish are all taught to read, and a good many to write. The people in general are alive to the advantages of education.

Societies, &c.—There is a funeral society for the parish and neighbourhood; it was instituted in 1827, to aid persons in defraying the expenses occasioned by the death of any member of the family. The entry money is allowed to accumulate as stock. L. 3 Sterling are given for funeral charges, on the death of any member of the society; for children five years and under, L. 1; and above that age, at the rate of 1s. 6d. every succeeding year till they reach eighteen,—when they must either become a member, or forfeit all right to the benefit of the society. The entry money for unmarried persons, male or female, is 1s.; for a husband or wife, with or without children, a widower or widow having children, 2s. The allowance exigible is paid by the members proportionally. The regulations of the society are conform to the Friendly Society Act, 10 Geo. IV. cap. 56, and have been regularly sanctioned. There is no other friendly society regularly constituted; but for eight years past, a number of persons have been in the practice of aiding one another, when unable to work, by a contribution of one penny a week from each

individual. There was a savings' bank in the parish, but owing to the depressed state of trade and other causes, it has been shut for some time.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—Average number receiving parochial aid, 14; average allowance to each, 6s.; average amount of collections at the church, L. 16, 10s.; from mortcloths, L. 2, 5s. The poor were supported entirely by the weekly collections at the church, (towards which the Dalziel family contributed liberally) by collections at marriages, and by money arising from mortcloths, till the year 1831, when we were under the necessity of having recourse to a legal assessment, the average amount of which yearly is L. 50. This has had the effect here, as I believe everywhere, of diminishing that feeling of independence and reluctance to ask or to receive parochial aid, which was formerly so characteristic of the people of Scotland.

Inns, &c.—There are four public-houses in the parish, which have a most injurious effect upon the morals of the people, and in increasing poverty and disease. Licenses are too easily obtained, and no care is taken here to grant no more than what are absolutely required. There is no police as in cities, to maintain and enforce regularity upon the keepers of such houses. The subject calls loudly for the serious attention of the Legislature, and of all who are concerned for the best interests of their country.

Fuel.—The fuel used by the people is coal, which is wrought in the parish, and most conveniently situated for the inhabitants. It is driven by horses or donkeys. Price per ton, 2s. 6d. at the hill. The donkey carts, of which there are now five so employed in the parish, are of great service to the people; sixteen carts, sometimes more, are allowed by the proprietor annually to the poor,—which prove a great benefit to the ordinary poor, and to such as may be receiving occasional aid from the parochial funds.

Villages.—There are three villages in the parish, viz. Motherwell, (in the old charters *Moderville*,) lying near the well of our Lady, from which the inhabitants are in part supplied with water. It contains about one-half of the population of the parish. Windmill-hill is close to the church, and Craigneuk half a-mile to the east. The intended Wishaw and Coltness railway will intersect this parish to the extent of three miles.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Considerable changes have taken place in this parish since the last Account was published. The population has more than

doubled, the farms have been made larger, and are now only the half of what they were formerly, in regard to number. The land has been improved, and some waste lands have been brought into cultivation, or planted with wood. It must, however, be admitted that there is great room for farther improvement. Draining in many places is much wanted, the hedges require more attention than they have hitherto received. The plan adopted by Sir James Steuart of Coltness, of the landlord employing persons for that purpose, seems the only one likely to ensure good fences.

Lime is much wanted for the land in this parish. It is at such a distance, (the best, eight and ten miles,) that there is not much of it driven. But should the Wishaw and Coltness railway be carried forward, of which there is now a fair prospect, lime and manure of all kinds will be rendered more accessible, or rather more easily obtained.

June 1836.

PARISH OF STONEHOUSE.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. HUGH DEWAR, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name and Boundaries.—THE name of the parish is of doubtful origin,—some deriving it from the mansion-house of the laird of Stonehouse, which, in former times, stood at no great distance from the site of the present village, and in those days was the only house in the parish which was built with stone and lime; the rest being only mud cottages, or at best but built of layers of stone and turf alternately. I find, in some very old records, the parish is called the Stannaus; and by many people in the neighbouring parishes it is still called the Stanis or Stenis.

The extreme length of the parish may be about 6 English miles, its breadth 3 miles at an average. It is bounded on the south, by the water of Kype, which separates it from the parish of Avondale; and for a considerable way on the west side, it is washed by the river Avon, which separates it partly from the parish of Avondale, and partly from the parish of Glasford; and which river intersects the parish near the centre, where it is narrowest, and then continues to

bound it on the other side, from the parish of Dalserf, to its utmost extremity on the north. On the east, it is divided from the parishes of Dalserf and Lesmahagow, by the Cander water, which joins the Avon at the point where that river intersects the parish.

Topographical Appearances.—The whole parish presents an uniform appearance. There are no hills in it, but from its utmost extremity on the south, there is a gentle and gradual descent towards the centre,—from whence it again gradually ascends towards the north; but the rise is not so great as to the south. The land is all arable, and the soil in general good, and in many places not yielding in richness and fertility to the best land in the county; particularly the land in the vicinity of the town, which is let upon a lease of twelve years, from L. 4 to L. 6 and L. 7, and upwards, per acre. The general appearance of the parish, within these twenty or thirty years, has undergone an entire change. Before that period there were few plantations to beautify and shelter the land; now, there are everywhere springing up fine thriving plantations of Scotch fir, larch, elm, ash, and other forest trees; chiefly upon the lands of Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, the principal heritor; and also upon the lands of many of the smaller proprietors. However, before the period alluded to, there existed upon the estate of Spittal, some belts of very fine Scotch fir, very tall and full-grown, and fit for almost all the purposes of the carpenter; but most of them, previous to, and since that time, have been cut down; and only a remnant of them remains,—together with some beautiful oaks, elms, limes, and ashes of considerable magnitude and age, on the avenue leading to the Spittal House, and about the garden. The village of Stonehouse, also, was formerly adorned with plane trees of immense size, which towered aloft on all sides of it; but these too have shared the fate of all sublunary objects,—the last remnant of them, so late as last summer, falling before the axe, to make room for the habitations of man. There are still, around the manse and church-yard, a few planes of great magnitude and beauty.

Draining has lately been introduced into the parish, and has contributed not a little to change the aspect of the country, freeing it entirely from those unsightly woods of rushes, and other aquatic plants, that thrive so luxuriantly in wet marshy soils, and neglected fields; so that, where the eye formerly wandered over almost a desolate wilderness, it is now charmed and delighted, with the view of green verdant fields, and waving crops of yellow grain.

There is only one moss of any considerable extent in the parish, called the Hazeldean moss; and which of late years has been all drained and brought into a state of high cultivation, by the spirited and enterprising proprietor, Mr William Smellie of Burn. This moss, though formerly not worth 1s. per acre, is now yielding immense crops of potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, rye, clover, and ryegrass.

Climate.—The parish of Stonehouse being in the very centre of the narrowest part of the island, equidistant alike from the sea on the east and west, partakes of all the variety of weather incident to places so situated. Most of the heavy rains and winds are from the west and south-west; the most prevalent, however, is the west, which sweeping over the vast Atlantic Ocean, often brings along with it vast collections of clouds and vapours, which pour themselves down in heavy drenching rains from the western shore, till they reach considerably beyond the centre of the island before they are exhausted.

Geology.—The parish abounds with freestone, and in some places, with a kind of rotten trap or whinstone, excellently fitted for the making of roads. There is also abundance of lime of the best quality. Ironstone is found in thin beds above the lime, but mostly in round detached masses, of a very superior quality. Coal is also abundant, though not wrought at present, but for the purpose of lime-burning. In the fissures occasionally found in the lime beds, there are beautiful specimens of mica, delightfully bedropped on the surface with shining globular particles of a bright yellow substance, like the diamonds found in some slates. There are also found, in these fissures, pieces of a jet black substance, not unlike, and possessing in some degree, the softness and elasticity of the Indian rubber; which easily ignites, and burns with a bright flame, and entirely consumes, leaving little or no residuum.

Hydrography.—There are no lakes in the parish. There formerly existed, at a place called Gozlington, a pretty large marsh, the resort of wild geese, ducks, and other water-fowls; but now the water being all drained off, it is converted into excellent meadow ground. The only river that runs through the parish is the Avon, which has its source on the confines of Ayrshire,—whence it takes an easterly direction, flowing through the parishes of Strathaven, Glasford, and Stonehouse, where, after being joined by the Kype, Cander water, and other small streams, it turns to the north, passing through the parishes of Dalserf and Hamilton, and falls into

the Clyde, about a mile to the east of the town of Hamilton. It is reckoned one of the best trouting streams in Scotland. In the proper season for fishing, multitudes of people from the surrounding towns and villages are seen busily plying on its banks. Salmon also used to be very plentiful in the Avon, in the proper season; but about twenty years ago, the mill-dam at Millheugh having been greatly raised in order to procure a greater supply of water, few or none can overleap it; and it is now a rare occurrence to hear of or see a salmon in Stonehouse. The banks of the Avon are exceedingly romantic, and from Stonehouse to Hamilton, an almost uninterrupted range of rocks overhangs the river on both sides, the summits of which are generally covered with natural wood of ash, birch, oak, elm, &c. The bed of the river, in many places, is almost choked up with large masses of rock, which from time to time in the lapse of centuries have fallen from the superincumbent strata, and obstruct the waters in their passage; so that, in the rainy season, when the river is much swollen, the waters foam, roar, and thunder amongst these huge blocks of stone, in the most fearful and terrific manner. On the banks of this river, is a sulphureous mineral well, called the Kittymure-well, much resorted to in former times by persons afflicted with scrofula, scurvy, and other cutaneous diseases; it is still partially resorted to.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Heritors.—The principal heritors or land-owners in the parish are, Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, the proprietor of more than one-half of the parish; His Grace the Duke of Hamilton; Mr M'Niel of Raploch; and Mr Rowat of Bonnanhill; but none of these have any residence in the parish.

Antiquities.—Under this head may be mentioned the remains of two old castles, still visible on the banks of the Avon, known by the names of the Coat or Cat Castle, and Ringsdale Castle, both built on precipitous rocks overhanging the river; but, except their names and ruins, nothing more remains of them, as history and tradition are entirely silent concerning them.

There also existed, at some remote period, a very strong military position or encampment, at the junction of the Avon and Cander water, still known by the name of the Double Dikes, which comprises an extent of betwixt three and four acres of land, surrounded on all sides by high perpendicular rocks, except at one point where the two waters approach so near each other, as to leave a space of not more than 40 or 50 yards from rock to rock; which narrow

neck of and is strongly fortified across by three high dikes or walls, curved like the segment of a circle. In some places these dikes are still entire, in others considerably broken down; they are distant from each other only about 30 feet; and before the use of gunpowder, the position must have been almost impregnable.

About two years ago, as the farmer in Westmains of Stonehouse was removing a cairn of stones from an artificial mount on the banks of the Avon near Coat Castle, for the purpose of draining, he found, after removing the stones, a fine rich black mould some yards deep, which must have been conveyed thither from a considerable distance, as there is no such rich earth in the vicinity of the place. It turned out to have been an ancient Roman tumulus. Upon removing all the stones, and coming to the bottom of the cairn, which was set round and covered with large flat stones, the workmen found a great many urns, some of them in a fine state of preservation, ornamented with flowers and other figures elegantly portrayed on them. They seemed to be composed of a light-coloured clay, the colour being nowise changed by the action of fire; although, from their hardness and durability, they must have undergone the process of burning. They contained pieces of burnt bones and black ashes, with small bits of half-charred wood. This tumulus is little more than a mile from the old Roman military road from Ayr to Edinburgh, which runs through the parish, commonly known to the country people by the name of the Deil's Causey, from some superstitious notion they entertain that the personage alluded to had a principal hand in paving it.

This road, in some places, is still entire, very rudely paved with large stones; in other places, it has been completely erased by the country people, for the purposes of draining, building fences, making roads, &c. There have been other tumuli found in the parish, particularly one at the upper end of it; which, some years ago, was ransacked to the centre, and a number of urns found therein.

Parochial Registers.—There are no parochial records of births and baptisms much beyond 100 years. There was one volume or two previous to the present, said to have been lost some way or other; and it is now very difficult to ascertain the number either of births or deaths in the parish. There is a list of proclamation of banns kept by the treasurer for the poor; but no register of the marriages that are actually celebrated. The number of proclamations for the last ten years amounts to 200, making an average of 20 couple yearly.

III.—POPULATION.

The population according to the last census taken in 1831 was as follows :

Inhabited houses,	412	
Families,	412	
Houses building,	3	
Uninhabited,	4	
All other families,	67	
Males,		1147
Females,		1182
	Total population,	2359

The following trades and occupations carried on in the parish, at the same time, were,

Blacksmiths,	8	Corn-dealers,	1
Lime-burners,	14	Grocers and drapers,	17
Plasterers,	2	Millers,	2
Masons,	7	Publicans,	7
Butchers,	3	Boot and shoemakers	12
Carpenters,	11	Straw bonnet makers	4
Carters,	10	Tailors,	9
Surgeons,	2	Weavers somewhat above	400
Coopers,	1		

At the census taken in 1821 the population of the parish was 2038
1831 it was 2359

Difference, 321 of increase in the space of ten years.

Number of families in the parish,	412
chiefly employed in agriculture,	86
trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	262

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—The valuation of the parish is L. 2721 Scots; but the real rent, I find, cannot be easily ascertained. The parish is generally supposed to contain upwards of 6000 acres Scotch; although I believe there was never any actual survey taken of it, for the purpose of actually ascertaining the fact. The whole is either under cultivation at present, or has been cultivated at some former period, such as what is commonly called the Stonehouse moor; which has for many years been in pasture, and may consist of 30 or 40 acres, and which probably may pay better in grass than under crop.

The common rotation of crops is, 1st, grass; 2d, oats; 3d, potatoes or turnip, wheat either after summer fallow, or potatoes, and some barley. Flax is now very seldom raised in the parish: though formerly almost every farmer raised a little for family use. The land is generally all well enclosed, either with stone dikes, or thorn and beech hedges, and sheltered with thriving plantations in many places.

Leases.—Leases of land in most cases are for the term of nineteen years: excepting what are called the town lands; that is,—land

in the vicinity of the village, which is let on a lease of twelve years; and is usually taken by the inhabitants of the village at a very high rent.

Manufactures.—There is only one small establishment in the parish, deserving the name of a manufactory; it was erected for the purpose of manufacturing cotton into lamp and candle-wicks; and employs but a very few hands. There is no other work worth mentioning, except a lime-work which is carried on to a considerable extent, all under ground,—together with a small seam of coal for the purpose of burning it.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Village.—The village of Stonehouse stands near the centre of the parish, and is a fine, airy, thriving place. The main street is nearly a mile in length. The houses are mostly one storey, and generally thatched; though there are a few substantial, well built two storey houses and slated. The streets are all macadamized, and kept very clean and smooth; and no filth allowed to be thrown on the streets, or to remain thereon any length of time. The village is now rapidly advancing both in population and appearance, from the very liberal encouragement given to feuing and building, by Mr Lockhart of Castlehill, the proprietor of more than one-half of the parish, who generally grants leases of 999 years upon payment of a very moderate feu-duty; and building is very cheap, as stones, lime, and other materials are got just at hand. A great many new buildings are going on at present, chiefly by two building societies, which have lately been formed, and are now in active operation. Two new streets are about being opened up,—which, when finished according to the specified plan, will both greatly improve the appearance of the place, and also furnish ample accommodation for the increasing population of the village; for the want of which, some families have been obliged of late to seek habitations for themselves elsewhere.

Means of Communication.—The new turnpike road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through the village, and has opened up an easy communication with the country, both to the east and west, which formerly was of very difficult access from the want of a turnpike road through the parish. By a very high and beautiful bridge over the Cander water, about half a mile to the east of the village, on the new line of road already mentioned, the approach to the village is alike easy from the east and from the west. As the Edinburgh and Ayr road crosses the great road from Glasgow to

London, about a mile from the village, the communication with these places is easy and expeditious.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church stands in the centre of the village, and is a fine, light, handsome, modern building, with a neat spire, and capable of accommodating with ease above 900 sitters. It is generally well filled. Besides the parish church, there is also in the village a small dissenting meeting-house belonging to the United Secession, a good many of the members and supporters of which are from the neighbouring parishes of Glasford, Dalserf, and Lesmahagow.

The manse is partly an old building and partly new. The new was built about twenty years ago; it is very pleasantly situated on a very commanding eminence near the Avon, about half a mile from the village. The glebe consists of about four acres of exceedingly good arable land, and about one acre of pasture, which may be fairly valued at L. 24 a year. The stipend, as modified 9th December 1829, is 17 chalders of victual, one-half meal, one-half barley, with L. 10 for communion elements; localled stipend, 125 bolls, 3 firloths, 2 pecks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lippies oatmeal; 28 bolls, 3 firloths, 1 peck, $\frac{7}{8}$ lippies, barley, with L. 121, 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in money.

360 families attend the Established Church. About 120 families are Dissenters or Seceders.

Education.—There are five schools in the parish, three of them in the village of Stonehouse, and two in the village of Sandford; attended by about 300 scholars, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole population of the parish. Four of these schools have no salary attached to them; two of them are what are called subscription schools, and the masters have only a free school-room; rent is paid for the school-rooms of the other two. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is about L. 28 per annum. His fees may amount to L. 30 per annum, and he has about L. 13 a-year besides, from other sources.

Fairs.—There are 3 fairs held in the village in the year, which are styled the Martinmas, May, and July fairs, the dues of which belong to Mr Lockhart of Castlehill. These fairs are principally for black cattle and wool, and are generally well attended.

Poor.—The poor on the list are generally between 20 and 30, and are maintained partly by the collections made at the church door, and partly by a regular assessment laid upon the parish; the one-half paid by the heritors according to their several valuations, and the other half by the tenants according to their respective rents, and householders according to their means and circumstances.

None of the poor are either allowed or known to beg, their monthly allowance being very liberal, and most of them get their house rents paid. The amount arising to the poor's fund from church collections was last year L. 13; and from legal assessments, L. 168. The interest of L. 50 is applied to the education of children of the poor.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Till within these four or five years, it was a novel sight to see a four-wheeled carriage of any kind pass through the village of Stonehouse. But since the turnpike road from Ayr to Edinburgh has been opened, the Edinburgh and Ayr coach passes every day through the village; besides a coach from Strathaven to Glasgow by Stonehouse twice a-day; and another which starts every morning from the Buck's-head Inn, Stonehouse, for Glasgow, and returns the same day; and all of them generally are well employed. There is also a regular carrier betwixt Stonehouse and Glasgow, twice a week. A post-office has likewise been lately established in the village, so that the inhabitants of the parish and village of Stonehouse now enjoy many advantages which they formerly were deprived of, by the peculiar situation of the place.

In a moral and religious point of view, the inhabitants of the village of Stonehouse (which contains a population of nearly 1600 souls) are, with a few exceptions, an industrious, sober, and religious people, nowise addicted to the many vices of the inhabitants of villages of a similar population throughout the kingdom,—such as excessive drinking, swearing, and fighting. Quarrelling and fighting are seldom or ever heard of; and though there are three well attended fairs held in the village yearly, yet many of these pass over without the slightest appearance of quarrel.

The due observance of the Sabbath is likewise a characteristic mark of the inhabitants of Stonehouse. The hallowing of the Sabbath day is here most scrupulously attended to, by all ranks of persons, both in town and parish; and except in going to and from church, you will hardly see a person on the street. All public houses are shut on Sabbath, unless to the traveller for refreshment.

June 1836.

PARISH OF DOUGLAS.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. ALEXANDER STEWART, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of Douglas is associated in the mind of every Scotchman with the most splendid periods in the history of his country. Whether this parish derived its name from the family so conspicuous in our ancient annals, or the family its name from the place, has become lately a matter of dispute. The favourite tradition, as detailed by Hume of Godscroft, is, that in the reign of Solvathius, King of Scotland, about the year 767, Donald Bain (*i. e.* the fair,) took the field against the King. Victory had nearly declared in favour of the rebel, when a person flew, with his sons and followers, to the King's aid, and by his activity and valour routed the forces of Donald, who was himself slain. The King, thus rescued from imminent danger, inquired to whom he owed his deliverance, when one of his officers, pointing to the champion, said, Sholto Dou-glasse, "there is the dark man." In gratitude for his services, the King gave him a large tract of land, and the surname of *Douglas*, which was extended to his domain, and to the river by which it is traversed.*

Situation and Extent.—The parish of Douglas, comprehending nearly the whole extent of Douglasdale, occupies the south-western extremity of Lanarkshire, and is conterminous with the parishes of Lesmahagow on the north and north-west; Carmichael and Wiston on the east; Roberton and Crawfordjohn on the south-east and south; and Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, on the west. It extends

* It appears to afford some confirmation of this tradition, that Sholto is still a kind of hereditary *prænomen* among the various branches of the Douglas family. This tradition is indignantly rejected by that laborious, able, but dogmatical antiquary, George Chalmers, who betrays an unbecoming eagerness to detract from the hitherto undisputed antiquity of the House of Douglas. The origin of the name he refers to the river, tracing it to the Celtic words *Du-glas*, "the dark blue stream." As a distinctive appellation, this is not particularly applicable to the Douglas water. Yet we mean not to quarrel with the etymology, which may perhaps be better warranted by the appearance of the other streams, both in Scotland and England, which have the same name.

from near the confluence of the Douglas with the Clyde to the summit of Cairntable, upwards of 12 miles in length, and it varies from 4 to 7 miles in breadth. Its superficial area contains about 28,004 Scotch acres; of which 3816 are arable; 22,376 pasture; 1492 wood; and 320 flow-moss:—in imperial measure the superficial contents are $35,318\frac{2}{10}$ acres; viz. of arable land, $4812\frac{7}{10}$; pasture, $28,220\frac{2}{10}$; wood, $1881\frac{8}{10}$; flow-moss, $403\frac{5}{10}$.

Topographical Appearances.—Although Douglasdale cannot vie with the clothed luxuriance of some of our lowland districts, or with the bold and rugged grandeur of our highland scenery, it presents, along the whole course of the river, an aspect of sweet and unpretending beauty, which contrasts most favourably with the bleakness of the country, through which it is approached on every side. The river flows through a strath, which widens gradually in its course towards the Clyde. From this strath the ground slopes on each side to a considerable elevation, adorned, especially on the north side, with extensive and beautiful plantations. Around Douglas Castle, there is some fine old wood, chiefly ash and plane trees; and plantations of more recent growth, and of great breadth, extend for several miles above and below. At Douglas Mill, where the strath opens into wide and fertile holms, nearly surrounded with finely wooded banks, the scenery is particularly admired. Beyond the strath, on either side, the ground stretches into extensive moors; or swells into hills covered with grass to their summits. On the west it terminates in Cairntable, which, with its dependent range to the south, encloses it as with a chain of mountain ramparts. A great extent of ground has been recently planted by Lord Douglas; and as his Lordship is carrying on these plantations on a large scale, the aspect of the parish will be progressively improving for many years.

Climate.—The lowest part of the parish, near the Clyde, is 650 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is nearly 40 miles distant in every direction. The climate, of course, is cold; and there is scarcely a month in the year when it is altogether secure from frost. In 1821, there occurred on the 2d of July, a frost so severe, as seriously to injure the potato crop. Douglas has a large share, too, of the rains from the Atlantic, although considerably less rain falls here than on the coasts of Renfrew and Ayr. It is exposed to high winds, particularly from the south-west and west; which, being confined, as in a funnel, by the high grounds on each side, sweep down the strath with tremendous vio-

lence. In one of the heavy gales of last winter, about four acres of plantation were stript completely bare, as by a tornado; besides, trees innumerable were blown down in every part of the woods. The air, however, is pure and salubrious; the parish is remarkable for the general health of the inhabitants, many of whom reach extreme old age. Within the last fourteen years two men have died at the age of ninety-seven, and some have exceeded ninety.*

Soil, &c.—In the arable part of the parish, the soil is in general good, capable of bearing rich crops of any kind of grain. In the strath, it is mostly a free black mould; in some places, more light and gravelly; and in others, spouty, the undersoil being a cold till. Clay soil occurs to a considerable extent. Even in the moors there is a great proportion of deep loam, which, in a more favourable climate, would amply repay the labours of the agriculturist; and it has often been remarked that there are few places where the moor lands are so inviting to the enterprise of the cultivator. Many parts of the moors, however, are occupied with moss or with morass.

Although the parish may be considered a hilly district, none of the hills are of great elevation, except Cairntable, which rises to the height of 1650 feet above the level of the sea. Auchinsaugh hill is likewise of considerable altitude; but is more remarkable as being the spot where the Cameronians met, towards the close of the seventeenth century, for the renewal of the solemn league and covenant.

Hydrography.—The only stream of any consequence is the Douglas, which issues from the foot of Cairntable, about nine miles above the town, and falls into the Clyde, after a course of sixteen miles. It receives several tributary rivulets, as the Monks, Pidourin, and Poniel waters on the left bank; the Kennox, Glespin, Parkhead, and Craighburn waters, on the right. All these streams formerly abounded with trout; but they have been of late years so much poached with set lines, nets, and every other means of destruction, that they now afford but indifferent sport to the angler.

Mineralogy.—This parish abounds in mineral wealth. It has

* Longevity appears hereditary in some families, an ancestor of one of whom, named M'Quhat, toward the beginning of last century, died at the advanced age of 110, having lived during part of three centuries. There are at present in the parish two couples, who have been united for fifty-seven years, who were married on the same day, and whose aggregate ages amount to upwards of 312 years. One of the husbands, now upwards of eighty, has been fourteen years in the service of the present minister, and is still so active, that he can walk, without difficulty, from twenty to thirty miles a-day.

rich seams of excellent coal, which will be inexhaustible for many centuries. These seams stretch in a direction nearly parallel to the course of the river. They are from 2 to 7 feet thick, and vary considerably in their decline. At the eastern extremity of the parish, the decline is about 1 of 3; half a-mile westward, 1 of 2; and a little farther to the westward 1 of $1\frac{1}{2}$. They are intersected with numberless slips, which throw the coal down from 30 to 50 feet perpendicular. These slips lie nearly parallel, and are generally from 60 to 200 yards apart. They cross the line of the coal, in a direction nearly west. As the country to the south and east is destitute, for a considerable extent, of this precious mineral, the coal of Douglas is in great demand, and a great quantity of it is carried to a distance of upwards of thirty miles. Limestone is wrought in several parts of the parish, particularly at Wishaw, near its south-eastern border. Freestone likewise abounds, some of it of a beautiful white colour, well adapted for building. Ironstone is frequent; and there are several springs in the parish pretty strongly chalybeate.

Zoology.—Among the wild quadrupeds found in this parish may be mentioned the fox, of which there are considerable numbers in the plantations, the polecat, which, however, is but rare, the weasel, the hedgehog, and the squirrel; hares are very numerous. Of the smaller birds there is a great variety in the woods. The most common species are, the blackbird, thrush, skylark, chaffinch, linnet, sparrow; the yellow-hammer, the wagtail, the robin, wren, and titmouse are not uncommon, and the goldfinch is occasionally seen. Swallows abound, starlings sometimes appear. In winter we are visited by flocks of fieldfares. Lapwings and curlews abound in the moor̄s; wild ducks and coots are very numerous, particularly on the lake in the pleasure grounds of the castle; hawks, chiefly of the smaller kinds, sometimes venture to make their appearance, in spite of the vigilance with which they are persecuted by the gamekeepers; but the magpie is almost completely banished, although abounding in the adjoining parishes. There is great variety and abundance of feathered game; grouse, black-cock, snipes, woodcock, partridges, and pheasants. Perch, pike, and trout are the only fish which our waters afford to the angler. The Falls of Clyde effectually prevent salmon from finding their way to our streams.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Douglasdale, always interesting from historical associations, has

lately acquired a classical, though melancholy interest, as being the scene of the last historical romance of Sir Walter Scott. Before the appearance of "Castle Dangerous," the illustrious author paid a visit to the Castle and town of Douglas,—the last places which he visited, or perhaps intended to visit, with a view to publication,—as if it had been his design to close his splendid and fascinating illustrations of the historical antiquities of his country with the brilliant achievements of the Douglas, the friend and assistant of the Bruce in recovering the Scottish crown, and in rescuing the kingdom from English domination.

The civil history of a parish distinguished by the residence of the illustrious house of Douglas must be identified in a great measure with the most splendid and important portion of the annals of Scotland. Unfortunately it is covered with almost impenetrable obscurity. Not even tradition has saved from oblivion any considerable part of the eventful deeds, of which it must often have been the theatre; and no minstrelsy exists to aid the researches of the antiquary. During the long struggle which Scotland had to maintain for her independence, in consequence of the pretensions of Edward I. of England and his successors, the castle of Douglas was so important as a stronghold, and as a key to the western counties, that it was often the object of violent contention. It repeatedly fell into the hands of the English, and as often was wrested from them by its rightful owners. In these fearful conflicts, it was more than once destroyed by fire, always rising from its ashes in greater strength and stateliness. So perilous, indeed, was its occupation to the English governors, that it was designated the *Castle of Danger*. Of the bloody scenes that occurred in the course of these fierce contentions, the names of some places in the neighbourhood of the castle, as the *Bloody Sykes*, the *Bottomless Mire*, &c. still give significant, though obscure intimation. One of the conflicts in which the castle was recovered from Sir John de Walton, by the good Sir James Douglas, is too memorable to be omitted here. A fair dame of England, whom Sir Walter Scott calls the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had promised to her numerous suitors that she would bestow her hand on the man who should keep possession of the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day. Sir John de Walton, with the consent of Edward I., undertook the dangerous task; and after having discharged his duty faithfully and valiantly for several months, the lady, perhaps impatient to put him in possession of the promised reward, sent a letter to recall him,

declaring that she held his probation accomplished. Having received, however, a defiance from Douglas, who threatened, that, in spite of his utmost vigilance, he should wrest from him the castle before Palm Sunday, De Walton deemed it a point of honour to retain it till that day was past. On that very day, Douglas having mustered a band of faithful followers, while most of the English garrison were engaged in church, attacked and overpowered them as they came out; and then hastening to the castle cut down all that opposed him. Sir John de Walton was slain, and in his pockets was found his lady's letter, the perusal of which deeply affected the generous and gallant Douglas. While the garrison was yet in the church, the slogan, "a Douglas, a Douglas," being prematurely raised, Thomas Dickson of Hazleside, who was likewise within, watching their movements, thinking that his young lord was at hand with his armed retinue, drew his sword, and with only one man to assist him, opposed the English, who now rushed to the door. Although cut across the middle by an English sword, Dickson continued his opposition till he fell lifeless at the threshold. On these incidents, Sir Walter Scott has founded the tale of his historical novel, "*Castle Dangerous*."

I have adverted in another place to the frequent meetings of the Covenanters, which were held in the church of Douglas about the time of the Revolution in 1688. After many scruples and frequent and long discussions, it was at length resolved to raise a regiment, in aid of the Protestant government of William, and in defence of their principles and rights; and the Cameronian regiment, now the 26th Regiment of the line, was first mustered on a holm or place near the town of Douglas, on 29th April 1689, under the command of the Earl of Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas, — William Cleland being Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment soon after distinguished itself by its gallant and successful stand against an army of 4000 Highlanders at Dunkeld.

The following notice of Douglas parish and castle, from the description of the sheriffdom of Lanark, by William Hamilton of Wishaw, written in the beginning of the last century, may be interesting to many of our readers. "Douglas parish and barony and lordship heth very long appertained to the family of Douglas, and continued with the Earls of Douglas until their fatal forfeiture, anno 1455; during which time there are many noble and important actions performed by them, by the lords and earls of that great family. It was thereafter given to Douglas, Earl of

Anguse, and continued with them until William, Earl of Anguse, was created Marquis of Douglas, anno 1633; and is now the principal seat of the Marquis of Douglas and his family. It is a large baronie and parish, and ane laick patronage; and the Marquis is both titular and patron. He heth there, near to the church, a very considerable great house, called the Castle of Douglas; and near the church is a fine village, called the town of Douglas, long since erected in a burgh of baronie. It heth ane handsome church, and many ancient monuments and inscriptions on the old interments of the Earl of this place."

Family of Douglas.—George Chalmers, (*Caledonia*, i. 579,) traces the family of Douglas to Theobald, a Fleming, who, sometime between the years 1147 and 1160, obtained from Arnold, Abbot of Kelso, a grant of some lands in Douglasdale. Even according to his account, they were not long in rising to consequence. William, the son and successor of Theobald, was witness to several charters between the years 1170 and 1190. In the letter addressed by the Community of Scotland to Edward I. in 1289, we find the name of William of Douglas among the barons. "But though the surname and familie of the Douglasses," says Hollinshed, "was in some estimation of nobilitie before those daies, yet the rising thereof to honour chanced through this James Douglas, the good Sir James, for, by means of his advancement, others of that lineage tooke occasion, by their singular manhood and noble prowess, shewed at sundrie times in defence of the realme, to grow to such height in authority and estimation, that their mighty puissance in main rents, lands, and great possessions at length was (through suspicion conceived by the Kings that succeeded) the cause in part of their ruinous decay." After the forfeiture of the Earls of Douglas in 1455, their possessions were bestowed on the Earl of Angus, by whose lineal descendants they were occupied till the death of the Duke of Douglas in 1760. A long plea for the succession then arose between the Duke of Hamilton and Archibald, son of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, by Lady Jane Douglas, sister to the Duke. To the great joy of Douglasdale, and of the country in general, a decision was at length given in favour of the latter. The title became extinct; but Mr Douglas was created a peer of the realm in 1790, by the title of Lord (Baron) Douglas of Douglas. On the death of this nobleman, in the end of December 1827, he was succeeded by his eldest son Archibald, the present Lord Douglas. Distinguished as the ancient Douglasses were for their valour and martial achievements, their descendants of the

present race are no less eminent for the manly and generous virtues which become their high rank; and few noblemen in the kingdom can be more deservedly respected and loved as a landlord, a superior, or a friend, than the present Lord Douglas.

Eminent Men.—For the eminent men of the house of Douglas, including almost every male of the race who came to maturity, we must refer to the records of history. One native of this parish, distinguished by his literary attainments, was Dr John Black, late minister of Coylton, in Ayrshire, author of the *Life of Tasso*, and of a work replete with learning and ingenuity, entitled *Palaico-Romaica*, in which he endeavours to prove, with more ability than success, that the New Testament was originally written in Latin, from which our Greek version is merely a translation.

Antiquities.—On the farm of Parishholm, near the skirts of Cairntable, there are the traces of a fortress, which was probably a stronghold of the Douglasses, commanding the entrance into the parish from the west. It was here, in all probability, that the good Sir James lay with his faithful vassals, when he so often took occasion to surprise the English garrison at the Castle of Douglas. About a mile and a-half south from Douglas Castle, near the great road to England, are the vestiges of a fort, bearing the name of Tothorl Castle. This name appears to be a corruption for Thirlwall Castle; and it was probably built as an outpost by Sir Richard de Thurslewall, or Thirlwall, Lieutenant-Governor of Douglas Castle under Sir Robert de Clifford. A mound still called Boncastle, within the great park to the east of the Castle, was probably the site of a similar post of observation. Several years since, an urn was dug up near Douglas Castle; and near the same spot was found a great collection of bones. The head of a spear and a very massive ring of pure gold were likewise found in the vicinity.

There is in the possession of Lord Douglas a very ancient sword, resembling a claymore of the usual size, bearing, amidst a great deal of flourishing, two hands pointing to a heart, which is placed between them; the date is 1329,—the year in which Bruce charged the good Sir James to carry his heart to the Holy Land. Around the emblem are inscribed the following lines:

“ So many guid as of the Dovglas beinge,
Of ane surname was ne’er in Scotland seine
I will ye charge after that I depart
To holy grave, and thair bury my heart;
Let it remane ever BOTHE TYME AND HOUR
To ye last day I see my Saviour.
I do protest in tyme of all my ringe,
Ye lyk subject had never ony kinge.”

This precious relic was nearly lost in the civil war of 1745–6, having been carried from Douglas Castle by some of the followers of Prince Charles. The Duke of Douglas, however, regained it, by making great interest with the chiefs of the Stuart party. It is now at Bothwell Castle.

There are several cairns in different parts of the parish,—one on the top of Auchensaugh hill, where the Covenant was renewed; another on the top of Kirkton hill called the Captain's cairn. On the farm of Poniell, there was a large cairn, beneath which the present tenant found a stone coffin a few years ago, and two other stone coffins had, some time before, been found on the same farm. There is likewise a stone coffin in the burying-place of the Inglises in the parish church-yard.

III.—POPULATION.

Since the publication of the former Statistical Account of this parish, its population has been progressively increasing. In 1831, it amounted to 2549; in 1834, it had increased to 2567. It is remarkable, that during these three years, the population in the country part of the parish had decreased, while an increase to the amount of about 90 had taken place in the town. The obvious cause of the diminution in the country population was, that when the census was taken in 1831, there were several large families, most of the members of which had just reached, or were on the verge of maturity; and before the number of the population was again taken, the greater number of these were dispersed. In 1834, the population of the town of Douglas was 1343. When the former Statistical Account was drawn up, it was 684. The population of the whole parish in 1791, was 1715, so that an increase to the amount of 852 has taken place within the last forty-four years. The number of houses occupied is 532, the average proportion of inhabitants, therefore, is a very small fraction more than 5 to each house. As but few of the dissenters have the baptism of their children registered, it is impossible to state precisely the average number of baptisms in a year; about 45 are annually registered. The average number of marriages is 18. A register of burials has been kept since the beginning of the year 1833. In that year, the number registered was 46; in 1834, the number was 42. In this register it may be observed, the names of those only are inserted who were interred in the parish burying-ground. On the other hand, some of those whose names were registered were brought from

adjoining parishes, so that the register may be supposed to present a fair average of the deaths in the parish of Douglas.

Number of families,	528
chiefly employed in agriculture,	97
in trade, manufactures, and handicraft,	212

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Rent.—The valued rent of the parish is L. 3989, 3s. 6d. ; the real rent nearly L. 8450. Of this L. 3816 arises from arable land ; L. 4134 from pasture land ; and about L. 500 from minerals. The arable land thus averaging L. 1, and the pasture land 3s. 8d. per Scotch acre ; or 15s. 10d. and 2s. 11d. per imperial acre. The land is divided into 60 farms, averaging about L. 140 of yearly rent ; that of arable farms varying from L. 30 to L. 250, and sheep farms from L. 100 to L. 500.

Live-stock.—Sheep are here the principal objects of husbandry. The pasture is excellent ; and the stock, consisting almost entirely of the black-faced short Scotch breed, is scarcely to be surpassed. The store-masters, particularly active and intelligent, direct their most sedulous attention to the means of maintaining the pre-eminence which their stock has long held in the markets. The whole stock of sheep in the parish is about 15,200. Great attention is likewise paid to the dairy. The milch cows are generally of the Ayrshire breed ; about 450 in number ; and the making of cheese is here as well understood, and perhaps as successfully practised, as in the most noted dairy districts of the neighbouring county of Ayr. There are, besides, about 460 black cattle of other descriptions. About 110 work-horses are employed in agriculture ; and the saddle and young horses may be reckoned about 80. Swine are not kept in flocks here, as in Dumfries-shire ; but they are very generally reared for home consumption ; and the total number in the parish may be about 250.

Husbandry.—The danger of early frosts obliges the agriculturists of this parish to restrict themselves to oats, barley, and bigg or bear, as their only grain crops. Of these, the produce is generally abundant, and the quality good. For the last three or four years, one farmer has sown wheat with the most encouraging success ; and others have been induced to follow his example. The soil is particularly adapted to potatoes and turnips, of which excellent crops are raised. The kinds of oats in greatest estimation are the Blainsley and early Angus. A boll of Linlithgow measure is the quantity of seed allowed for an acre ; and the produce in favourable seasons is from eight to ten bolls. Harvest generally commences

about the middle of September; for the last two seasons, it has been considerably earlier. In the former Statistical Account of this parish, drawn up by the immediate predecessor of the present writer, it is said, that the corns are rarely got in sooner than the end of October, or the first week of November. As they have not been known for many years to be so late, a considerable improvement must have taken place, either in the seasons or in the mode of husbandry.

State of Property.—Nine-tenths of the parish belong to Lord Douglas. The other estates are Carmacoup, belonging to James Paterson, Esq. resident; Polmunckshead to Samuel J. Douglas, Esq.; Springhill, Misses Hamilton, non-resident; and Crossburn House, a small property, with a good villa and grounds tastefully laid out, belonging to James Howison, Esq. M. D. resident.

There are few parishes in Scotland, if any, more fortunate in their proprietary than Douglas. Lord Douglas, who resides chiefly at Douglas Castle, takes the greatest interest in the improvements, not only of the lands in his own natural possession, but in every part of his estates in this district; and stimulates the exertions of his tenantry by the most liberal, yet judicious encouragement. New and commodious houses and steadings have been recently built on almost every farm; suitable fences, chiefly of stone, are always readily granted; clumps of plantation, each of several acres, have been set down and enclosed on the store farms, for the protection of the sheep in the winter storms; and the face of the country has thus, within these few years, undergone the most decided improvement. No set of tenantry could be more worthy of such encouragement, or could more gratefully and cordially appreciate it.

In the grounds around the castle, the spirit of improvement has been, for a number of years, in most active and successful operation. Bothwell Castle having been, ever since the death of his first lady, the favourite residence of the late Lord Douglas, the castle and place here were almost entirely neglected. Fortunately his son took up his residence, about seventeen years ago, at Douglas Castle, for which he has ever since retained a decided partiality. Under his spirited and tasteful improvements, the place has assumed a quite different appearance; and is every year exhibiting new beauties. An unseemly morass of several acres, in the immediate vicinity of the castle, has been transformed into a large lake, ornamented with finely wooded islands. Extensive plantations have been formed in judicious adaptation to the grounds, and ac-

cordance with the older woods. Roads have been made, and new lodges built, and great numbers of work-people are constantly employed in carrying on extensive plans, by which the place is daily improving in value and in beauty.

Douglas Castle, the Castle Dangerous of Sir Walter Scott, as before observed, was the object of many a fierce conflict between the English and its proper lords. The conflagration by which it was consumed, in the year 1760, was accidental; and the celebrated architect Adam was employed by the Duke to build another, on a scale of magnificence adequate to his high rank and ample property. It was to consist of two spacious sides, or wings, and a front; and had it been completed on its original plan, would have been one of the most princely edifices in Scotland. Only one wing, or about two-fifths of the plan, was built before the Duke's death; but even in this wing, which was finished by the late Lord Douglas, there are 52 fire rooms. The dining-room, now used as a drawing-room, is a very splendid apartment— $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 18 in height, with a particularly rich and beautiful ceiling. The hanging stair is greatly admired by persons of taste; the steps are of a freestone, veined and clouded like beautiful marble.

Manufactures.—In the year 1792, a factory for cotton-spinning and weaving was erected by a company from Glasgow, consisting of natives of Douglas. The carding was performed by horse power; the spinning by hand jennies. It continued in operation for only a few years, but it was the origin of a connection which still subsists between the manufacturers of Glasgow and the inhabitants of the village of Douglas, most of whom are employed in handloom weaving. A small carding-mill for wool, which was erected about the same time on the lands of Carmacoup, is still kept up, but to no great advantage.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Town.—The town or village of Douglas is a place of considerable antiquity. Its streets, like those of most towns built when it was necessary to adopt precautions against the sudden incursions of an enemy, are very narrow. Some of the houses are of a very antique form. One lane is occupied by a range of houses, still called the *Dungeon*, and the thick walls, narrow winding staircases, and small windows, completely correspond with the name, in attesting the purpose to which it was originally destined. Douglas was, in former times, a place of much greater importance than

at present. As a burgh of barony, it possessed a regular magistracy, to whom the lords of the manor appear to have delegated some of their most important feudal prerogatives. Among these was the power of life and death. So late as the year 1675, we find the bailies compelling two persons, who, under the pretence of being travelling merchants, had infested the public markets as vagabonds, to come under an obligation, "upon condition of their liberty forth of the tolbooth of the burgh of Douglas, to depart furth of said burgh and lordship of Douglas, and never thereafter to return to the same, nor no place within the bounds and jurisdiction of the Marquis of Douglas, during all the days of their lifetime, under the pain of death, and that immediately to be execute upon them, without any jury or process of law to be sett or holden for that effect." The Gallow-hill, an eminence at a short distance east from the town, was probably the place to which the unhappy victims, whom the magistrates doomed to death, were led forth from the dungeon to execution.

Within the recollection of some old persons yet alive, Douglas was a place of considerable business. Two or three notaries, or, as they were called *clerks*, resided in the town. Its weekly markets were regularly attended by the farmers for the sale of stock; and its numerous fairs were not only attended, as they still are, by a great concourse of people, but were well supplied with the various articles of rural traffic. Now, no law practitioner is seen there but on an occasional visit. Its weekly markets are little more than nominal; and neither at them nor the annual fairs is any kind of stock ever exposed for sale. This decrease of business has proportionally affected the respectability of the inhabitants, very few of whom are now above the rank of mechanics or labourers: and it were difficult to find a village of equal population so destitute of genteel or respectable society.

Roads.—This parish enjoys the advantages of excellent roads. The great road from Edinburgh to Ayr, by Carnwath, Muirkirk, and Cumnock, traverses its whole length from east to west; and the great London road from Glasgow by Carlisle, one of the finest in the kingdom, passes through it for about 7 miles from N. W. to S. E. and S. The road to Ayr is the most direct from the capital, and is kept in excellent repair; but as a new road has some years since been opened through a more populous part of the country, this is comparatively but little frequented. The late Lord

Douglas, with the munificence which has always distinguished his noble line, had 20 miles of the old Glasgow road, and 30 miles of the road to Ayr, made at his own expense. There are several parish roads, besides, the expense of which is defrayed by the statute labour tax, which the householders pay with a grudge, but which is levied with the most considerate attention to their circumstances.

Ecclesiastical State.—Besides the Established Church, there is a small meeting-house, in connection with the United Secession, and a Cameronian meeting-house at the lower extremity of the parish. The number of dissenters is not great, and it would have been much less, had not many been compelled to take seats in the meeting-house, from the impossibility of procuring accommodation in the Established Church. Rigside was one of the original seats of the Cameronians. It was at Douglas that many of the most important meetings of the Covenanters were held—especially about the time of the Revolution in 1688, when the propriety of embodying a regiment of faithful Covenanters for the maintenance of their religious principles and rights was the momentous subject of deliberation. Since that time, there has always been a Cameronian congregation and minister at Rigside; but although the congregation is collected from the adjoining parishes to a considerable distance around, the number of members in communion with that body was ascertained, a few years ago, not to exceed 20.

The church, although not old, is by much too small for the accommodation of the parishioners. A few years ago, the present minister was told by the people of the town, that there were 100 heads of families who were desirous of having seats in the church, and could not procure them. The statement might be exaggerated; but it proved, at least, how much the evil was felt. The well-known liberality of the heritors of the parish affords the best pledge, that the evil will not be allowed to continue long. Of their liberality and kindness, the present incumbent has had the most gratifying experience. In the summer of 1828, a new manse was built, after a plan by Mr Gillespie Graham, with a set of offices, which, for elegance and extent of accommodation, may stand a comparison with any similar buildings in the county. An approach to the manse was made, and a handsome gate built, at the expense of the heritors; and the garden was enclosed with a substantial stone wall, of considerable height, at the expense of the late Lord Doug-

las. The glebe is extensive and valuable. The stipend is 16 chalders, in equal proportions of barley and oatmeal; with L. 10 for communion elements.

Monuments.—The former church was of great antiquity. It appears to have been of considerable extent; and if we may judge from what still remains, it must have presented no mean specimen of Gothic architecture. A small spire, and the aisle that served as the burying place of the Douglas family, are still religiously preserved. The monuments in this aisle, though much defaced, are still much admired for their sculpture and chisel-work. Mr Edward Blore, than whom there is no more competent judge, reckoned them among the most interesting sepulchral antiquities in Scotland; and Sir Walter Scott was of opinion that, in their original state, they must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster Abbey. These monuments are said to have been defaced and mutilated by a detachment of Cromwell's troops, who profaned this sacred edifice by making it a stable for their horses. But we have unfortunately a less remote cause to which we may trace much of the mischief; for, during the many years when Douglas Castle was deserted by the late Lord Douglas as a residence, the aisle was left open and unprotected; and the boys of the place, with the destructive propensity characteristic of the Scots, made it a favourite amusement to aim with stones at the figures and chisel-work.

First in importance (although there is one of which the plainer and ruder workmanship seems to indicate a remoter antiquity,) is the monument of the good Sir James Douglas, the most valued and efficient associate of Robert the Bruce, in his efforts to vindicate the independence of his country, and his own claim to its throne. The figure is of dark-stone, recumbent as on a couch, and cross legged, to mark his character as a crusader; for he had not only, in compliance with the dying request of his royal friend, undertaken a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre for the purpose of depositing Robert's heart in that sacred place, but had fallen in actual conflict with the infidels of Spain. The bones of this hero were conveyed home by his sorrowful comrades, and interred in the church of Douglas; and the erection of his tomb is expressly ascribed by Barbour, and other historians nearest that period, to his son Archibald Douglas. *

* "The banys hame with them tane,
And syne are to thair schippis gane;

In the vault is still the case in which the heart of the good Sir James was enclosed.

On the same side of the aisle, to the east of this tomb, is that of one of the Dukes of Touraine, the decorations of which are still more elaborate and elegant, though likewise much broken down and defaced. On the fragments appear the arms of the entombed, quartered thus: 1st, Touraine; 2d, Douglas; 3d, Galloway; 4th, Annandale;—with the following inscription: “Hic jacet Archibaldus Douglas, Dux Toureniæ, Comis de Douglas et Loueville, Dominus Gallovidiæ, Wigtoniæ, et Annandiæ, locum tenens Regis Scotiæ, obiit 26 die mensis Junii 1438.” This was the son of Archibald Douglas, surnamed Tineman, the first Duke of Touraine, and Maud Lindesay, daughter of David Earl of Crawford. In a niche on the south side of the aisle, commonly called St Thomas’s aisle, we find the following inscriptions upon a tomb of particularly fine workmanship, surmounted by two recumbent figures, exquisitely wrought, representing the Douglas and his lady; and having ten figures in *basso relievo* beneath, in a standing attitude, representing their children: “Hic jacet magnus et potens princeps, Dominus Jacobus de Douglas, Dux Toureniæ et Comes de Douglas, Dominus Annandiæ, Gallovidiæ, Liddaliæ, Jedburg Forestiæ, et Dominus de Balveniæ, magnus Wardanus regni Scotiæ versus Angliam, &c.; qui obiit 24 die mensis Martii, anno Domini 1443.” This James was brother to the above-mentioned Archibald, to whose estate and honours he succeeded after the murder of Archibald’s two sons in Edinburgh and Stirling Castles. The inscription for his lady is: “Hic jacet Domina Beatrix de Sinclair, (filia Domini Henrici Comitis Orcadum, Domini de Sinclair, &c.) Comitissa de Douglas, et Aveniæ, Domina Gallovidiæ.” On the east side of these is a stone with this inscription: “Hæ sunt proles inter prædictos Dominum et Dominam, generatæ. Imo, Dominus Wilhelmus, primogenitus et hæres dicti Domini Jacobi, qui successit ad totam hæreditatem prædictam. Jacobus, 2do genitus, Magister de Douglas. Archibaldus,

Syne toward Scotland held thair way,
And thar are cummin in full gret hy.
And the banyis honorabilly,
In till the kirk of Douglas war,
Er dyt, with dule and mekill car.
Schyr Archebald his son gert syn
Off alabastre baith fair and fyne,
Ordane a tumbe sae richly,
As it behowyt to swa worthy.”

3tio genitus, comes Moraviæ. Hugo, 4to genitus, comes Ormundiæ. Joannes, 5to genitus, Dominus de Balvenia. Henricus, 6to genitus. Margareta, uxor Domini de Dalkeith, Beatrix uxor Domini Joannis Constabularii Scotiæ, * Janeta, uxor Domini de Biggar et de Cumbernauld. Elizabeth Douglas, 4ta filia erat." On the lead coffins in the vault are the following inscriptions: "Gul. Aug. Dominus ex Jacobo Marchione Douglasiæ et Dom. Maria Kerr, filia Comitis Lothianæ conjuge, primogenitus, natus 15 Oct. 1693, obiit 20 Mar. 1694. Maria Gordon filia Georgii primi Marchionis de Huntly, quam Gulielmus primus Marchio de Douglas in uxorem secundo duxit, quæque anno suæ ætatis sexagesimo quarto, salutis humanæ 1644, mortem obiit. Hic situm est corpus Gul. Marchionis Douglasiæ eo titulo primi, qui ex diversis et mutuis thalamis ab Hamiltoniorum et Gordoniorum gente suam progeniem continuatam, Hamiltoniorum vero instauratam, reliquit. Obiit 11. cal. Mart. anno 1660, ætat. vero 71. Margaret Hamiltown, Angusiæ Comitissa, obiit 38 anno ætatis suæ, 11 Septembris 1623. Anna Stewart, duc. Lennoxia et Richmondia filia, Archibaldo Angusiæ Comiti per xviii. annos nupta, obiit xvi. die Augusti, anno MDCXLVI. ætat. xxxi. D. O. M. Hic positum est corpus Margaretæ, filia primogenita Gul. Marchionis de Douglas, relictæ ex matrimonio cum Margareta: obiit 1mo Jan. 1660. Katharina conjuga Domini de Torphichen, item Joanna Gul. Alexandri Comitis de Sterl. ætatis 49."—On the coffin of the last Marquis of Douglas the simple inscription is: "J. M. D. ætatis 54, obiit 25 Februarii 1700."

When the coffins in this ancient vault had accumulated so that it could not well contain more, it was abandoned for a new and spacious vault under the present church. There, are deposited the remains of the Duke and Duchess of Douglas, the late Lord Douglas and his two ladies, Lady Lucy, sister to the present Duke of Montrose, and Lady Jane, sister to the late Duke of Buccleuch, and Sholto, one of his Lordship's sons by his second marriage.

Ecclesiastical History.—The parish of Douglas belonged of old to the Abbots of Kelso, by one of whom part of it was given to Theobald, a Fleming, the founder, according to George Chalmers, of the Douglas family. The church and parish were dedicated to St Bridget or Bride; and the old church is still named St Bride's. "By St Bride of Douglas" was the usual oath of the Douglasses. A person of the name of Beckerton was presented to this church by Edward of

* Godscroft calls him Lord of Aubigny.

England, in 1291; but it does not appear that he entered upon the charge. We find Ailner de Softlaw, parson of Douglas, swearing fealty to Edward in 1296. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the parish of Douglas was made a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow. Archibald Douglas, rector of this parish, was engaged in the murder of Rizzio, for which Christian-like service he was raised by the Regent Murray to the office of a Lord of Session. At the Reformation the revenues of the rectory were let on lease at L. 200 per annum. In the old church there was an altar to the Virgin Mary, and one to St Thomas. Besides the church of St Bride's there appear to have been at one time several religious houses in different parts of the parish. At Anderson there was a chapel with a place of interment. The font stone was removed upwards of eighty years ago; and near the site of the chapel there is a remarkably fine spring called the Chapel Well. On the adjoining lands of Glentagart, there was a building which was probably a chapel, as a font stone was found in it which is still preserved. Near Parishholm there was a chapel founded by James IV. and in the east of the parish there is a hill called the Chapel-hill.

Lord Douglas is patron of the parish and titular of the teinds. The parochial register of baptisms commences on the 7th September 1671; the register of the proceedings of the kirk-session on the 23d December 1692.

Education.—Extensive as this parish is, its inhabitants in almost every part of it have within their reach the means of good education. Besides the parish school, in which not merely the ordinary branches, but classical literature and mathematics may be learned, there is an English school in the town, very numerous attended. In the village of Rigside, in the lower district of the parish, inhabited chiefly by colliers, there was, about fourteen years ago, only one school, attended by 17 scholars, and so little interest did the parents then take in the education of their children, that not more than one or two appeared at the annual examination of the school; now, although the population of that district is not greatly increased, there are two schools, each attended by 60 scholars; and, at the last examination in May 1835, the number of spectators in each was nearly equal to that of the pupils. There is likewise a school at Tablestone, in the upper portion of the parish, generally attended by about 35 or 40 scholars. In general, these schools are supplied with excellent teachers. At the parish school, there have always been some poor children taught free; but as it has been found

that, owing to the low rate of weavers' wages, there are a greater number of children than usual, whose parents cannot afford to send them to school, an association is now forming for the purpose of raising a fund for insuring to the children of the most indigent the blessings of education ; and it is to be hoped that it will be so liberally supported as to effect completely its benevolent and most important purpose. There are likewise two Sabbath schools in the town, both of which are well attended. The salary of the parish teacher is the maximum, and an elegant school-room, with a dwelling-house for the schoolmaster above, was built about eight years ago, at the expense of Lord Douglas. A yearly salary of L. 5 is likewise allowed by his Lordship to the principal teacher at Rigside, where a commodious school-house is now being built at the expense of the same generous nobleman.

Library.—There is a subscription library in the town of Douglas, containing about 1000 volumes, tolerably well chosen. It is gradually increasing, although the fund is but small.

Poor.—The proportion of paupers is great. The average number who have regular alimment from the parish funds is 46 ; but there are many besides who receive occasional relief. The heritors raise by voluntary assessment the fund necessary for the maintenance of the poor and other parochial purposes, the assessment varying from 9d. to 1s. in the pound of valued rent. The church collections average about L. 45 yearly, and to this fund is likewise to be added the interest of L. 110 bequeathed to the poor. The late John Gillespie, Esq. of Sunnyside left L. 100 for the benefit of the poor of this parish, who are not on the roll of paupers, intrusting the annual distribution of the interest to the minister of the parish and the senior surgeon. Among the same class of poor are distributed the collections, averaging about L. 8, drawn on the Sabbath of the sacrament, and other days set apart for divine service on that occasion. In few parishes in Scotland, indeed, are the wants of the poor more humanely attended to. An annual donation of a cart of coals is made by Lord Douglas to every poor family in the parish, upwards of 130 hearths being cheered by this liberal present at the most inclement season of the year. In times of severe pressure from the dulness of trade, the poor have always had a certain resource in the liberality of his Lordship, who, with no less judgment than beneficence, employs them in useful labour, by which the place or the public is benefited, while they are saved from the degrading feelings and the evil habits that would result

from a dependence on mere eleemosynary relief. It is much to be regretted that the fine spirit of independence which rendered Scotsmen so reluctant to apply for charitable support is fast dying away; although it ought to be mentioned, to the praise of the people of Douglas, that, how low soever the rate of wages, so long as they can procure employment, they are industrious and uncomplaining.

Friendly Societies.—There are 4 friendly Societies in the town of Douglas,—the Society of Weavers, the Society of Free Masons, the Friendly Society, and the Douglas Friendly Club. Their funds are good: and being under judicious management, are productive of considerable benefit to their members, whom age or infirmity have rendered incapable of earning a maintenance.

There is a female religious society, whose funds are chiefly transmitted to the Edinburgh Bible Society, and partly appropriated to other religious purposes.

Inns.—Unfortunately for the morals of the people, there are no fewer than 12 public houses in the parish, including the two principal inns at Douglas and Douglas mill.

Fairs.—Another circumstance very prejudicial to the morals of the people is the number of fairs, of which there are 7 in the course of the year. These the working classes keep as holidays; and as few of them think of resuming their labours till the following week, there is a great loss of time, with a most ruinous waste of means. Most of these fairs might be abolished not only without detriment, but with great advantage to the place.

Fuel.—Coal is here so abundant and cheap, that it is the only fuel made use of, except in the remote parts of the parish, to which it would be difficult to have them conveyed. In such places peat is used, which is generally of excellent quality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Upon the whole, the parish is in a flourishing and improving state. The tenantry are active, intelligent, careful, and thriving; and their industry and enterprise are encouraged by the liberality, and stimulated by the example, of their generous and enlightened landlord. Their character is in general most respectable, still retaining many of the best traits by which the rural population of our country was in its best days distinguished.

August 1835. Revised June 1836.

PARISH OF CRAWFORDJOHN.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM GOLDIE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name. — THE origin of the name cannot be easily discovered. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, relates a story on the subject, with all becoming gravity, proceeding upon the supposition, that names of a similar construction are to be discovered everywhere throughout Scotland. “John the son of Baldwin de Biggar,” he says, “held in the reign of Malcolm IV. a portion of this extensive mountainous district. He assumed the name of Crawford, and fixed his residence on Duneaton river, and from him the name of his settlement was called John’s town, and in some charters it is designed villa Johannis privigni Baldwinnii.”—“Before 1279 the district of Crawfordjohn,” he continues, “was established as a distinct parish, and the chapel of John’s town became the parish church, hence the name of Crawfordjohn was affixed to the parish.” But this summary mode of accounting for the name cannot be satisfactory to any one who recollects, that there are no authorities produced by him, and that it is not merely the only parish, but the only village (I presume) in Scotland, which is designated by a Christian and family name, joined together in this awkward, unusual form.

Extent and Boundaries, &c.—According to Forrest’s map of the county, the length of the parish is between 11 and 12 miles, and its breadth between 9 and 10, and it contains 41.50 square miles, and 21,123 Scots acres. The figure of the parish is irregular. At the east end, it is only about 2 miles broad, but it soon widens in both directions, till, from the most southern point near Leadhills to the north east at the source of Millburn, it is about 10 miles across ; higher up than this, it gradually becomes more narrow, till above Sheriffcleuch it lies all on one side of Duneaton, and, at the very top, is little more than one mile broad. On the east by north, it is separated from Robertson (now united to Wiston) by Millburn and Duneaton ; on the east, from Lamington and Crawford, by Clyde ;

on the south Glengonner, for about two miles, divides it from Crawford; and then the boundary is the ridge of the hills north of that stream, and as far as the county of Lanark reaches in that direction; on the west, it has the parishes of Sanquhar and Kirkconnel in Dumfries-shire, and Auchinleck and Muirkirk in Ayrshire, contiguous to it, from all of which it is separated by no natural boundaries, except, in some places, by the ridge of the hills; and, on the north, lies the parish of Douglas, separated from it by Duneaton for some miles from Cairntable downwards. This is the parish in Lanarkshire which unites with it the counties of Dumfries and Ayr, and, at one spot, this junction is indicated by the appellation, bestowed on a certain stone, of the "three shire stone."

Topographical Appearances.—This parish may be said to consist of one large glen, along with the adjoining hills, ascending from Clyde at Abington to Cairntable on the borders of Ayrshire, which lies entirely between Duneaton and Glengonner, where they fall into Clyde, but which gradually expands, so as soon to comprehend both sides of Duneaton for eight or nine miles of its winding course, and also the glen through which Snar runs before falling into Duneaton, and several other glens with their tributary streams, and which is at last limited, and for several miles, to the lands on the south side of Duneaton. All the hills which ascend from the banks of the principal river, as well as of its tributaries, are flat on the top, of gentle acclivity, much diversified in their form and size, and generally clothed with excellent pasture. Several of them are apparently some hundred feet above the level grounds near the river, though I am not aware of any accurate measurement ever having been made of them; and, perhaps, as exact a notion of their altitude, as is required, will be attained, when, instead of specifying indefinite particulars, it is mentioned that the village of Crawfordjohn may be about 200 feet lower than Leadhills, which is understood to be 1280 feet above the level of the sea, and that the top of Cairntable is 1650. There is no one so much elevated above the rest as to be remarkably conspicuous, Cairntable excepted.

Soil.—Soil of almost every description is to be met with in the parish. By the side of Duneaton, some of the holms consist of a deep and rich loam, while others, being more exposed to inundations, are gravelly and sandy. Upon the sides of some of the hills, there is a strong red clay, susceptible of high cultivation from manure and draining; and, upon the sides of others, the soil is not sufficiently deep, and rather gravelly, requiring to be often ma-

nured, and producing tolerable crops, only when, in the early part of summer, the showers of rain are frequent. All the croft lands are excellent, and present many varieties of soil; and, though at one time rather exhausted by cropping, yet lately they have been allowed to recover, and are now judiciously indulged with a rest during a few years of pasturage. All the mossy grounds are deep, and need both to be thoroughly drained, and to have gravel or hard soil mixed with them, before the labours of husbandry can be executed; but as soon as the moss is reduced in quantity, and it is possible for the plough to get through it, and the cart over it, the abundant crops, even for three or four years in succession, reward the farmer with an ample recompense. To any one who has been in the parish, it is superfluous to add, how many are the acres of deep moss, which hold out such encouragement to the active cultivator.

Climate.—The climate is particularly moist. In addition to long tracts of incessant rain at every season, many are the showers which often fall every day, even in the course of the warmest and driest summer. Children are liable to croup, and many die of it; persons approaching puberty, or a few years past it, are often carried off by pulmonary complaints, and many of both sexes, but particularly women in the prime of life, suffer much from complaints of the stomach. Rheumatism prevails to a considerable extent, and at times affects persons of all ages and in all ranks.

Hydrography.—Duneaton is the only river, unless Snar and Blackburn be honoured with the same appellation. It rises at the foot of Cairntable, and runs the whole length of the parish, receiving such a supply from the almost numberless streams, which run down from the hills on both sides of it, that for the last four or five miles of its course, it is at an average about 40 feet broad. Like all rivers in similar situations, it overflows its banks, after heavy rains or a dissolution of snow, and spreads over the adjoining holms; and is liable to a change in its course and fords. Everywhere the finest springs of water are to be met with, and many of them, not more agreeable to the taste, than fitted for all domestic purposes. In several places, there are chalybeate and petrifying springs; and one, a few yards off the public road near the thirty-third mile-stone from Glasgow, seems worthy of the careful examination of the chemist.

Mineralogy.—It is the fixed opinion of the natives of this district, that many different minerals would be found in the parish, if attempts to discover them were conducted upon a liberal scale, and by scientific miners. The same range of hills, which proceeds from

Wanlockhead to Leadhills, and the highest points of which, at certain places, constitute the boundaries of this parish, continues for seven or eight miles from the latter village, to the confluence of Duneaton and Clyde, having Glengonner on the south of it, and Duneaton part of the way on the north, and may reasonably be supposed to have veins of lead in it throughout the whole of its course: as, within these few years, a lead mine was profitably wrought at Snar's head, near its upper extremity; as, within the memory of persons still alive, lead was got at Glendouran, near the middle; and, as about eighteen years ago, there was a discovery of lead sufficiently encouraging made at Craighead, within a mile of its lower extremity. There are vestiges of a work on the lands of Abington, which is reported to have been made in search of gold, and prosecuted with considerable success. In a manuscript journal of the movements of the Earl of Selkirk, in the beginning of last century, I have learned it was mentioned, that his Lordship came to Crawfordjohn, and "visited the silver mines, &c." which are declared by tradition to have been near the Kirkburn. When improving a road some years back, what was denominated the copper vein was again come upon, and several pieces of spar, with the copper in it, were to be seen lying scattered near the road; and, upon the lands both of Glespin and Netherton, there have been repeated indications of coal observed. And, certainly, any recent efforts upon these lands, or those of Whitecleugh and Lettershaws, were conducted in such a manner, and brought to an end so abruptly, that to any one of an enterprising spirit, a failure in these instances, will be regarded as nothing else than a powerful incitement to greater exertions.

Zoology.—The adder, (*Vipera communis*,) weasel, hedgehog, and polecat, are often to be seen; the otter, fox, and squirrel seldom. Black game, grouse, partridges, and hares are very numerous. About forty years ago, there was on the trees of Gilkerscleugh an extensive heronry, but in the course of time, and after many severe contests with their multiplying foes, the herons were killed or dispersed, and the victorious rooks occupied their place. Against the rooks in their turn a hot war by agents of another kind having raged for some years, powder and shot at last either destroyed or frightened them from their residence; and, at the suggestion of a proprietor, alarmed for his fish ponds, the same effectual means were resorted to last spring, for the extermination of the few herons which had begun to congregate at Glespin. A solitary tame rabbit, some years ago, formed an intimacy with a hare; and the nume-

rous progeny, though in colour like the hare, were in shape and size liker the rabbit. They did not exactly burrow, but excavated such holes that they were nearly concealed in them. It is understood that they have now all become the prey of the swift-footed collies. A pair of fieldfares have twice remained the whole year, and built their nests near the manse. In the winter of 1834, a *Corvus graculus* or red-legged crow appeared in the vicinity of the village, and was shot. A blackbird with a white head remained for some time, and was seen by many persons lately at Gilkerscleugh; and at Townhead the appearance of a black sparrow was an occasion of equal curiosity to many.

The common trout is very numerous in all the burns and streams. The dark-coloured in Blackburn is still as famous as when the last Statistical Report was drawn up; in it there are also eels, one of which I saw 2 feet 8 inches long. Unfortunately for those who enjoy the amusement of angling, persons from villages in the adjacent parishes are accustomed every season to come with nets, and contrive to destroy a greater number of trouts, than they find it possible, or convenient to carry home.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

I have neither seen nor heard of any documents or papers which serve to throw light on the history of the parish, or which detail any remarkable events that have occurred in it; and there is no tradition of persons having been born in it, who have become greatly distinguished in the world. Mr Robert Davidson, father of the late Principal of the University of Glasgow, was minister here from 1713 to 1749; and his memory is still cherished in the neighbourhood as an able and faithful pastor, who was always prepared for the emergencies of life; who instantaneously penetrated the motives of human conduct; and who, by his practical exposition of absurdities, and his humorous representation of real occurrences, at once maintained the ascendancy of a superior mind, and contributed to the harmless amusement of his friends and associates. Mr Davidson was succeeded by Mr William Millar, whose ministry was prolonged to fifty years; a Nathaniel, indeed, as was declared of him in a funeral sermon, in whom there was no guile, and who, though unable, from his childlike simplicity, to relish the broad humour of his predecessor, or to enjoy with high zest the inimitably told stories, and inexhaustible wit of the kind-hearted neighbour,* who pronounced upon him the above merited panygeric,—yet, from his perfect ac-

* The Rev. W. McCubbin, late minister of Douglas, who died in 1820.

quaintance with his professional duties, and his unwearied diligence in discharging them, established for himself, in the estimation of the people, the character of one, who would not be misled by the fashions of the world to gloss over iniquity by giving it false names; but who would fearlessly condemn meanness, expose artful designs, and denounce prevarication, wherever he detected them. Mr Millar's successor, Mr John Aird, died in 1815. It is singular that Mr Black, in his ninety-fifth year, should have seen all the four incumbents who have been in the parish for the last 122 years.

Land-owners.—The chief of these are, taking them in order, according to the value of their lands: T. H. Colebrooke, Esq., Lord Douglas; G. Irving, Esq. of Newton; The Duke of Buccleuch; and Lord Hopetoun.

Parochial Registers.—The oldest volume of the session records commences 1693, and ends 1709. It is apparently entire and regularly kept. The next volume commences 1714, and the records from that period are uninterrupted till the present day; and, after perusing most of them, I would have said they are correctly engrossed and well kept, had I not come upon the following entry: "16th May 1764. That the above register was revised by appointment of Presbytery, and with recommendations of more accuracy appointed to be attested by Robert Thomson, P. C." There is also a volume containing a duplicate of many of the minutes of session from 1731 to 1797.

The oldest register of births and marriages goes back to 1690, and ends 1743; but the leaves are loose, many of them injured by damp, and several lost. The next begins 1743, and ends 1792; the next 1793, and ends 1816; but none of them appear to be complete. In 1817 new and separate registers were got for deaths, marriages, and births; the two first have been kept with perfect accuracy, and the last are not so complete.

Antiquities.—It is said there was originally a castle at Crawfordjohn, which furnished part of the materials for building the castle of Boghouse, of which notice is taken in the last Statistical Account, and of which all the vestiges will soon be effaced. At Mosscastle, too, there was once a castellated dwelling, as well as at Glendorch and Snar; but of none of them, except the last, is there any thing very remarkable related. One of the proprietors of Snar was famous in the days of border warfare; and, wherever bodily strength, and the instantaneous execution of a cruel and revengeful determination were calculated to excite terror, the character of Jock of Snar facilitated the accomplishment of his daring

deeds. Upon one occasion, some of the Annandale depredators had lingered too long in his well-provided mansion; Jock came home very unexpectedly, and while, with no sparing hand, he administered chastisement to all around him, one pleaded his sacred office as a title to mercy; but Jock was not disposed to admit such a plea, and terminated at once his sacerdotal functions, and marauding propensities, in a deep pool at the back of his dwelling,—the appellation of the Priest's Pool still certifying the fact.

The two concentric circles on the Black Hill, opposite Gilkerscleugh, are still discernible. The diameter of the inner one is 34 yards, and the outer one is distant from it about 12. As the view from this place down Clyde is extensive, and as a great part of the lands some miles up Duneaton can be seen from it, there is a probability that it was either a small fort or military station, or a receptacle for cattle and necessary stores, and connected with other similar stations in the vicinity. Between Clyde and the house of Mr J. Watson, Abington, there are visible traces of another circular enclosure, 32 yards being its diameter. Nearly opposite Coldchapel, upon the side of Clyde, there is the appearance of a moat, which goes back from the river about 60 yards, and encloses ground along the edge of it for about 64 yards in length; within which, and towards one side, there is a mound between 20 and 30 feet higher than the surface of the water, and the circumference of which measures 50 yards. A little higher up Clyde, in the parish of Crawford, there is a mound of a similar description; and, for whatever purpose constructed, they seem to have formed a continued chain, for several miles, along the banks of the river.

In the peat-hags, as they are here called, trunks and branches of trees are often come upon; and in many of the peats brought home for fuel, alder and hazel are distinguishable. Several coins have at times been picked up, but never in any great quantities. Lately, a silver piece, almost the size of a sixpence, was found, having on it Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus; and above twenty others with Edward, Dublin, and Waterford on them.

Upon Mr Irving's farm of Birkcleugh, and at the edge of Cra-wick moss, there is an opening in the ground of about a foot in diameter, into which the waters from the adjacent hills run, after any heavy rain; but, whether they are absorbed in the moss at some distance from Holemerry (as the opening is called,) or are accumulated under the moss, so as to be preparing a miniature exhibition

of what took place on the Solway, or emerge quietly and unobserved from their subterraneous abode, has never been ascertained.

Modern buildings, &c.—The mansion-houses of Gilkeseleugh and Glespin are in a very dilapidated condition, and could not accommodate any respectable families without undergoing extensive repairs.

There is only one mill in the parish, in which are ground oats, bear, and pease.

Historical notices.—Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, mentions, that the lands of Crawfordjohn, having come into the possession of co-heiresses, were long held in two shares or half baronies,—that they were united in the time of James V., when Sir James Hamilton of Finart, bastard son of the Earl of Arran, acquired one-half of the barony, and obtained the other half from his father,—that his successors, the Hamiltons of Crawfordjohn and Avondale, held the barony and the patronage of the church during the reign of Mary and a great part of the reign of her son,—that before 1625, the barony and patronage were purchased by James Marquis of Hamilton,—and that in 1693 the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton conferred them on their youngest son Charles Earl of Selkirk.

Towards the end of the last century, they were purchased from the Earl's descendant by the late Sir George Colebrooke, one of whose sons is the present proprietor.

By a charter of Charles II. (18th January 1668) to Anne Duchess of Hamilton, the village of Crawfordjohn was made a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly market and annual fairs.

Part of the rebel army, in the end of 1745, came through this parish on their way to Glasgow, and the tradition is, that they were in a very disorderly state. So late as 1820, I saw a cheerful old man, the late tenant at Coldchapel, playing on the ice, and heard him in the evening, when bantered by his companions concerning his age, admit that he was strong enough in 1745 to provide himself with a musket, taken forcibly from one of the rebels.

III.—POPULATION.

In the former Statistical Account, the following table of the population is given, viz.

In 1755	-	765
1761	-	550
1788	-	620
1790	..	590

In the first of these numbers I conceive there must be a typographical error. For, upon conversing with persons upwards of

eighty years old, and natives of the parish, I learn that no extraordinary change took place between 1755 and 1761, to occasion a difference of 215; and one person recollects having heard the late Rev. Mr Millar say, that the population was little more than 500, when he was ordained in 1750, and gradually increased till the end of his incumbency, which was for fifty years. The diminution of 30 from 1788 to 1790, can be accounted for from a change upon 2 or 3 farms.

According to the Government census, the numbers were in

1801	-	712
1811	-	858
1821	-	971
1831	-	991

This last consists of 188 families,—73 being employed in agriculture; 34 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 81 not comprised in the two preceding classes.

I have been accustomed, in the course of visiting the parish, to take a list of the inhabitants; their names being written out, and every page summed up, so as to render it easy to correct any accidental mistakes. The following table is extracted from these lists :

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
1816 - 471	- 490	- 964	1827 - 472	- 478	- 950
1818 - 455	- 484	- 939	1829 - 478	- 501	- 979
1820 - 478	- 509	- 987	1831 - 490	- 508	- 998
1822 - 467	- 495	- 962	1833 - 501	- 516	- 1017
1825 - 476	- 498	- 974	1835 - 512	- 495	- 1007

According to the list of 1835, there are resident in the villages of Crawfordjohn, 121
Netherton, 46
Abington, 149
country, 691

The yearly average of births during the seven years preceding 1835 is	28 $\frac{8}{7}$
deaths,	14 $\frac{7}{7}$
marriages	7 $\frac{2}{7}$
Number of persons under 15 years of age is	384
betwixt 15 and 20	306
30 and 50,	171
50 and 70,	120
upwards of 70,	26
Unmarried men, bachelors, and widowers above 50,	23
women above 45,	38

There are 188 families; and, taking merely the families which have children, and those children who are at home, the average number in each family is exactly $3\frac{4}{7}$, *i. e.* there are 148 families who have children living with them, and the number of these children is 460.

Only one of the ten heritors of the parish constantly resides in it; and there are eight proprietors of land of the yearly value of more than L. 50.

There are 3 fatuous persons, 2 males and 1 female, and 2 males insane. There are 6 smiths, 8 wrights, 2 masons, 2 coopers, 3 shoemakers, 8 weavers, 6 tailors, 2 carriers, 4 miners, 7 retail-

ers of groceries, cloth, &c. 8 keepers of public-houses, and 2 keepers of toll-bars.

Character of the People.—In their manners the people are plain and unaffected; frank and sincere in their intercourse with others; obliging and neighbourly among themselves; kind and charitable to the poor; singularly attentive and hospitable to strangers. To every object near them, either animate or inanimate, they are fondly attached; and, with much uneasiness, they contemplate the possibility of a permanent removal from their native place. To belong to the parish confers, in their estimation, upon any one an undoubted claim to their sympathy and good offices; and the same feeling, which, within the recollection of many, prompted them to espouse the cause of every injured or insulted fellow-parishioner at a market or fair, and to administer instantaneous castigation, exists, I believe, as strong as ever, though exhibited in a less boisterous form. They are sober, frugal, industrious, and active. To the principles of religion and morality, their attention is directed from their earliest years; and that they study the Scriptures to good purpose, as well as the Westminster Confession of Faith, is proved most satisfactorily, no less by the regularity of their attendance on ordinances, and the punctuality with which many assemble their families for religious exercises, than by the manner in which they acquit themselves at the parochial examinations. Upon all occasions, they show a readiness to listen to any suggestions conducive to the advancement of their temporal prosperity, or subservient to the improvement and comfort of others. They consented to the abolition of tent-preaching,—to the reduction of services at funerals to one in place of seven or eight,—and to abstinence from public entertainments on the Sabbath, when newly married people were first in church, or children were baptized; and have expressed thanks for these innovations upon their long-established practices. Whenever asked, they both enlarge their contributions to purchase coals for the poor, and drive them gratis; and it is necessary to make this demand upon them almost every alternate year.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—In Forrest's map, it is said there are 21,123 Scots acres in the parish, which is probably near the truth; since, upon summing up the items given me by the tenants, the amount is almost the same; 3200 being represented as arable, and nearly all the rest as pasture. The plantations at Glespin, Gilkerscleugh, and Abington do not cover, I think, above 50 acres. They consist of Scotch fir, spruce, larch,

ash, plane, beech, lime, chestnut, and oak ; some of the oldest being well grown, and of an excellent quality, About half an acre around the manse was planted seventeen years ago ; and besides the above, there are silver fir, birch, elms, alder, poplars, and willows, which are thriving ; but they grow very slowly. I observe also two or three clumps lately planted, which, I presume, are intended to prove by experiment, what time trees will take to reach maturity upon the poorest land, and in the most exposed situations. I have no doubt of them becoming, in forty or fifty years, large enough to afford agreeable shelter to linnets and hedge-sparrows.

Rent of Land.—Small pieces of land are let as high, perhaps, as L. 2 an acre. The average rent of the whole can be easily calculated from the statement that shall be given. Grazing a cow may be estimated L. 3, and a sheep at 5s.

Rate of Labour.—The wages of good men-servants have, of late, been about L. 12 a year, and of women, L. 6. ; for mowing, the rate is 2s. a day with meat, and for other work, 1s. 6d. ; wrights and masons get 2s. a day with victuals ; and slaters, 2s 6d. ; shepherds have forty-eight or fifty sheep kept for them, which form part of the farm-stock ; and they are also provided with victuals. It is customary to hire persons for harvest, who come and reside in the house, and receive from L. 1, 10s. to L. 2, 5s., according as the duration of harvest labour is short or long.

Live-Stock and Produce.—All the sheep are black-faced, except one flock of fifteen scores, which are a mixed breed of the Cheviot and Leicester ; the horses are of the Clydesdale breed ; and the cattle of the Ayrshire. Great attention is paid to all of them, and most strenuous efforts are made to bring them to a state of the highest improvement. Horses reared here have long been dispersed into all parts of the country ; and of late, cows of exquisite symmetry and most attractive beauty have been produced in greater numbers, than could have been anticipated by those, who have heard chiefly of our great elevation and unfavourable climate.

Having received an account of the produce and stock of every distinct farm, the following statement must make a near approximation to the truth.

There are 114 horses employed for working or riding ; 36 do. young, but at least a year old ; 666 milch cows ; 403 young do. at least a year old ; 31 bulls ; 153 pigs ; 507 scores of sheep ; 620 bolls of oats sown, which produce 30 imperial bushels each boll ; 36 do. bear ; which produce 48 do. ; 134 acres Scots of

potatoes planted, which produce 40 bolls an acre; 62 do. of turnips sown, which are worth L. 4 an acre.

Oats and bear in the following table are calculated at the highest fiars prices for 1834. The bolls mentioned are equal to 5.82512 imperial bushels.

10,140 sheep at 5s. a head,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 2535	0	0
Oats, 2325 quarters, at 18s.	-	-	-	-	-	2692	10	0
Bear, 216 do. at L. 1, 4s. 8d.	-	-	-	-	-	266	8	0
Potatoes, 5360 bolls, at 4s. per boll of 25 imperial stones,	-	-	-	-	-	1072	0	0
Turnips, 62 acres Scots, at L. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	248	0	0
Rye-grass hay, 19,140 stones at 6d. a stone of 17½ imperial lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	478	10	0
Meadow do. 77,535 do at 4d. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	1292	5	0
Pasturing of 114 horses, at L. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	456	0	0
Do. 36 young do. at L. 3, and 10s. for foggage,	-	-	-	-	-	126	0	0
Do. 666 cows L. 3, and 10s. do.	-	-	-	-	-	2331	0	0
Do. 403 young cows, 15s. and 5s. for do.	-	-	-	-	-	403	0	0
Do. 31 bulls, L. 3, and 10s. do.	-	-	-	-	-	108	10	0
Whitecleugh and Glespin parks let for (the stock in them being at times changed, could not be easily counted,)	-	-	-	-	-	254	0	0

L. 11,663 3 0

Besides the above, there were 6 bolls of pease sown; of the 36 bolls of bear, 3 were really barley; and all the present year's calves and foals are excluded.

The valued rent is L. 2360, 6s. 8d. Scots. The real rent is L. 5925, 17s. 6d. Sterling, including L. 16, the rent of lime. The common practice, as to sheep, is to keep one hog or young one for every five ewes; and the average is, that the fleeces of nine sheep weigh two stones, or forty-eight imperial lbs. As to cows, the calculation is, that, taking the whole in the byre, the quantity of sweet milk cheese made must be from fourteen to sixteen stones each; twenty-two imperial lbs. being in the stone.

In 1828, three cows were kept on the glebe, which calved nearly at the same time in the beginning of May, were pastured during the day, and at night, and while the weather was excessively hot at mid-day, were fed in the house with clover and vetches. The family, consisting of five grown up persons and four children under seven years of age, were amply supplied with milk, butter, and cheese, during the whole year; and the remaining value of produce from the cows amounted to L. 28, 14s. 2d. There were 71 stones 6½ lbs of cheese sold, and a fattened calf.

Dairy produce from this parish is sold as advantageously in Edinburgh and Glasgow, as any brought from quarters of long-established celebrity. A few still make both butter and cheese. In one or two dairies, the curds of cows' milk and of ewes' milk being wrought separately, are put one upon the other into the same vat, and pressed; in consequence of which the cheeses have two sides of different qualities, and have been by some so highly relished,

that the price got for them has been 50 per cent. above what could be got for sweet milk cheese alone.

Draining.—Surface draining has been carried on to a considerable extent and very successfully; but the draining of arable land has not been prosecuted with the same ardour, or conducted upon the most approved principles. Many fields have their appearance disfigured, and are rendered much more difficult to cultivate, by corners and plots of meadow or marshy ground in them, which could be drained at a very trifling expense. Irrigation is attended to, and productive of many of its usual benefits; but these benefits would be more extensive and more durable, were care taken to level the surface. Several large meadows would, in the course of a few years, repay the expenditure of L. 200 or L. 300 in leveling them.

Leases, Farm Buildings, and Fences.—The leases are generally for fifteen or nineteen years. The farm-houses and offices are not in a good state. No one set of them has been built according to any plan; in consequence of this, there is no correspondence between the constituent parts of the whole, and ample accommodation is not in fact provided, even when the houses are really numerous. A great want of enclosures is still apparent, although many miles of dry stone dikes have been lately erected.

Tenants would soon feel, in their comfortable experience, how much the management of their business is facilitated and their convenience promoted by order and cleanliness, could they get their houses constructed in conformity with their wants, and with a special view to dairy husbandry: their boiler and milk-houses, for instance, placed near their byres, and connected with them by doors; and their dwelling-houses with at least two doors in them, and a separate approach to each, so that there might be no necessity for every visitor treading in the path marked out by the cows. All their offices ought to be slated; and the expense of this they themselves had better incur at the beginning of their leases, than be almost every year employed thatching.*

Thorn hedges grow well and rapidly,—as may be seen around the manse: and two or three fields, enclosed by them on every farm, would afford admirable shelter to the cows, at particular seasons, and during wet, stormy weather. The crofts are well fitted for such enclosures, and in eight or nine years, a hedge, properly ma-

* In the building of all dwelling-houses, whinstone should be used, for every kind of freestone is porous, and draws damp in this wet country. Masons should be taught to cut the whinstone with hammers of different sizes, as they do the granite at Aberdeen; and with a little care, whinstone thus cut presents a very agreeable appearance.

naged, makes a sufficient fence. If this system were once begun, it could not fail to be universally approved of, and no difficulty would occur in selecting such portions of land, as do not expose the hedges to the sheep.

These are all matters to which the proprietors themselves ought to look; and, in addition to their encouragement of agriculture, by laying out money on houses and dikes, and charging their tenants six per cent. for it, it would be no injury to their real interest, if they got an architect to plan suitable buildings, which, with slight modifications, might be convenient for all, and provided these at the beginning of every lease: and if they both planted hedges and employed workmen to keep them in order. Trees undoubtedly should be planted upon a large scale in many situations, but at first in hollow sheltered places by the sides of burns, and on good land; and then, as they grow up, desirable shelter would be furnished by them; and plantations might thus, in the course of time, reach the tops of the highest hills. The lazy streams, with deep stagnant pools, should all be made straight; which would at the same time increase the rapidity of their currents, and render draining less laborious and expensive. Blackburn, particularly, should undergo this change, as on the surface and along the sides of it, the first threatenings of frost are always observed. From the leases should be removed those restrictions to which, in most cases, it is reckoned inexpedient to make the tenants submit. And, when it is mentioned, that for some lands a multure of a seventeenth part is exacted, a most satisfying proof is surely adduced of the necessity that exists, for exempting from every form and degree of this bondage. Were these reasonable alterations all introduced, and direct encouragement in this manner given to skilful farmers, it could not but happen, that tenants, who, left entirely to themselves, and struggling against many disadvantages, have manfully surmounted many obstacles in their progress, would advance with accelerated speed in the course of improvement, and tread upon the heels of those, who imagine they are at an immeasurable distance before them.

Quarries, &c.—Two quarries of freestone are wrought, and many of whinstone. There is one lime-work at Whitecleugh; but the greatest quantity of lime is procured at Wildshaw, on the borders of the parish, and about three miles from the village. A lead mine, a few years since, was opened on the lands of Snar, and the appearances were reported to be most encouraging. They are at present working it.

Society for Stock.—Last year the parishes of Crawford and Craw-

fordjohn formed an association for the exhibition of stock. Most of the farmers joined it, and several of the heritors sent subscriptions: and the various kinds of stock produced both years were highly commended, as well by the judges, who determined the comparative excellences of each lot, as by the many experienced agriculturists, who assembled from the adjacent counties.

Above a dozen of tenants and subtenants, besides labouring their respective lands, employ their horses in driving coals to Moffat, Leadhills, and Wanlockhead.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns, &c.—At Douglas, distant six miles through the moor, and eight by the road, a little business is occasionally transacted; but Biggar, distant fourteen miles, and Lanark sixteen miles from Crawfordjohn, must be reckoned our nearest market-towns. Letters come both by Douglas and Leadhills every day, and to the latter place we enjoy almost daily access by the coal carts. There are five miles of the Glasgow and Carlisle road in this parish, and nearly the same of the Biggar and Leadhills. Along the one, the Edinburgh and Dumfries coach passes, and along the other, the Glasgow and Carlisle mail, up and down every day. Only one bridge is entirely in the parish, over Duneaton, and on the Glasgow road: The parish, however, is connected with the parishes of Crawford and Robertson by two bridges,—one over Duneaton, and another over Glengonner. The parochial roads are 33 miles long, which have been kept in repair during the last ten years at an yearly average rate of L. 80, 18s. 9d. There are $29\frac{1}{2}$ ploughgates, as fixed in 1807; and L. 2, 2s. for each of them, 10s. 6d. for every supernumerary horse, and 3s. from every householder, make up the above sum. In the upper quarters of the parish, and more than four miles from the manse, there are no made roads.

Ecclesiastical State.—“At John’s-town,” Chalmers says, “a chapel was erected, which was for some time dependent on the parish church of Wicestoun. This grant was confirmed by William the Lion, and the monks afterwards obtained from Walter the Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wicestoun with the two chapels of John’s-town and Robertson.” Again he says, “an account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, made up by the monks between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Crawfordjohn in rectoria, which used to be worth L. 6, 13s. 4d. yearly. The monks of Kelso appear to have relinquished this church some time before 1450, when it appears to have been an independent rectory. In Bagimont’s Roll, as it stood in the

reign of James V., the rectory of Crawfordjohn in the deanery of Lanark was taxed L. 10, 13s. 4d."

The church is situate conveniently enough for the greater part of the population,—is only 4 miles distant from one extremity of the parish, but between 11 and 12 from the other. It was enlarged and newly seated in 1817, is in a tolerable state of repair, and accommodates 272, independently of the communion seat, which accommodates 38 or 40, and may be considered free. The attendance in church is, on the part of a great many, exactly what it ought to be, viz. as regular as the return of the Sabbath. The number of communicants is from 360 to 370; and the average of young communicants for the last twenty years is 19, and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.* 137 male heads of families are entitled to exercise the veto.

There are 20 persons who belong to the Relief, 12 to the United Associate, and 8 to the Reformed Presbyterian, Synods. In 1816, the same denominations in their order numbered as follows: 51, 8, 4; and the variation in the two last has been quite accidental; two strangers belonging to the latter of the two having come into the parish, and being joined by other two who left the Relief; and no fewer than ten having come amongst us who belonged to the former. Some strangers, lately arrived, are not in communion with any denomination of Christians; and all the rest belong to the Established Church. On the day of the General Assembly's fast,

* In the Presbytery records there are various particulars in regard to a vacancy in Crawfordjohn. The first entry is 1st March 1704, "absent John Bryce, removed by death." Then 1st November 1704, it was proposed to give a call to T. Lining to succeed Mr Bryce; but, difficulties having occurred to prevent this being done, after considerable delay, Lord Selkirk and his dependents wished to have James Wilson, while another heritor and his adherents were desirous of having Matthew Wood, and another party proposed to reconcile both these, by giving a call to a third. Protests were the consequences of these unfortunate proceedings, and the business was carried before the Synod and General Assembly, whose decisions were adverse to the views of all these zealous parties. At last Mr Robert Lang was appointed to preach, at Crawfordjohn, 26th December 1708; but in a representation by certain parishioners conveyed to the Presbytery, it is stated "how John Weir of Newton, bailie to Lord Selkirk, James Gray, chamberlain, George Irving, clerk, and Robert Galloway, kirk-officer, went into the church with candles, on the Saturday night, and nailed such doors as wanted locks, and put the key in Gray's custody, so that Mr Lang had to preach in the church-yard; and caused the officer to go to several of the tenant's houses, and discharged them to hear Mr Lang preach, (albeit little obedience was given to his commands,) &c." After Mr Lang was ordained, 9th March 1709, (a vacancy of five years having taken place,) to a question of the Presbytery, as to his peaceable possession of the manse, he replied "he had none at all, for Gray had taken off the old locks, and put on new ones, and refused to give him the same." The Presbytery appointed a letter to be written to the Lord Advocate, who replied, "he was fully satisfied that Gray was guilty of a riot in what he had done, and that application should be made to the Justices of the Peace to make open doors, and repossess Mr Lang in the manse of Crawfordjohn," and the Presbytery advised him to cause it be put in execution. The kirk-session was ordered to cite the dignified chamberlain to appear before the Presbytery, to answer for his conduct in carrying off the church key.

individuals of all these denominations, and one of them an elder, were in the parish church,—a most severe reproof to their own pastors, which should never be forgotten by them.

There is a Bible Society whose contributions amount to L. 5 yearly.

The manse was built in 1803, and has been repaired during my incumbency every four or five years. The glebe is rather more than 8 Scotch acres, and would let for L. 16. The stipend is 15 chalders, half meal and half barley, with L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. The average of the last seven years, including the communion allowance, is L. 244, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. In 1755 it was L. 51, 4s. 5d. In 1803 it was L. 75, 13s. 4d.; then it was augmented to L. 110, at which it remained till 1818, when the last augmentation was got. The minister has also a right to fuel, feal, foggage, and divot, on the farm of Balgray, worth from L. 1, 10s. to L. 2 yearly.

Education.—There is one parochial school. The teacher has the legal accommodations, and a salary of L. 32, 10s., which, along with his school fees and other emoluments, makes his income on an average L. 65. He teaches English, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the Latin, Greek, and French languages. At present, he has 3 advanced scholars, the 2 oldest only fourteen years old, and the youngest eleven years old; who have read the usual portions of the Latin classics, and lately have gone through three books of Livy, and nearly the whole of Horace, who are regularly drilled upon grammar, are acquainted with mythology and Roman antiquities, and accustomed to write Latin verses. Two of the gospels in Greek have been read by them, and some of Professor Dunbar's *Collectanea Minora*; and, at the same time, they have acquired some knowledge of geography, and wrought almost all the accounts in Gray's *Arithmetic*. They are about to begin the study of French. The average number of scholars for the last ten years is 79 $\frac{9}{10}$.

At Abington there is a private school, and one of the heritors gives a salary of L. 6. Of late no other branches have been required to be taught than English, writing, and arithmetic. The average of scholars for the last ten years is 34. Children do not usually go to school till they are about six years old; and all learn both to read and write, the parents being alive to the benefits of education, and several of them submitting to severe privations, that their continuance at school may be prolonged. In the remote parts of the parish, it is customary for families to associate together in getting a young person, who teaches all their children assembled

in one place ; and for whose maintenance and salary they contribute in proportion to the number of pupils. There is little likelihood of these thinly inhabited districts being ever provided with endowed schools.

Library and Friendly Society.—More attempts than one have been made to get a parish library permanently established ; but local circumstances have always proved unpropitious, and, after a few years, the books collected have come to be divided among the subscribers. A Friendly Society existed from 1799 till 1833,—when it was thought prudent to dissolve it.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—A most pernicious change has been going on in the habits and views of the poor ; the full consequences of which may be anticipated, though as yet they are very imperfectly developed. In 1817, only 7 were on the roll, and during the subsequent fifteen years, the average number was $9\frac{2}{5}$, whose maintenance was derived from the collections, the interest of money lodged in the bank, and a part of the principal. Now, there are 15 families and individuals on the roll, to whom the highest sum given is 12s. and the lowest 3s. a month ; and, the lying money having been all expended, the heritors have voluntarily assessed themselves for three years in L. 25, L. 40, and L. 50 respectively. In the beginning of 1832, the session found it necessary to decline taking any farther management of the poor ; and satisfy themselves with distributing half of the collections, &c. to such as are not on the roll, or require any extraordinary aid. No discovery having been made of any means of giving employment to aged women, who formerly gained a sustenance by spinning, it must unavoidably happen that applications for parochial assistance will increase in number every year ; and it is quite obvious, that, whenever the management is left solely with the heritors, there will both be a gradual diminution of the collections, and a more unhesitating determination, on the part of the poor, to extort from their grasp every farthing that it is possible to obtain.

Fairs.—No fair is held for the transaction of business ; but on 26th July there is an assemblage of all the inhabitants, who subscribe for horse and foot races, indulge in social intercourse, and treat their children with toys and sweetmeats.

Inns, &c.—In this parish, there are no fewer than 8 houses in which spirituous or malt liquors are sold. In 1819, the Justices of the upper ward issued most excellent regulations, requiring all applicants for licenses to have certificates from their parish ministers.

To these regulations, however, it is much to be regretted, the Justices themselves have not uniformly adhered.

Fuel.—Peats of various kinds can be easily got on many farms, and are still used in considerable quantities by several families. They are certainly expensive, and are perceived to be so by all who keep accurate accounts, and form a proper estimate of labour; and therefore in time they will be less used. Coal is cheap and more convenient for all purposes,—a cart of it containing between 9 and 10 cwt. costs 2s. at Glespin or Ridgeside in Douglas; and the driving to the village costs 2s. 6d. more.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

From a register kept by one of the farmers in a central part of the parish, I perceive that, from 1812 to 1835, inclusive, the earliest day when he began sowing was 14th March 1821, and the latest 4th April 1827; that the earliest day when he ended his sowing was 1st April 1828, and the latest 30th April 1827; that the earliest day when he began reaping was 8th August 1826, and the latest 16th September 1816; that the earliest when he finished reaping was 2d September 1826, and the latest 28th October 1816. In 1762, the rental of Gilkerscleugh lands was L. 177, 15s. 6½d.; in 1802 it was L. 522, 10s.; and in 1835 it is L. 1100. I have seen a copy of a receipt of the Laird of Glespin, dated 13th November 1694, for L. 5, 11s. 4d. Scots, half a year's rent for Slimanford and Sheriffcleugh, which is 18s. 6½d. Sterling a-year. Now Sheriffcleugh is let for L. 80; Slimanford is let along with Shawhead for L. 170, and is accounted the third of its value, so that we have in 1694, 18s. 6½d. and in 1835, L. 136, 13s. 4d.

The differences betwixt the present state of the parish and that at the time when the former Account was written, are many and evident. In that Account, it is said there were about 20 farms; now there are 33, besides small pieces let at Abington, and 4 are joined together so as to make only 2. In it, 20 ploughs are said to have been kept, which laboured merely 30 acres each, making in all 600 acres; now, there are 114 horses; 620 bolls of oats are sown, 36 of bear, 196 acres are in green crops, and 19,140 stones of rye-grass hay are raised. In it, the number of black-cattle is said to have been considerable,—now, there are 666 milch cows, 403 young cows, and 31 bulls. At the time of the former Account, there was no proprietor who had his lands separated by any fence from those of his neighbour; now, not only is this in every instance done, but there are only three farms in the least improved quarter, which are not fenced off from each other; and the rest are likewise sub-

divided more or less, by several distinct and convenient enclosures.

Dairy husbandry should be principally looked to, in the cultivation of the land, and cropping should be followed no longer than is necessary for preparing the land to be laid out in pasture. No return of oats or bear, during the currency of a lease, remunerates the farmer. Turnips should be sown more extensively; and the use of bone dust enables every one to do this, while frost never destroys them. And additional divisions of the land by fences will render it quite convenient to eat off the turnips with sheep.

The great, expensive operations of straightening Blackburn and two or three other streams, of draining "flow mosses," and of planting for shelter, ought to be executed under the eye of the proprietors, and at their expense. Or, if it be imagined the plantations might be injured from the carelessness of the tenants, let it be a part of the agreement that, whatever trees any one may have planted, shall be taken from him at a valuation at the end of his lease. Let direct encouragement be given to the industrious and enterprising, either in the form of a premium for every acre reclaimed, or for every signal improvement introduced, or by a renewal of the lease, upon more moderate terms, than would be offered by other competitors for the farm. Let the two proprietors, who are most interested, exert themselves to have the coal road made along the side of Glespin lane, and to meet the principal parish road a little below Eastertown; from which, a mighty advantage would accrue to the inhabitants in getting cheap coal, and an equal advantage would be enjoyed by these proprietors themselves, as the old coal road might then be shut up, and the flocks on Crawfordjohn, Mosscastle, and Andershaw farms would be permitted to feed undisturbed by travellers. Let a stone bridge be thrown over Duneaton below the village and towards Leadhills, and another over Blackburn,—a better road being made to meet the Glasgow and Edinburgh roads; and then few causes for complaint about roads would exist.

Prejudices in favour of local practices are fast dying away; the intelligent and cautious look anxiously around them, and can ascertain what is most conducive to their own interest; and were due countenance given them, the proprietors might rest assured, there are many at present in the parish, who, while contemplating, in the first place, the welfare of themselves and families, will adopt such views, and carry forward such measures, as shall finally promote the improvement of their property.

PARISH OF CARMICHAEL.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM LAMB, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THIS parish has retained the same name for time immemorial. It was probably placed under the tutelage of Saint Michael when it was only of a very limited extent, perhaps a chapelry founded by some ancestor of the family of Carmichael; and it afterwards retained the same name, and claimed the patronage of the same saint, when its dimensions were enlarged by the annexation of a part of the contiguous parish of Douglas. The probability is, that it was so named from the saint under whose protection it was placed, and that some ancestor of the principal, perhaps then sole, proprietor of the parish, assumed the same name. There are several places in the parish which still retain the names of saints in the Romish calendar, such as *St Michael's Well and Bog*, now happily drained and very productive: and *Bride's Close*—evidently consecrated to St Bride or Bridget.

Extent and Boundaries.—The extreme length of the parish in a south-west and north-east direction, from near Mount Stuart, in the parish of Douglas, to Millhill, in the parish of Pettinain, is 6 miles, and its extreme breadth, from the top of Tinto to the confluence of the Clyde and Douglas Water, is very nearly 5 miles. Its mean length and breadth may be reckoned 5 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it contains at least an area of 18 square miles. In Forrest's map of the county of Lanark, the area is stated to be $18\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. But, according to the measurement of the lands belonging to the different proprietors, and which has been put into my hands, the area does not much exceed 18 square miles. A line drawn from the top of Tinto along the summit of its western ridge, until it reaches the parish of Douglas, forms the boundary between it and Wiston parish on the south. A line drawn nearly at right angles with the preceding, from the south-west point of the parish, and terminating at Douglas Water below the coal-work,

divides it from Douglas on the west; and Douglas Water is the boundary between it and Lesmahagow on the north-west. The Clyde, from its confluence with Douglas water to Millhill, divides it from the parish of Lanark on the north. It is bounded by the parishes of Pettinain and Covington on the east. The boundary line by which the parish is surrounded, as exhibited on the map, is very irregular.

The surface of the parish presents a very unequal and diversified aspect, the mountain range of Tinto looking down from a commanding elevation upon the several hills and valleys which lie at its base, and sending from its rocky caverns many tributary streams, to the Clyde and Douglas-Water. Tinto, it has often been said, signifies *the hill of fire*; but whether it was so called from the fires which were kindled upon it at *Beltane*, or in the beginning of May, in honour of some tutelary deity, or on whatever other occasion, I do not presume to determine. The hills of a secondary order are Carmichael, Drumalbin, Whitecastle, Cross-ridge, and Stonehill, some of them rising to a considerable height, though of a diminutive size, compared with Tinto. Very different elevations have been assigned to Tinto. The difference may be easily traced to the different points where the measurement commences. The highest point of the cairn or heap of stones on the summit is 1740 feet above the Clyde at Thankerton, and 2351 above the Clyde at the old bridge of Glasgow. Colonel Roy's barometrical measurement gave 2432 feet. As the lowest parts of the parish are washed by the Clyde, the average elevation of the whole must be considerably above 600 feet.

Topographical Appearances.—The general aspect of the parish is rather hilly than mountainous. The intervening valleys and acclivities have very different soils. The southern acclivities are generally the most fertile. The land towards the Clyde is of a thin sandy soil. In some parts of the parish, it is a pretty deep loam; but the greater proportion of the arable land is a clayey and wet soil, resting on a substratum of cold impervious *till*, or ferruginous clay, mixed with water-rolled stones of almost every description. Unless a considerable depth of this subsoil be exposed to the meliorating influence of the sun and air, no beneficial improvements can be made upon the surface. When it is turned up, lime or some other earth should be mixed with it, in order to lessen its adhesive quality. It is probable it may, some years hence, by the operation of a subsoil plough, or some other means, be com-

pelled to contribute something more towards increasing the subsistence of man and beast. There is a good deal of clayey soil, resting on clay slate and greywacke slate, as productive as any land in the parish. The reason is obvious,—the water is readily percolated through the fissures of the rock.

Hydrography.—This parish has for part of its boundary line, as has been stated, the Clyde and Douglas Water, and is intersected and watered by several burns or small rivulets, which have their sources in the high range of hills which form its southern boundary. Three of these streams, with their tributary rills, flow into Douglas Water, and four into the Clyde. There is a sufficiency of water-power for working all the thrashing-mills in the parish, had the farms been otherwise divided, and the farm-houses built in those localities where advantage might have been taken of this power which Nature has so liberally afforded. There are many fine springs in the parish, but I am not aware that any of them have been chemically analysed. There is a natural *jet d'eau* close by one of the rivulets, and the side of a morass, and which throws up the finest sand. The average temperature of the springs, I am inclined to think, must range between 45° and 47° Fahr. The temperature of six or seven of them on Tinto, from near the top to the base, was ascertained, 15th December 1836, when the temperature of the atmosphere was 24° , to be between 36° and 42° . The temperature of the water must have been cooled by the atmosphere or the stones near the surface. At any rate, as the experiment was made by a person not trained to scientific exactness, I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

Geology and Mineralogy.—This parish contains abundant materials for the investigation of the geological student. Tinto seems to belong to the same formation as the Pentland Hills. It was surveyed by the late Dr Macknight, and the result of his survey was communicated to the Wernerian Society, and published in the second volume of their Transactions, in 1818. To this survey I beg to refer, as containing many accurate observations, and some probable conjectures concerning the internal structure of the mountain, and the formation on which it rests. As some quarries have been recently opened on the south and west side for metal to the roads, greater facilities are now afforded for a mineralogical survey. A shaft was also dug a few years ago, to a considerable depth, through a vein of heavy spar, in the Howgate Mouth, in the expectation of finding lead ore; but the search was

at last relinquished, though the heavy spar, being of the same kind with that at Leadhills, indicated, in the opinion of the workmen, the vicinity of lead ore. Leaving it to more skilful geologists to assign to their proper epochs or formations the different strata of the parish, I shall mention a few of the more conspicuous ones. The greater part of the parish seems to consist of the old red sandstone rock, forming an excellent material for building either houses or dry stone fences, and sometimes vulgarly called ruble or ragstone. It forms a great part of Carmichael, Whitecastle, and Drumalbin Hills. The next rock is compact felspar and felspar porphyry. On the hill which lies north of the manse, the felspar porphyry is found in juxtaposition with the old red sandstone, in an overlying position, both rocks inclining to the north-west. In the Crossridge hill, or rising ground to the south-east of the manse, there is a stratum of clay slate, vulgarly called *camstone*, passing into greywacke slate, dipping to the north-west, at an angle of 35° , under a conglomerate sandstone. In ascending the rivulet which flows between the two hills, a stratum of greywacke slate is seen dipping under another stratum of red sandstone. Stonehill consists wholly of the new sandstone formation, and contains an excellent quarry, from which are carried annually many tons of hewn stone. In the western extremity of the parish, the independent coal formation occurs, including many valuable seams of coal. In the indurated clay, in the limestone and sandstone, dipping under the lowest coal seam, which crops out near the bridge over Ponfeigh burn, are found in great abundance bivalves of the genus *Productus*, also *Crinoidæ*, and vegetable remains. The valley or plain bounded by Tinto, Crossridge, and Drumalbin Hills, consists of a very deep alluvial deposit, composed of gravel and clay, or what is called *till*, containing water-rolled stones of almost every description. One very large block, near the Side farmhouse, laid bare by the action of the burn, detached from some quartz rock, contains many curious organic remains. In a stone fence near the church, is found a large block of gneiss, which has probably been carried by a current of water, and deposited in the alluvial soil, as no rock of that formation is to be found within a great distance. Near Douglas Water are several alluvial deposits, consisting of rounded hills or ridges of sand or gravel, lying in the direction of east and west, and nearly parallel to the Tinto range.

Before quitting the geology of the parish, the writer of this ac-

count cannot resist the temptation of remarking, that some of the theories concerning the past and future state of the earth, formed as they have been on too limited an induction, are ingenious and amusing, and may terminate in the establishment of one grand and satisfactory theory. The inference which has been drawn from the absence of animal remains in the primitive formations, and from the fossil remains, in the secondary and transition formations, of many species of animals now extinct, that the earth existed long before the creation of man, is at least equally warrantable as the hypothesis of an ingenious speculator, concerning the indefinite perfectibility and destinies of the human race, that the earth, after undergoing some great changes, may become the habitation of a race of intelligent beings, as superior to man as he is to its present irrational animals.

Zoology.—The zoology of the parish is not entitled to much notice, being such as usually characterizes the higher and inland districts of Scotland. The black and red grouse are abundant. The pheasant has been lately introduced. In the plantations within the pleasure-grounds of Carmichael and Eastend, the common singing-birds are very numerous. Their musical notes, however delightful, scarcely compensate the depredations which they commit on the garden fruitage. It would be easy to furnish a complete list of all the animals which either constantly frequent, or occasionally visit the parish; but an enumeration of this kind, containing the provincial and zoological names, could not be very useful or interesting. The mention of a few will be sufficient.

Blackbird, *Turdus merula*
 Thrush, *Turdus musicus*
 Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*
 Chaffinch, *Fringilla Cœlebs*

Brown-linnet, *Fringilla cannabina*
 Mountain-Linnet, *Fringilla montana*
 Goldfinch, *Fringilla carduelis*
 Green-linnet, *Coccothraustes chloris*.

In the pastoral and less cultivated parts of the parish, the ears of the shepherd are delighted with the shrill notes of the

Curlew, *Numenius arquata*
 Lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*

Green-plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*.

The banks of the streamlets are frequented by the

Water-ousel, *Cinclus aquaticus*
 Sandpiper, *Totanus Hypoleucos*
 Blue-wagtail, *Motacilla cærulea*

Yellow-wagtail, *Motacilla flava*
 Heron, *Ardea cinerea*
 Snipe, *Scolopax Gallinago*.

The Clyde, Douglas Water, and their tributary streams are well stored with

Trout, *Salmo Fario*
 Pike, *Esox Lucius*

Eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*
 Perch, *Perca fluviatilis*.

Botany.—The botany of this parish is closely allied to that of the Pentlands, comprehending a range of altitude from 700 to

2300 feet above the sea level. A few of the rarer plants are specified.

Bull-rush, *Scirpus lacustris*, in the Clyde
 Buck-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*
 Grass of Parnassus, *Parnassia palustris*
 Marsh cinquefoil, *Comarum palustre*
Chara vulgaris, near Redmire
 Sheep's scabious, *Jasione montana*, near Netherton

Field gentian, *Gentiana campestris*
 Cowslip or paigle, *Primula veris*, Carmichael Parks
 Red bilberry, *Vaccinium vitis-Idæa*, near summit of Tinto
 Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*
 Alpine club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*
 Iceland lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*.

John, Third Earl of Hyndford, between the years of 1740 and 1760, added much to the beauty of his pleasure-grounds, by the introduction of foreign trees, of which many still survive as monuments of his elegant taste. The pines are magnificent and beautiful.

Silver fir, *Pinus picea*
 Black spruce, *Pinus nigra*
 White spruce, *Pinus alba*
 Balm of Gilead pine, *Pinus balsamea*

Hemlock spruce, *Pinus Canadensis*
 Cedar of Lebanon, *Pinus Cedrus*
 Tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

The aged and lofty trees about Carmichael House, chiefly of an exotic kind, indicate an old baronial residence, and beget feelings of regret that it should remain unoccupied. *

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Maps, Charters, &c.—The writer of this Account is not aware of the existence of any separate history of the parish, either in print or manuscript, except what is contained in the last Statistical Account, by his late very respectable friend and predecessor, the Rev. Robert Inglis. The parish does not appear to have been the scene of any important events, either of a civil or military nature, sufficient to attract notice, or to obtain a place in the page of history. The best map of the parish is contained in Forrest's map of the county. Each proprietor, I believe, has a separate plan and survey of his own lands, containing not only a description of the boundaries and extent, but also of the kinds of soil. In Carmichael and Westraw Houses, belonging to the principal proprietor and patron of the parish, there are several valuable papers, and a few pictures of potentates and other personages, who acted their parts on the theatre of the world, during the first half of the last century,—obtained a considerable share of admiration and applause,—and secured for their names and deeds, by the pen of the historian, a more lasting remembrance than could be accomplished by the pencil of the artist. The armoury of Carmichael House contained a great variety of

* All the animals and plants which have been specified in the above article, have come under my own notice, while in company with my friend, the Rev. Dr Thomas Aitken, to whose assistance I am indebted.

arms, of curious construction and beautiful workmanship. After the succession of the Carmichaels of Mauldslie to the estate and titles, they were removed to Mauldslie Castle; and upon the succession of the Anstruthers of Elie, they found a receptacle in Elie House in Fife.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Beside charters and other papers in Carmichael House, there are in Westraw House, twenty-three folio volumes, of very interesting correspondence between the late John, Third Earl of Hyndford, and different Courts. The information they contain is interesting to all who have a taste for reading the transactions of the *corps diplomatique*, during a considerable portion of his Lordship's life, and may be useful to some future historian of that period.

Eminent Men.—Under the head of eminent characters, connected with the parish, John Earl of Hyndford, to whom allusion has been made, has a just claim to be ranked in the first place. He was born, according to the last Statistical Account, in this parish, but according to Douglas's Peerage, in Edinburgh, 15th April 1701, and after occupying many eminent stations, being several times a representative of royalty both in the church and state, he died at Carmichael House, 19th July 1767, having completed his sixty-sixth year. The distinguished appointments which he held, and the honours conferred upon him, afford an incontestible proof that his talents as a statesman were of the highest order. He was chosen several times one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and twice Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1739 and 1740. As Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in 1741 to the King of Prussia, his mediation between that monarch and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia was successful in terminating their differences by a treaty of peace, signed at Breslaw 1st June 1742. His next appointment as ambassador was to the Court of Russia in 1744—where he continued till 1749, and was instrumental in settling the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. After his return to Britain in 1750, he was sworn a Privy-Councillor, and appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber—but was soon despatched as Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. He held this appointment from 1752 till 1764, when he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland. He spent the remainder of his life at his house in this parish, enjoying the improvements he had made upon his estate, and still projecting and

carrying on additional improvements until the day of his death. From the improvements which he completed upon his estates, both in this and the adjoining parishes, and from plans which he contemplated, but which he left unexecuted, it is evident that he must have possessed very enlarged and comprehensive views. They were in advance of the age in which he lived, and the plans which he formed and completed, exhausted more than the rental of his estates. There were enclosed and subdivided about 1200 Scotch acres, and the stone and earthen fences were said to measure thirty-five miles. The inclosures, of various dimensions, were surrounded by belts of plantation, and ornamented, according to the taste of that time, with clumps of trees of different sorts. Though now much thinned by the ravages of time, and the axe of the forester, there is still a sufficient remainder to attest the correct design and taste of the contriver. Many thousands of trees have since been planted by his successors, and by which the beauty and value of the estate have been greatly increased.

In a Statistical Account of the parish it may be interesting, before finishing the different branches of its civil history, to exhibit a tabular view of the successive generations of the family of Carmichael from 1350 to the present year. From William de Carmichael, mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ponfeigh in 1350, to Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, the present proprietor, in 1837, inclusive, there have been twenty-two generations, during a period of 486 years, each generation having had an average occupancy of twenty-two years.

Their names are as follows : 1. William de Carmichael, 1350 ; 2. John de Carmichael, 1388 ; 3. William de Carmichael, 1410 ; 4. Sir John de Carmichael, 1422 ; 5. William de Carmichael, 1437 ; 6. Sir John de Carmichael, 1485, of Nethertown of Carmichael ; 7. William Carmichael, 1509, of Cruickitstane ; 8. William Carmichael of Carmichael, 1532, Overtown and Nethertown ; 9. John Carmichael, 1540 ; 10. Sir John Carmichael, 1580, of Wray and Longherdmanstown ; 11. Sir Hugh Carmichael, 1593, married Abigail daughter of William Baillie of Lamington ; 12. Sir John Carmichael, 1619 ; 13. Sir James Carmichael, 1627, of Hyndford, raised to the Peerage by Charles I. in 1647—descended from Walter of Hyndford and Park, of Westraw and of Nova Scotia ; 14. John, second Lord Carmichael, 1672, created first Earl of Hyndford in 1701, Viscount Inglisberry and Nemphlar ; 15. James, second Earl of Hyndford, 1710 ; 16. John, third Earl of

Hyndford, 1727; 17. John, fourth Earl of Hyndford, 1767; 18. Thomas, fifth Earl of Hyndford, 1788; 19. Andrew, sixth and last Earl of Hyndford, 1811; 20. Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, 1817; 21. Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, 1818; 22. Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, 1831.

The other land proprietors are the Right Honourable Lord Douglas, and Maurice Carmichael, Esq. of Eastend. The valued and real rents of the three proprietors are as follows, viz.

Sir W. Carmichael Anstruther's valued rent	L. 1266	13	4
Lord Douglas's do. - - -	786	13	4
Mr Carmichael's, including Eastend and Lochlyoch,	266	13	4
	<hr/>		
	L. 2320	0	0

The aggregate real rent is L. 4591.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers do not extend farther back than 1694. There are eight volumes in the possession of the session-clerk. The register of births and baptisms appears to have been pretty regularly kept; no register of deaths has been kept. The record containing an account of the administration of church discipline is filled, at an early period, with more minute details of scandal than is consistent with the taste and practice of the present times. No good purpose can be served by minutely recording or transmitting to posterity the facts and circumstances concerning cases of scandal. The preservation of records of scandal may furnish the malignant and the envious with matter of reproach against the innocent posterity of the persons whose misconduct is recorded, but will seldom afford much useful information. The kirk-session of this parish seems to have been guided by such enlightened views during the incumbency of the late minister. Evidence in cases of discipline must be taken in writing at the time, in order to ensure a just judgment; but it is questionable whether the minute record and transmission of such evidence tend to edification.

Antiquities.—Except the perpendicular stones or crosses, of which mention has already been made, and the remains of a camp or station in the south-west corner of the parish, there are no other antiquities which deserve notice. A large stone coffin was discovered a few years ago, near the bridge over Douglas Water, but nothing was found in it; it was constructed of sandstone. For the information of the lovers of antiquarian research, it may be also mentioned, that, in 1834, some workmen, when quarrying stones for rebuilding a dry stone wall around the plantation of Stonehill,

found two gold rings or clasps, weighing 29 sovereigns, which were sold to a jeweller in Glasgow, but afterwards re-purchased by Lord Douglas, in whose possession they remain. The gold is very pure, but the workmanship is not very refined. If any respectable antiquary feels desirous of gratifying his curiosity, and of determining the use to which they were intended to be applied, he needs not fear a refusal from his Lordship to be permitted to see them.

Modern Buildings.—There are no modern buildings in the parish which demand particular notice. The plan of the mansion-house of Carinichael was formed on a very magnificent scale, but only the two wings, connected by a long gallery or corridor, were finished. They contain a great deal of accommodation. The mansion-house of Eastend is a more modern building, and very commodious. The farm-houses which have been recently built are very neat, and contain much more comfortable accommodation than those which were occupied forty or fifty years ago. There are two very good grain mills in the parish, and the only astringent imposed on the tenants is an obligation to carry their grain to one of the mills of the proprietor, whether in the parish or not.

III.—POPULATION.

The population, according to Dr Webster, in 1755, was,	899
When the last Statistical Account was drawn up, it had decreased to	781
In 1811 it had increased to	952
1821,	963
1831,	956
At this last period there were	183 families.
Employed in agriculture,	66
in trade,	54
Not included in these two classes,	64
480 males ; 476 females.	
In 1835, 180 families,	944 souls.
Average number of persons under 5 years	110
between 5 and 15,	270
15 and 30,	239
30 and 50,	184
50 and 70,	107
70 and 80,	23
80 and 90,	10
90 and 100,	1
bachelors and widowers, above 50,	22
unmarried women above 45,	38

Illegitimate births during the last three years, 4.

There are no towns or villages, but two hamlets; the one containing about 140, and the other 86 persons. The average number of births is 24; average number of marriages, 8. The average number of deaths for the last six years is 10. The average number of marriages cannot be accurately ascertained, as one of the parties frequently belongs to another parish.

There are only three proprietors of land in the parish, as has been already mentioned. Mr Carmichael of Eastend is the only resident proprietor.

There are two females whose mental faculties are weak, and one of them dumb; one young man, deaf and dumb, who was taught at the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Edinburgh, and who is very active.

Character of the People, &c.—The habits of the people, in point of dress and mode of living, have been greatly improved within the last five-and-twenty years. They enjoy in a considerable degree the comforts and advantages of society. In proof of their intelligence, activity, and sobriety, I may appeal to the fact, that several of them have secured a competency, and almost all of them live in easy and comfortable circumstances, to which their fathers were utter strangers. For their moral and religious character I appeal to their regular church-going habits, which have attracted the notice of all strangers, and which have been the source of much satisfaction to me, and I trust, of some benefit to themselves. There is a commendable attachment, which many of them cherish towards the parish where they were born and educated, and which displays itself in leaving other parishes where they reside, to join in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in the church where they first made a public profession of their Christian faith and hope. Perhaps the feeling may be resolved into a wish to accompany their fathers' family, where they had been first taught the value of the privilege, and the obligation of the duty of observing the sacred ordinance.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains 9252 Scots acres, or nearly 11,631 Imperial acres, that is, rather more than eighteen square miles, as has been already stated. Though I do not vouch for the perfect accuracy of the following subdivisions of the land, into arable, pasture, and plantation, yet I believe it is a near approximation,—

4702	acres arable, including watered meadow grounds,
3815	pasture, including hill and dale,
735	plantation.

There are some hundred acres which have remained, and will remain, uncultivated, because there is not the faintest prospect of any return for the outlay of capital. Some high and sterile grounds in the parish might be improved by belts and clumps of trees, of a hardy kind, which would afford shelter to the sheep and young

cattle which pasture on them. By beginning near the base, and gradually ascending with a plantation, a hill of considerable altitude may be covered to the summit. There are some lands in the parish which might be drained, and others which might be brought into a state of greater cultivation either for cropping or pasturing, did the tenant's capital, length of leases, and encouragement from the proprietors, permit them to entertain the hope of being sufficiently compensated for the primary expense. When a tenant wants capital to carry on necessary improvements, finds difficulty in paying the stipulated rent, and solicits a deduction, perhaps it would be better ultimately, both for him and the proprietor, that the deduction should be given in lime, bone-dust, &c. for increasing the productive powers of the farm. When a stranger outbids an old tenant, with a view to get possession, and then soon complains of the high rent, and solicits a reduction, the equity and justice of listening to his complaint may be justly called in question.

There is no land in the parish in a state of undivided common. The trees growing in the parish, beside the pines already mentioned, are, oak, ash, elm, plane, beech, alder, poplar, birch, horse-chestnut, &c. They are properly managed under the direction of a forester.

Rent of Land.—The rent of arable land, according to the nature of the soil, is very various, from L. 3, 10s. or L. 4, to 10s. per Scots acre. The average rent, without urging any claims to accuracy, may be stated as follows, viz.

Arable, 4702 Scots acres, at 17s. 6d.	-	L. 4114	5	0
Pasture, 3815	2s. 6d.	-	476	17 6
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			L. 4591	2 6

The grazing of a cow or ox, either for dairy produce or the butcher, varies, according to the kind of pasture, from L. 3 to L. 4 during the summer season, and of a sheep about 5s.

Wages.—The wages of full-grown men-servants about L. 10 or L. 12 a-year, and of women-servants, L. 6 or L. 7. Masons and carpenters used to get 2s. 6d. but last year they demanded 3s. a-day, of ten hours. Labourers at other work get 9s. or 9s. 6d. a-week. A rood of mason work, when the materials are furnished, costs L. 1, 16s. or L. 2.

Live-Stock.—The common breed of sheep is the black-faced, with a few Cheviots, and of cattle the Ayrshire kind. The horses are chiefly of the Clydesdale breed, highly valued, and too well

known to require any description or commendation from the writer of this account.

Husbandry.—The old practice of dividing the arable ground into two divisions, the croft or infield and the outfield, of manuring and cropping, without interruption, the croft land, and of taking two or three white crops off the outfield, and then allowing it to rest and produce what grass might grow from the seeds which were lodged in it, or might be carried to it by the winds, has been long since abandoned. The same course of cultivation is not adopted by all the farmers. The nature of the soil, and the limited resources in obtaining manure, except what is produced in the parish, forbid the adoption of a four years rotation of crops. Perhaps in no situation is such a rotation commendable. Some of the farmers take one, and sometimes two white crops, when pasture, with or without a top-dressing, is broken up; then a green crop of potatoes and of turnips, partly consumed by sheep; then a crop of oats, and then hay; and last of all, pasture for two years. Some of them are bound by their leases to a six years' rotation of crops, on land kept in a regular state of cultivation, and of course one-sixth part should always be in green crop. When the land is damp, with a northern exposure, two white crops are sometimes taken, and then it lies in pasture four years.

Recent Improvements.—The raising of turnips, with bone manure, and consuming them with sheep, on ground of a light soil, or not very accessible with heavy carriages, is a great improvement, which has been recently adopted, and, it is hoped, will soon be generally adopted. Very considerable improvements were made upon the estate of Carmichael from 1819 to 1831, under the management of the late Colonel Robert Anstruther, in the way of draining and fencing,—23,390 yards of drains, from five to seven feet deep, being cut, filled with stones, and covered,—and 19,430 yards of dry stone fences having been built, from 9d. to 1s. 8d. per yard, the average expense being 1s. 2d. per yard; 70 acres of very swampy ground within the inclosures were thoroughly drained, cropped, and sown with grass seeds, and now yield excellent pasture; 33 acres got at the rate of 30 bolls of lime per acre, and 37 were laid down in grass without lime. The difference is very perceptible. Within these few years, the farms belonging to the Douglas estate have been much improved, by the erection of commodious dwelling-houses and offices, and by drainage and fences.

Anticipated Improvements.—There is a great deal of ground in

the parish which might be rendered more productive, though it would certainly be unwise for tenants to bestow much labour or expense on improvements towards the end of their leases. But when the leases are renewed, let the tenants be compelled, by an obligatory clause, or induced by some encouragement held out to them, to improve those parts of their farms, which are susceptible of improvement, by draining, liming, or deep ploughing, with a subsoil plough, or otherwise, and, before the expiration of their leases, many acres, saturated with stagnant water, or covered with rank heath, will be converted into dry fields, producing rich crops of grain or close herbage.

Quarries and Mines.—Beside the coal seams, there are quarries of limestone and sandstone. The coal seams form an angle with the horizon of 30° to 35° , and dip to the north-west. The coal is now sold at 9d. the load, of twelve pecks of Linlithgow measure, or rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The cart load of four loads commonly exceeds 10 cwt. The burnt unslaked limestone is sold at 1s. 6d. per boll of about six bushels. The hewn sandstone for plinth and rybats costs 7d. or 8d. a foot. Between the coal seams and sandstone are found thick strata of slate-clay and bituminous shale, containing ironstone of different shapes and dimensions; but whether the ore is sufficiently rich and plentiful to encourage the working of it, has not been ascertained.

Average gross amount of Raw Produce.—In venturing to give an estimate of the amount of raw produce, I wish the following statement to be considered rather as a matter of opinion, founded partly on returns made to me, than as a matter of fact. The data are furnished, and if any person who is acquainted with the soil and climate of the parish, think the amount either too great or too small, he may apply the necessary correction to the error.

904 bolls of oats sown, yielding nearly an average of 6 bolls, or 36 bushels = 5424 bolls, at 15s. per boll,	L. 4068	0	0
53 bolls of barley, or bear, 48 bushels = 424 bolls, at 18s. per boll,	381	0	0
19 bolls of pease, 4 bushels to the boll, a very precarious crop, yielding, some years, little more than what the straw is worth, but call the increase L. 3 for each boll sown,	57	0	0
97 acres of potatoes, yielding 40 bolls of 4 cwt. each, but for some years past the average produce has been probably lower, at 5s. per boll,	970	0	0
120 acres of turnips, at L. 5 per acre,	600	0	0
200 acres rye-grass hay, about 140 stones of 22 lbs. per acre, at L. 3,	840	0	0
140 acres meadow hay, some watered and some not, at L. 2, 10s. per acre,	350	0	0
2270 sheep at 6s. each,	681	0	0
514 cows, grazing summer and winter, L. 4 each,	2056	0	0
399 queys, from one to two years old, but as several of them are grazed during summer in rented inclosures, perhaps L. 1 is a sufficient average for each,	399	0	0

112 horses, partly grazed when not working, say L. 2 each, . . .	L. 224	0	0
37 colts, from one to two years old. The same observation applies to them as to the queys, call the average 30s. . . .	55	10	0
The revenue arising from the thinning and felling of trees not known.			
Coal and lime quarries,	230	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L. 10911	10	0

From the above gross amount of produce, ought to be deducted the value of the seed, whether grain, potatoes, turnips, ryegrass and clover, the grain consumed by horses, the expense of servants' food and wages, and several other items, and the remainder will be the amount of sales for rent, interest of capital, and remuneration to the tenant for management.

Manufactures.—The same tan-work, which was begun nine years before the last Statistical Account was written, is still skilfully and successfully carried on. One of the partners of the original firm still survives, with his mental faculties active and unimpaired. The currying of leather is also carried on with similar skill and success. There is a foundery, which was established several years ago by Mr James Paterson, at Carmichael-mill. Most of the iron work for thrashing-mills and other machinery in the neighbourhood, is cast by the proprietor, who has a talent for contriving, and hands for executing, work of this kind, surpassed by few in the same profession. There are thirty-two weavers, including apprentices and journeymen.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—The nearest market-town and post-office is Lanark, five miles distant from the church. There are about seven or eight miles of turnpike road, and upwards of twenty miles of parish roads, kept in very good repair. Bridges are thrown over the streams which cross the parish roads, in a certain proportion, out of the county funds, and out of the parish road fund.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is nearer the eastern than the western extremity of the parish. The most distant house is about four miles from the church. The church was built in 1750, has been often repaired, is at present in a good state of repair, and can accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. The sittings are all free, as should always be the case in country churches.

The manse was built in the same year with the church, and a few years ago received a very handsome and commodious addition. The glebe contains about ten acres, and may be worth L. 24. The soil is naturally bad, but it has been greatly improved. The

stipend is L. 194, 14s. 6d. and 52 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks, and 2 lippies grain, two-thirds meal, and one-third barley. Besides the parish church, there is no other church or chapel of any description within the bounds of the parish. In 1815, when I first visited the parish, there were 48 Dissenters; in 1836 there were 18, including an Irish family, lately come to the parish, 6 belong to the Relief, 3 to the United Secession Church, and 9 to the Reformed Presbytery. All the rest attend the Established Church. The average number of communicants is about 400.

List of Ministers of Carmichael from 1569 to 1837.—Mr Ninian Swan, formerly exhorter, settled Beltane (1st May) 1569; Mr Robert Landels, 1589; Mr John Symington, 1597; Mr James Heighe, 1607; Mr Robert Nairne, settled 1636, demitted 1639; Mr Alexander Livingstone, settled 1640, translated to Biggar, 1646; Mr James Semple, admitted 1649; Mr John Hamilton, admitted 1650; Mr Alexander Fauldes, presented by Archbishop of Glasgow, 1666; Mr Peter Peirson, 1670; Mr John Hamilton, indulged by Privy Council, 1672; Mr William Somerville, 1672; Mr John Ferrat, 1675; Mr Lachlan Ross, presented by Marquis of Douglas, 1687; Mr James Gartshore, called 15th November 1693, ordained 1694, died 29th November 1745; Mr William Millar, called 30th June 1747, ordained 23d September 1747, died 2d February 1772; Mr Robert Inglis, presented by Earl of Hyndford, 14th June, ordained 25th February 1773, died 14th January 1814; Mr William Lamb, presented by Andrew, Earl of Hyndford, and translated from Pettinain 16th September 1814.

Education.—There are two schools in the parish, the one parochial, and the other partly supported by a voluntary contribution of L. 10 per annum, by the two heritors of the district where the school is situated. In the parochial school, very ably and successfully conducted by Mr Lithgow and two assistants, are taught various branches of education, such as Greek, Latin, French, English, geography, mathematics, drawing, &c. This flourishing academy, where 32 boarders, besides day-scholars, are taught in the most approved method, has, by the liberal encouragement of the heritors, and by exertions and expense on the part of Mr Lithgow himself, accommodations superior to what are found in most establishments of the kind. It had a small beginning, but the success with which it has been crowned, is a proof that great and useful achievements may be accomplished by a spirit of en-

terprise and perseverance. The attention which is bestowed, not only in carrying forward the literary studies of the pupils, but upon their religious and moral training, their health and their comfort in every respect, is deserving of the highest commendation. There have been pupils attending the academy from different parts of the three civilized quarters of the earth. The salary attached to the parochial schoolmaster is L. 32, with more than the legal accommodations. The emoluments of the other schoolmaster consist of L. 10, with house and garden, and school fees.

The school fees, per quarter, are for English, 2s. 6d. ; English and writing, 3s. ; arithmetic, 3s. 6d. ; English grammar, 4s. ; Latin, 5s. The amount of fees received by the parochial teacher is about L. 10 per annum. There are none between six and fifteen years, so far as I know, who cannot read or write ; and none above fifteen who cannot read, with two or three exceptions. The people are alive to the benefits of education, and every facility is afforded to those who are in straitened circumstances, either by the liberality and forbearance of the teachers, or by aid out of the public fund. The number of scholars, exclusive of boarders, attending the two schools, and some neighbouring schools in adjoining parishes, varies from 130 to 140, being one-seventh part of the population.

There are no parochial or circulating libraries in the parish, no schools of arts or mechanics' institutions, no public reading rooms, or newspapers printed or published ; but several of the latter are read. Indeed, some one or other of them finds access to almost every family, and it is to be feared, in some instances, is a substitute for a more profitable species of reading.

Savings Bank.—There are no charitable or Friendly Societies in the parish ; but a parish Savings bank was established in 1814, and has been productive of very beneficial effects. It has always been under the management of the writer of this account. It has not been limited to deposits from servants and mechanics within the parish, but has received deposits from several in other parishes. The present amount of deposits is upwards of L. 1800. Last year about L. 290 were deposited, and rather more than the same sum withdrawn. The depositors are considerably above a hundred in number, and all are of the description of persons for whose benefit parish banks are intended.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid, not including those who are occasionally relieved, seldom exceeds 12. The sum allowed monthly to each

varies, according to the circumstances of the individual, from 4s. to 6s. Poor families or individuals, who are not in the list of paupers, receive at least twice a year, and sometimes oftener, some small aid from the poor's fund. The collections in the church amount to L. 25 a-year, and the heritors are always ready to give an equal or greater sum, as the situation of the poor may require it. The interest of L. 115, the collections in church, and the voluntary contributions from the heritors, have hitherto been sufficient to meet all demands. The expenditure last year was L. 54.

Ale-houses.—There are only two ale-houses in the parish; they are occupied by toll-bar keepers; and necessity for either of them is questionable. They are of no use to the parish, but enable the tenants of the toll-bars to pay a higher rent to the road trustees.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Very great improvements have been made since the former Statistical Account was drawn up. Much greater crops of grain, turnips, and potatoes, are raised. More work is now done by one man and a pair of horses, than was formerly done by a ploughman, a *goad-man* or driver, and four horses. The dairy is better managed and more productive. A spirit of improvement is in active operation, and if it be not checked by some untoward and unlooked for convulsion, it is possible that a generation fifty years hence, when a new Statistical Account may be required, may wonder that people of the present day should have been ignorant of their discoveries.

November 1838.

PARISH OF PETTINAIN.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JOHN VARY, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE derivation of the name of this parish is, in a great measure, matter of conjecture. The spelling in the more ancient charters is Pedynane or Petynane, while in the modern records it is generally Pittinine or Pettinain. Much stress, however, is not to be placed on the mode of spelling, as on the communion cups, both bearing date 1696, it is found differently spelt. The name, says Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, whatever be its true form, may be derived from the British *Peithynan*, signifying a clear plat or space, or from the British *Ped-y-nant*, signifying the lower end of a ravine through which a brook flows. The former of these derivations appears the more probable, as there is a considerable extent of nearly level land, of excellent quality, stretching to the north of the village of the same name, which was very probably cleared while the adjoining ground was covered with wood; and this supposition is strengthened by a circumstance, likewise mentioned by Chalmers, that David I. granted to Nicolas, his clerk, a carucate of land, in the forest of Pedynane, with the usual right of common of pasture.

Extent and Boundaries.—The figure of the parish is rather irregular, but may be more properly described as rectangular than in any other way, being nearly 3 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is bounded on the south, by Covington; on the west, by Carnichael; on the north-west, by a small portion of Lanark; on the north, by Carstairs and Carnwath; and on the east, by Liberton. From the four last mentioned parishes, it is separated by the river Clyde. Adjoining the river, there is a considerable tract of rough or holm land, so very level that frequently in winter, after heavy rains in the south, and sometimes even in summer, it is co-

* Drawn up by the Rev. George Dickson, late incumbent of this parish, now minister of Kilrenny.

vered with water to a considerable depth, and the mud which is then deposited serves greatly to enrich it. At such times, the river has much the appearance of an arm of the sea, and occasions much damage to the corn crop, completely destroying it if in the shot-blade, and leaving so much sand upon the pasture, as to render it unfit for cattle, until again washed off by the rain. The ground rises by a gentle acclivity from the river, presenting an unequal surface; but in general it is well cultivated, and subdivided into different enclosures.

Topographical Appearances.—The only high ground deserving any notice is a ridge, which, commencing in the parish of Covington in the south, runs in a north-westerly direction through the parish, until it terminates in the west end of it, where it rises to the greatest height, about 500 feet above the bed of the river. The highest point of the ridge is named Cairn-gryffe, while the other portions are styled Westraw and Swaites hills, the one opposite the mansion-house of Westraw, and the other attached to a farm of the same name, situated at the bottom of the hill.

Climate.—The climate may rather be represented as moist than otherwise, and the sudden changes of the temperature of the atmosphere from hot to cold, and from cold to hot, particularly in the spring, are not unfrequent; and often give rise to colds, sore throats, &c. During the spring months, cold easterly winds frequently prevail, which produce a withering effect upon the pasture, the braird, and the blossom of the small fruit; but the dense fogs which prevail upon the east coast very rarely extend so far to the west. The highest winds are from the south and south-west, which is particularly indicated by the inclination of trees planted in exposed situations, being uniformly found to be toward the north-east. It may also be remarked, that the heaviest falls of snow are from the east and north-east.

The parish may be generally represented as dry and healthy. The diseases which prevail are such as are common to the neighbourhood, viz. fevers, sore throats, rheumatisms, &c. During the time that cholera prevailed in this country, it afforded great ground for thankfulness, that this parish was entirely free from it. The practice of vaccination is carefully attended to, so that a face marked by the small-pox is rarely to be seen.

Hydrography.—The river Clyde, rising upwards of twenty-five miles to the southward, in the parish of Crawford, flows along with considerable rapidity, until within a few miles of its

reaching the parish of Pettinain, when its motion becomes much slower, its depth increased, and its aspect changed. From being rapid in its motion, and lively in its aspect, it becomes slow and still, and continues so for several miles, making in its course many beautiful windings through the haugh or holm land, and moving so slowly and smoothly, that a stranger is at a loss to know in what direction it is flowing. Such is its general aspect until nearly half a mile from where it leaves the parish, where some rocks impede its course, and over which it rushes with considerable rapidity and noise. It was proposed at one time to remove two or three feet from the surface of these rocks, and thus diminish the depth of stagnant water above, and likewise prevent the floods from overspreading so much of the adjoining land, by conveying the water more rapidly away; but the proprietors interested on both banks of the river, not being satisfied as to the probable result, the scheme was abandoned, after an experienced engineer had been consulted, and had given it as his opinion that the plan was practicable. The river proceeds at its entrance into the parish from south to north, and afterwards from east to west, compassing more than one-half of the parish.

Geology and Mineralogy.—It is unnecessary to occupy much space in adverting to this head. The ridge of hills, to which allusion has already been made, consists chiefly of compact felspar or felspar porphyry, and sandstone; the western part of the ridge being composed of the former, and the south-easterly part of the latter. The felspar furnishes an excellent material for road making, and is accounted so very valuable for this purpose, that it is carted to the distance of several miles, into some of the neighbouring parishes. There is a great want of freestone for dressing. The hewn stone used in the building of the present manse, was brought from the neighbourhood of Nethanfoot, a small village upon the Clyde, in the parish of Lesmahagow, at a distance of more than ten miles. Various attempts have been made to find limestone, but hitherto without much success. Wherever it has been found, it was either situated at such a depth below the surface, or the stratum was so thin, that it was not deemed advantageous to work it.

Soil.—There is a considerable variety of soil in the parish. In the haugh or holm land adjoining the river, it appears to be a compound of clay and mud, and extends to the depth of several feet, under which is generally found a stratum of gravel. Around the

village, and in various other parts, a rich loam is found to prevail; while other portions display, some a sharp gravelly, and others a sandy soil. The higher grounds are generally covered with heath and bent, and, having a clayey till as subsoil, are very unproductive, and not susceptible of much improvement.

Zoology.—The parish is not distinguished by any of the rarer species of animals, if we except pheasants, a vast number of which have, within the last three years, been brought from England, and are now finding their way into the neighbouring parishes. They, along with the hares, which have been much protected of late, and are literally swarming, have been found very destructive to the crops, and have furnished a subject of much complaint among the tenants.

In the Clyde are found trout, pike, and perch, though the last is limited only to particular places. The trout are not nearly so numerous as formerly, which may be ascribed, in some measure, to the river being more fished, and to the method practised in fishing. The practice frequently adopted is for two persons, with short rods, to repair to the river, each taking an opposite side, and with a line stretched across, and to which are appended, by means of a piece of gut, a great number of dressed fly-hooks, the river is thoroughly fished, and the fishers in general well rewarded with a plentiful supply of trout. The decrease of trout may also be partly owing to the increase of pike, some of which are found of an enormous size, and are known to prey upon the trout. During last summer, one was caught, which measured in length upwards of three feet, and weighed more than twenty pounds. It was presented to Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. at that time residing in Carnwath House.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The whole parish belongs to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, of Anstruther and Carmichael, Bart., with the exception of 250 or 300 acres, belonging to Hugh Smith, Esq. of Westown, and about nine or ten acres, the property of Henry Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs. This last portion, viz. Mr Monteith's, is separated from the rest of the parish by the river Clyde, which, in the haugh land, is frequently found to change its course; but there is little doubt of its being formerly joined to the rest of the parish, from the circumstance of the old course of the river being still visible, and from its always having been liable for stipend.

Parochial Registers.—The oldest parochial register bears date

1689, and for a considerable period of time, down to 1780, the transactions of the heritors and kirk-session appear to have been pretty regularly recorded; but between that year and 1803, much less attention has been paid, and the consequence is that they are very defective. The different registers of births, marriages, and deaths, are now kept with the greatest accuracy.

Antiquities.—It is unnecessary to make any remarks on the encampment, so well described in the former Statistical Account, except to state that the traces of it are gradually disappearing;* and likewise to observe, that there is now no vestige of the long stone or cross, of which mention is also made in the former Account of the parish.

Mansion-Houses.—The only mansion-house deserving of notice is that of Westraw, belonging to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. It appears to have been originally a small house, but, with the additions which have been made from time to time, it now affords a good deal of accommodation. It was here that the late Earl of Hyndford, at whose death the title became extinct, chiefly resided, although he had a splendid residence at Mauldslee,

* “ In the confines of the parish on the south, and on the high moorish ground formerly mentioned, the vestiges of a large camp, or fortified station, are still very visible. It contains about 6 acres, which form an irregular figure, approaching to that of a circular area. The walls seem to have been very thick and high, and to have been composed chiefly of coarse stones, many of them a kind of flag, collected, probably, from the adjoining grounds; but there is no appearance of mortar or cement. It is situated upon the side of a deep moss, within which, at a little distance, are the remains of a small fort, scarcely including a rood of ground, which has evidently been connected with the large one by a passage made through the moss. The figure of this small fortification is likewise round, and the wall of it has been built with the same kind of stones. The large camp includes several springs of excellent water. Some urns were found, under the ruins of the wall, a great many years ago, by some people that were digging out the larger stones for the purpose of building. They were each of them enclosed within four coarse flag stones, set on edge, and covered with one laid flat. The space included by these flags was filled to a considerable depth with a fine whitish sand, among which the urn was standing in an inverted position. Upon removing the urn, something of a soft slimy nature was found upon the sand, which probably might be the ashes of human bones. A large urn, surrounded with fine small ones, was found in the bottom of a cairn of stones, about a quarter of a mile distant, and enclosed in a similar manner. This large camp has two smaller ones in its view; one of them to the north westward, upon the highest top of the hill, and the other to the south-eastward, on the top of a little hill in Covington parish, each about the distance of half a mile. The first of these appears to have been surrounded with two walls, between which there has been a deep ditch. The walls have been built of large rough stones, such as are found upon the hill. A vast number of them still remain upon the place. This fortification has likewise been of a roundish figure.

“ On the top of a little rising ground, about half a mile west from the village, there has stood one of those long stones which are known by the name of Crosses. It still lies near the place, and a socket of stone remains in which it is said to have been fixed. From this place, which is connected with the plantations of Westraw, there is a delightful view of the house and enclosures of Carstairs, on the opposite side of the river.”—Old Stat. Account, Vol. xii. p. 39.

about twelve miles farther down the Clyde. At his death, the succession passed into the family of Anstruther, one of whose ancestors had married a sister of the Earl of Hyndford, by whom the deed of entail was originally executed, and who provided that, failing certain male heirs, the succession should pass into the female line.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the parish does not appear to have varied very materially for a considerable period of time. It is stated to have been on the decrease when the last Account was given, but at present the number is considerably greater than that formerly given, the total population by the last census being 461. Of these 117 reside in the village of Pettinain, and the remaining 344 are scattered throughout the parish.

The population in 1801 was,	430
1811,	401
1821,	490
1838, September, by census taken by present incumbent,	402
The yearly average of births for the last seven years, as ascertained from the register, is	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The yearly average of deaths for the same period,	6 $\frac{4}{7}$
of marriages,	4 $\frac{4}{7}$
The average number of persons under 15 years of age,	159
betwixt 15 and 30,	143
30 and 50,	79
50 and 70,	57
upwards of 70,	23
There are of unmarried men, bachelors, and widowers, upwards of 50 years,	15
women, upwards of 45 years,	27
The average number of children in each family is	4 $\frac{2}{3}$

There is only one person in the parish deaf and dumb.

At present, there are no resident heritors in the parish; and the proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards amount only to two.

Character of the People.—The habits of the people are cleanly, and a good deal of attention is paid to neatness of dress. Their ordinary food is porridge, made of oatmeal, for breakfast; broth with beef or pork, or butter and cheese to dinner; and porridge or potatoes, according to the season of the year, to supper. The people, in general, are happy and contented with their situation, and may be characterized as quiet and sensible, industrious, and regular in their attendance on Divine ordinances. Poaching is not often practised, except among the pheasants, and in those cases where the poachers have been detected, they have been found to be individuals from other parishes. There is no smuggling or pawnbroking carried on in the parish.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the land under cultivation, or which has been occasionally under tillage, the number of acres is computed to be about 2320, while the portion which remains constantly waste or in pasture may be estimated about 740 acres. It would not be advisable to apply any portion of capital to the improvement of the greater part of this description of land, as it could not afford a remunerating price to the tenant. The only way in which it could be turned to advantage, would be by planting it, and from the thriving appearance which that portion of it exhibits, which was planted some years ago, great encouragement is held out to plant more extensively. Within the last fifteen years, about 92 acres of the hill, to which reference has already been made, have been planted under the judicious management of the late Colonel Anstruther, acting as curator during the minority of the late Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. who was accidentally killed in his fourteenth year, while residing at Eton for his education. The land which has thus been planted, was generally moorish and very unproductive; but now that the trees have sprung up and assumed a thriving appearance, the sterile aspect of that portion of the hill is much changed, and the property considerably benefited by the shelter which is thus afforded, and by the profit which will ultimately accrue from the thinning of the trees. The kinds of trees which were selected for this plantation, were chiefly Scotch fir and larch; but since they have sprung up, and are capable of affording some shelter, various kinds of hard-wood have been introduced. In the whole parish, exclusive of what is around the mansion-house of Westraw, where is a considerable extent of plantation, consisting of oak, ash, lime, plane, beech, hornbeam, and fir, of a considerable age, there may be about 160 acres planted and natural; the latter of which forms but a small proportion to the former.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of the arable land per acre, may be stated about L. 1, 6s. 6d., and the pasture or waste land about 2s. The average for grazing an ox or cow on good pasture is about L. 4; but of course the rent must be regulated by the quality of the pasture. There are so few sheep kept in the parish, that the rate of grazing cannot be particularly stated.

Wages.—Farm-servants are generally hired by the half-year. The wages of ploughmen range from L. 5 to L. 7, along with victuals, but some superior ones receive more. Female servants are hired for

the same period. Their wages are much higher in summer than in winter. During the former period, they range from L. 3, 10s. to L. 4, and sometimes even L. 4, 4s. but in winter they are much lower. The general rate of labour for day labourers is 1s. 6d. per day including victuals, but masons and carpenters receive higher wages.

In consequence of the various Agricultural Societies which have been established in the neighbourhood, and the cattle-shows which have been instituted, much attention has of late years been paid to the improvement of the breed both of cattle and horses. The particular breed of cattle which has attracted most attention is the Ayrshire, and the greater part of the farmers testify a very laudable desire to excel in rearing such. Some of the farmers are disposed to allege, that the horses now reared do not in many instances possess so much bone as formerly. There are, however, a number of well-formed and strong working horses to be seen, and some estimate may be formed of their value, when it is stated that a one-year old colt will sometimes bring from L. 20 to L. 30.

Husbandry.—The character of the husbandry pursued is in general good. Situated as the parish is, at a considerable elevation, about 700 feet above the level of the sea, oats and barley are the principal kinds of grain sown. Potatoes are grown to a considerable extent, and turnips to a much greater. The greatest care is taken to prepare the ground for both of these kinds of crops, by frequent ploughing and harrowing; and when the soil appears to be sufficiently pulverized, the manure is applied in drills, and in general an excellent crop rewards the industry and expense of the tenant. The manure is generally such as has been made upon the farm, and from the number of cattle kept, and the great quantity of turnips and fodder consumed, it has not been found necessary, except in a very few instances, to have recourse to bone dust, or other manures. And here it may be proper to state, that a great number of milk cows are regularly kept on every farm. Butter and cheese are articles to which the farmer looks as much for the payment of his rent, as to his oats and barley, and hence the great quantities of each which are regularly sent to the Edinburgh market. It is the general practice for the farmers to keep from fifteen to twenty cows, and in some instances there are no fewer than thirty-five or forty. The former practice was to make butter, and what was termed skim-milk or common cheese, but of late several of the farmers have got into the way of making sweet milk

or Dunlop cheese, which generally meets with a more ready market, and brings a fair price.

All the variety of turnip is cultivated ; but the globe, red-top, and yellow are the most common, the latter having almost supplanted the *ruta бага*, which is now very partially cultivated, as it is generally supposed to require both land of the best quality, and a larger portion of manure to ensure a good crop. Carrots have, in a few instances, and to a very limited extent, been sown, and have been found very useful, both as an article for domestic use, and as food for horses. Were this species of crop cultivated to a greater extent, there is little doubt, that a considerable portion of oats might be saved, and horses kept in fully as good condition as now. From the quantity of saccharine matter contained in them, they must be highly nutritious, and, being given along with a proper proportion of oats, would tend to keep the animal frame in a healthy state.

Improvements.—There are few parishes where improvements have been carried on to such an extent, and with so great advantage to the property. As a proof of the extent to which draining has been carried, it may be sufficient to state, that upwards of 20,000 yards, or nearly twelve miles of covered drains have been put into the ground within the last sixteen or eighteen years, and these drains are generally from five to seven feet and a-half in depth, and all of them three feet filled with stones. Besides these, there have also been executed within the same period nearly 5000 yards of open drains, and also a considerable extent of surface drains, to prepare the ground for planting. A considerable improvement has also been effected in the way of erecting additional fences. All these improvements were suggested and carried on by the late Colonel Anstruther, and the excellent effects which have resulted from them clearly prove that they were planned with much judgment. It may also be remarked, that, on the property of Westown, a very great improvement has been effected, by breaking up a portion of land, which was in some measure lying waste, but which, by the judicious application of skill and capital, has been made to yield excellent crops.

Owing to particular circumstances, the duration of leases has been very short, and consequently unfavourable to the occupier ; for no tenant will, under a lease of six or seven years, embark much of his capital in the improvement of his farm, when he has no certainty of possessing it for a longer period, and when the very improvement which he has effected may be the means of inducing others to overbid him, and thus reap the fruits of his skill and in-

dustry. In reference to the state of the farm buildings, it may be said that they are not so good as they ought to be, and, compared with those in other parts of the country, are decidedly inferior. It ought, however, at the same time, to be stated, that the tenants in general are contented with them, and seem more desirous to improve their farms, and to excel in husbandry, than to enjoy elegant houses.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish cannot be accurately ascertained. The following is an approximation towards it, but is only to be viewed in that light:

Of oats and barley, 580 acres, yielding 6 bolls per acre, at 15s.	L. 2610
Of potatoes and turnips, 200 acres, at L. 5 per acre,	1000
Of hay, 200 acres, yielding 150 stones per acre, at L. 3 per 100 stones,	900
Of pasture, 900 acres, at L. 2 per acre,	1800
Of do. 1180 acres, at 5s. per acre,	295

L. 6605

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—The nearest town is that of Carnwath, at the distance of three miles; but in consequence of the Clyde intervening, and the river being frequently impassable, particularly in winter, the inhabitants generally resorted to Lanark, at the distance of five miles and a half, having easy access to it by a bridge over the Clyde at Hyndford. The communication with Carnwath, however, was greatly facilitated about six or seven years ago, by means of a large boat, or float, stationed where the ford formerly was, and open at each end; and by means of which the river can now be passed at all times, except when it rises to such a height as completely to overflow the road, and to render the entrance into the boat impracticable. The float is attached to a patent chain cable stretched across the river, is worked so easily by machinery, that a boy can manage it, is capable of receiving cattle, and carriages of every description, and can even at one time convey four carts across. It has been found to be of great advantage to the parish, and, indeed, to all the adjoining district. It cost at first about L. 500, and the public are indebted for it to a few public-spirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood, viz. the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., the late Colonel Anstruther, Henry Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, and some others, who came voluntarily forward, and subscribed the requisite amount. A small sum is exacted in crossing, but the facility and security afforded is so great, that the exaction is readily complied with. Before it was established, it frequently happened that, during the winter months,

there was little or no communication with Carnwath, except by travelling nine or ten miles.

Means of Communication.—The only turnpike road connected with the parish is that leading from Carlisle to Stirling, which passes merely through a corner of the parish. The parish roads are kept in excellent repair, and afford a ready communication in every direction.

Besides a number of enclosures which formerly existed, there have recently been erected stone fences to the extent of 4840 yards. They are from four to five feet in height, and cost 1s. 3d. per yard in erecting.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is conveniently situate for the greater part of the population; those farthest removed from it do not exceed two miles. The belfry bears date 1696, with the inscription “Holiness becomes God’s house;” but it appears to have formed part of a much older building than the present church. The church is in good repair, having been completely reseated in 1820. It affords accommodation for 234, according to the legal calculation; and there are 48 free sittings. The patronage belongs to Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart.

The present manse was built in 1820, and is a very excellent and comfortable house. The former manse, which was built in 1711, is still in existence, and being found substantial though small, it was converted, in 1820, into office houses, for which purpose it answers exceedingly well. The glebe consists of about 10 acres, including site of the house, garden, &c. but only 8 acres of these are, properly speaking, arable, the remaining portion being unfit for any other purpose than pasturing, in consequence of its being precipitous and near the rock. It may be valued from L. 25 to L. 30. The stipend is partly made up by the Government bounty. It consists of 52 bolls oatmeal, with some fractional parts, 23 bolls bear do. do.; from the heritors, L. 50, 19s. 4½d.; from the Exchequer, L. 47, 6s.

There are no chapels of any description in the parish, the whole population being connected with the church, except four or five individuals, and it ought to be stated to the credit of the parishioners that the church is in general well attended. The number of communicants is about 200.

Education.—There is but one school in the parish, the parochial school, which is of course endowed. The branches commonly taught are, English, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, Latin,

and geography. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is 1 chalder, 14 bolls, amounting to nearly L. 32. Besides his salary, he draws the interest of 500 merks mortified in 1708 by the Earl of Hyndford. His fees may amount to L. 17 per annum. With respect to a house, he may be said to have the legal accommodation, in so far as he has two apartments, but they are very small. An allowance is granted on account of the garden falling short of the legal extent. The general expense of education for the year may be estimated about 10s. 6d. This is to be understood as applicable only to the common branches. All the youth betwixt six and fifteen years of age have been taught to read, and generally to write; and it is not supposed, that there are more than two or three above fifteen years of age who cannot read or write.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of poor is not great, although greater than at some former periods. Only a few of the most necessitous get a regular allowance, the practice having been for the session to grant, from time to time, such occasional relief as the necessities of the individuals seemed to require; and this was done with the view of keeping up as much as possible the spirit of independence, which it is to be lamented does not prevail to the same extent as formerly. The collections for the poor are necessarily limited, in consequence of there being no resident heritor. They may amount to L. 8 per annum, and the deficiency for the support of the poor is at present made up by a voluntary contribution from the heritors and tenants in equal proportions. There were some funds belonging to the poor, but, owing to particular circumstances, it has of late been found necessary to uplift a portion of them to meet the necessities of the poor.

There are neither fairs nor ale-houses in the parish.

Fuel.—The fuel which is chiefly consumed consists of coal, brought from the parishes of Carnwath or Douglas, at the distance of eight or nine miles, and costing at the coal-hill about 3s. for 12 cwt.

November 1838.

PARISH OF CARSTAIRS.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. GEORGE MUNRO, A. M. MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name—THE etymology of the name of this parish is involved in some uncertainty. In charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the name appears in the form of *Castleterres* or *Castletarres*; and in documents subsequent to that date, in the form of *Carstaires*, *Carstares*, and *Carstairs*. The prefix *Car* or *Caer*, in the old British language, signified a fort, or walled place, or castle, and is thus synonymous with the other prefix *Castel*; so that both forms of the name have the same meaning. The affix *Stairs* or *Stair*, anciently *Staer* or *Ster*, denoted an estate or possession. Adopting this etymology, the meaning of the whole is, “An estate, or possession, where there is an enclosed, or fortified place;” and local circumstances seem to sanction its correctness. The notion that *Stair* is a term derived from the ridges on the west side of the church, is evidently fanciful. Nothing can be argued in favour of this etymology from the addition of the final *s*. Such an addition to words which do not require it, is a thing quite common among the illiterate of our country; and the name appears of more ancient date than these ridges, which seem, like those at Newlands and Strathaven, of an artificial character.

Extent and Boundaries.—In form the parish is an irregular oblong, situated on the right bank of the Clyde, at the distance of 27 miles west from Edinburgh, and 25 miles east from Glasgow. It is bounded on the south by the River Clyde, which separates it from Pettinain; on the west, by Lanark; on the north and north-west, by Carluke and Cambusnethan; and on the east, by Carnwath. The extreme length may be reckoned at 6 miles from north to south, and the average breadth about 3 miles. It contains about $18\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 11,840 imperial acres.

Topographical Appearances.—The aspect of the parish is various. The surface is diversified to a considerable extent, with a

multitude of roundish sand-knolls, varying indefinitely in shape, and height; some of them being only 15, others more than 60 feet above the general level. The hollows between some of these heights being completely land-locked, have become mosses, both from the remains of old woods, the aggregation of vegetable remains blown into them by the wind, and the successive growth and decay of plants peculiar to such spots. These moss beds, together with some fields of the same nature, but wider in extent, which are situated in the centre of the parish, tend rather to hurt the general aspect,—a blemish which is not a little added to, by stagnant pools of moss water, plentifully stocked with rank *carices* and *scirpi*; and the never-failing tenant of such spots the *erriophoron*. Yet even in spots of this character, the eye is often agreeably relieved by a pleasing diversity of cultivated eminences, some of which, being crowned with wood, possess not a little beauty. The southern portion of the parish is very picturesque and beautiful. The Clyde, which here forms the boundary, having escaped from its concealment behind the lofty hill of *Tinto*, and flowed for several miles in a serpentine channel through holm lands of the most fertile description, becomes on reaching the parish a large and noble river. Its banks being ornamented with rich pastures, and an agreeable intermixture of woods and plantations, the landscape has an air of great elegance. Embosomed amid forest scenery, and on a bank sloping gradually towards the Clyde, stands Carstairs House, a magnificent modern mansion in the Gothic style, the seat of Henry Monteith, Esq. the principal heritor and patron of the parish. The surrounding lawns, the shrubberies and plantations, the avenues, and the approach from the village, are all laid out in the best taste, and kept in the best order. Adjoining the house is a rich garden, well planned, and completely sheltered on all sides, which produces almost every variety of fruit. The cottage of Brownrig, belonging to the same gentleman, adorns the northern side of the parish, with the woods amid which it stands, and a sloping, or rather hanging, garden on the banks of the River Mouse, and is soon to become the summer residence of Lord Fullerton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. The village, which contains the parish church, with a handsome spire, is a most beautiful and picturesque spot, presenting an object which charms the eye from whatever quarter it is approached. Naturally well situated, it has been vastly improved and beautified by the present proprietor. Before the estate of Carstairs fell into his

hands, the inviting appearance which the village wore at a distance, was miserably mocked on entering it, by the peat-stacks and dung-hills which obtruded on the view. The generous superior has, at his own expense, removed these nuisances; and in their room are now to be seen neatly enclosed gardens, tastefully laid out, and decorated with ornamental plants, and culinary vegetables, which regale the eye of the passenger, and afford profit to the tenant.

Meteorology.—Although variable, like other parishes in the upper ward, the climate is by no means insalubrious, or unfavourable to vegetation. From the sandy nature of the soil in most spots, snow disappears more rapidly than in the parishes to the east and south, and the effects of continued rain are proportionally unfelt, while continued drought is proportionally severe. It adds, of course, to the early maturity of the crops, that the soil dries rapidly, and is easily warmed. Nowhere, perhaps, do fewer diseases prevail, which may be the effect of climate, or any local peculiarity; and though in some places a few more remarkable instances of longevity occur, yet in none does a greater proportion of the population reach the ordinary limits of human life. Several individuals are in the enjoyment of good health at the age of eighty and eighty-five; and one has attained the advanced age of ninety-nine. As climate is a good deal dependent on the local situation, the mossy spots in the parish must necessarily be somewhat both cold and moist, considering that its computed altitude is from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea.

Hydrography.—There are only two rivers of any note in the parish, the Clyde, which forms the southern boundary, and the Mouse, which traverses the centre of the parish, flowing westward. During their connection with this parish, both rivers flow on in a smooth and placid course—the Clyde through rich holm lands, the Mouse through mossy flats; this last forming in many places deep sluggish pools. The course of both is changed on entering the parish of Lanark; the Clyde coming to a rocky bed, which terminates in the Falls of Bonnington and Corra Linn; and the Mouse entering between the dark, rugged, and precipitous crags, called the Cartlane Crags, which are the astonishment and terror of every beholder. During the lapse of ages, the Clyde has often changed its course in this neighbourhood. A former channel of no very recent date is still to be seen upon the property of West-bank. This channel at present has the appearance of a winding lake, so overgrown in some parts with reed and marshy grass, a

to have consolidated into a sward, capable of being cut by the scythe—the mower, to ensure a better footing, fastening flat boards to his feet, after the fashion of the Esquimaux snow-shoe, while in others it still remains limpid and deep, forming pools for the pike, and a quiet retreat for wild ducks and other aquatic birds. While the Clyde, in winter, aids the farmer by the deposition of its rich slimy mud, it at other seasons becomes his dread, by bursting with rapid inundations on his holms when in crop, and leaving desolation in the place of luxuriant fertility.

Geology—Soil.—The soil varies with the situation. Along the banks of the Clyde, it is alluvial, arising from depositions of the river, and the holms thus formed bear crops of the most luxuriant quality, not to be surpassed in the richest parts of the county. But as these lands are liable to inundations of the river, and if under crop to extensive damage, they are usually laid out in pasture. Between the alluvial soil on the banks of the Clyde and the River Mouse, there intervenes a region of sand, thrown up, as already noticed, into a multitude of sand-knolls. These internally are composed of strata of sand and pebbles, and the superincumbent soil is artificial to a great extent. Between the heights, patches of moss intervene, which might be made more available than it is to the improvement of the soil generally. Good level roads are made by turning the heights into the hollows, and so here, by turning the knoll into the moss, which could be done without much labour, many a sterile patch might be reclaimed. The moss is thus made available in some degree, and while it supplies the parishioners with a considerable portion of fuel, and is reckoned preferable to coal for the purposes of the dairy, it affords inexhaustible means of manure, the return and uses of which have been most satisfactorily ascertained. Beyond the River Mouse, the soil changes. In the western portion of the parish, it is of a clayish quality; in the eastern, almost wholly moss, and very flat. This is the dreariest and most uninviting portion of the parish. At Brownrig Cottage, the banks of the Mouse begin to be rocky and precipitous. The rock is a greyish sandstone, very friable. Limestone has been found, and whinstone,—the latter in some abundance; but there is no great quarry in the parish. Coal has not been discovered. The clay in the north-west of the Mouse is of a very fine quality. This circumstance induced the proprietor to erect a tile-work, where tiles for draining are now made to a great extent. It is needless almost to notice that the class of vegetables varies with the varia-

tion of the soil, and to the practised eye becomes no bad index of what is underneath the surface. The sand of which the knolls are composed, is very loose. Some years ago, two workmen, employed in sinking a well at the farm-steading of Hills, were overwhelmed by the bursting of the sides, when they had reached the depth of twenty-two feet. It was the Saturday previous to the winter communion. The bell of the village church being tolled as soon as the alarm was given, a large body of active fellows turned out, and, by dint of exertion, dug out the poor men, who were both alive, though twelve or thirteen hours had elapsed before they were reached. One of them recovered perfectly, and the other would have done so too, had he not received injuries from the fall of a portion of the wooden frame-work which had been employed to prop the bank. He died in the course of the Sabbath.

Zoology and Botany.—No animal of a peculiar character haunts the parish. Herons are found on the Clyde and the Mouse. The lapwing, a clamorous bird, frequents the moors and marshy spots, annoying the passenger in every direction. Rooks formerly frequented the woods around Carstairs House, but, getting too numerous, the inhabitants rose “en masse,” killed and extirpated them some years since. Many attempts have been made to build nests by crows, probably young ones, who were ignorant of the bad usage of former times, but every such attempt has been rendered abortive, by the attacks of older birds, who seem determined to oppose the restoration of the rookery. Both the Clyde and the Mouse afford excellent sport for the angler, and in the former, trouts of several pounds weight are often taken. Pike are to be found in the deep pools, and in the old channel of the Clyde at West-bank. But Stonebyres Fall, several miles below, is the “ne plus ultra” of salmon.

Some of the rarer species of plants have been found, and such as are peculiar to mossy tracts are abundant. Neither bramble nor sloe is to be found in the parish. Plants varying with the soil, it is presumed that, from the variety of soils to be found within the compass of the parish, its vegetable productions are no less diversified.

Woods and Plantations.—The proprietor of Carstairs estate has done much to beautify and improve it, by laying out new plantations in favourable spots. Still a greater extent of wood would be favourable to the climate, and desirable to the eye. The north-eastern district of the parish, through which the Mouse flows, is

very bare, a dreary flat, but once the seat of a magnificent forest, certain proofs of which remain in the extent and depth of the moss to be found in it. The lawn at Carstairs House contains some fine trees. Below the house, on the bank of the river, is an extended avenue of beeches, terminated on the east by the mausoleum, which contains the ashes of the late proprietor, Mr Fullerton. This structure, in the shape of a small temple, and on a rising ground, supplies a beautiful termination to the vista.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—There are in all nine land-owners in the parish, four of whom are Commissioners of Supply; viz. Mr Monteith of Carstairs; Mr A. E. Lockhart of Cleghorn; Mr R. C. Buchanan of Drumpellier, and Mr Robert Campbell of Dalserf.

By far the greater portion of the parish is possessed by Mr Monteith, who spares no pains to improve his estate. He is constantly resident, superintending the extensive operations which are continually going on; thus affording an abundance of employment and good wages to the labouring-classes, whose comfort and welfare have been much advanced by the personal residence and public spirit of such an heritor. Were every one, who has it in his power, to follow Mr Monteith's example, he would confer a signal blessing on his neighbourhood.

State of Property.—The manor of Carstairs, with its church and pertinents, belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow, in the twelfth century, whose right was confirmed by bulls from different popes; particularly in the years 1170, 1178, 1181, and 1186. Soon after the death of Alexander III., Robert Wishart, then Bishop of Glasgow, with the consent of Edward I. of England, built a castle of stone* near the church of Carstairs, and the manor and parish

* The ancient Castle of Carstairs was originally a Roman station or fortification, and was given by King David, or St David, as he was called, in A. D. 1126, to the Bishop of Glasgow, for his country palae.

The following curious information is from the Rotuli Scotiæ in the Tower, published by the Record Commission:

When Edward I. was at Berwick in 1292, deciding on the claims of Bruce and Baliol, he was in possession of all the fortresses of Scotland. At that period the King granted a license to Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, to finish the Castle of Carstairs, which had been begun without his leave. The following is a copy of the license: "The King and Sovereign Lord of the kingdom of Scotland, to all his bailiffs and faithful men to whom those shall come, greeting, Whereas a venerable father, Robert, Bishop, at his own manor of Carstairs, county of Lanark, a certain castle of stone and mortar, after the death of Alexander of blessed memory, began without any license to build, We to the same bishop, a special grace being willing to have granted in this part to him, for ourselves and for our heirs, that he the said castle so begun may finish and fortify with kernels, and the same so finished, and turreted, and kernillated, may hold to him, and to his successors for ever. Nor wish we that the said bishop,

continued to be held by the see of Glasgow till the Reformation. By the general annexation in 1588, when all the church lands were annexed to the Crown, in order to aid the public revenues, James VI. bestowed this fine barony, extending to a forty-eight pound land of old extent, with the advowson, vicarage-lands, and heritable jurisdictions, upon Sir William Stewart of Monkton, third son of Lord Ochiltree.

In 1589, Sir William sold the whole to Sir James Hamilton of Avondale. On the re-establishment of Episcopacy in 1603, the King gave to the Bishop of Glasgow the superiority of this barony. Sir James afterwards sold the barony to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who gave it to his eldest son by a second marriage. From that family the barony and patronage passed to the late William Fullerton, Esq. of Carstairs, and from his heirs it was purchased by the present proprietor, Henry Monteith, Esq.

Antiquities.—The parish retains the vestiges of a Roman camp upon the farm of Corbiehall. The camp measures six square acres. Though it has been considerably injured by the plough and the spade, the walls of circumvallation are still easily traced, the pretorium is visible, and the causeway to and from the camp, running in a direct line, can be traced for many miles. To lay down the exact line of this Roman road has been the subject of deep and serious research, and after the most patient investigation, it has been found, that “Gadanica” in the ninth Roman Iter, “Colanica” of Richard’s map, and the “Colonia” of Ptolemy, a town of the Damnii, are the same. From this post, which corresponds so exactly with the Damnian town on Little Clyde, the Iter must have proceeded in a north-east direction, along the south-east side of Clydesdale, till it reached the remarkable turn which the river makes a little to the west of Biggar. From this point, following the course of the river, the Iter would naturally proceed in a northerly direction, along the eastern or right bank, till it reached Caer-stairs, the Coria, or Corium of the Iter, another town of the Damnii, which is twenty-four miles from the Colonia on the Little

or his successors, by occasion of the said castle being begun without our license, or will as aforesaid, is by us, or our heirs, or our bailiffs, or our servants whatsoever, be quarrelled, or in any way aggrieved. “Witness the king, at Berwick-on-Tweed the 15th of July.”

It is remarkable that in 1292 the castle and manor of Carstairs was possessed by one of our most public-spirited bishops, a citizen of Glasgow; and now, after a lapse of more than 500 years, the magnificent mansion and extensive manor of Carstairs are possessed by a citizen of Glasgow, alike distinguished for public spirit and active benevolence, whether engaged in mercantile enterprise, employed in the senate, or enjoying honourable retirement.

Clyde. Here, too, was a place known by the name of "Castledykes," which was said to be finely situated on the right bank of the Clyde, near Carstairs. From the station at Castledykes, there diverged a vicinal road across Clydesdale, probably intended to form a communication between the western Iter, and the estuary of the Clyde. This road passed the Clyde near Lanark, and led over Stonebyre hill, after which it crossed the Nether. Beyond this point, its vestiges have been frequently discovered by the plough. The locality of this now unknown spot may be further pretty accurately ascertained, by the fact, that on the south side of the Mouse, are the remains of a Roman camp in Lanark moor, said to be three miles from Castledykes.

Another account is, that the Iter, or great road, passed through the station at Castledykes, near Carstairs, and leaving Ravenstruther on the right, proceeded to Cleghorn mill, where it crossed the River Mouse. The road led thence through the enclosures of Cleghorn, leaving the Roman camp on the right, and proceeded by Collylaw, Kilcadzow, Coldstream, and Guilshields, to Belstane, in the neighbourhood of Carluke, being throughout Clydesdale known by the appropriate name of Watling Street.

Near Carstairs church were found the remains of a bath. Besides pots, dishes, and instruments of war, as well as those used in sacrifice, there have been found coins bearing the inscription of M. Aurelius, M. Antoninus, Trajanus Imperator, &c. some of which were sent by the late Mr Fullerton to the Society of Antiquaries, and to the University of Glasgow. A cairn or tumulus was dug up a few years ago, on the lands of Mossplat, and some urns were found in it, one of which is preserved by Mr Campbell of Dalserf. All these circumstances concur in affording a proof of the very long residence of the Romans in the neighbourhood of Carstairs.

In 1820, there were found underneath the stone-dike that encloses the south-west part of the glebe, a cannon bullet ten feet below the surface, imbedded among the rubbish of old buildings, and close by it, a floor of considerable dimensions, laid with large smooth pavement: also, a gable-wall of immense thickness, built with large massy stones. In 1838, there were found upon the side of a reclaimed moss, turned up with a hoe, thirty-six silver coins, neatly packed in a cow's hoof, having on one side "Civitas London," and, on the other, a man's face with the inscription, "Edw. Reg. Ang."

The bullet and the greater part of the coins are now in the possession of Henry Monteith, Esq.

Remarkable Occurrences.—In 1639, 13th April, Mr John Lindsay, minister of Carstairs, was deposed from the office of the ministry for adherence to the Service-book and the Bishops; and on the 30th of April in the following year, he was again admitted to the ministry of Carstairs by the imposition of hands.

On the 26th of May 1642, Mr John Lindsay reported to the presbytery, “that thro’ occasion of a tumultuous brithal and promiscuous dancing at Carstairs, there must have fallen out, except the Lord in his mercy had prevented it, great mischief and blood.” The presbytery, taking it into their serious consideration, “Ratify their former acts against number and peace at pennie brithals, and for preventing the like danger in tyme coming, ordains farder, that there be no promiscuous dancing, or excessive drinking, under the loss of the consigned money; and, in the meantime, ordains George Ogston to summons Thomas Lithgow, the author of the tumult, to compear before the session of Carstairs, under pain of the censures of the kirk.”

1648, 7th December.—Proportion each parish was to pay for a bursar at Glasgow, as settled by Mr John Lindsay; Lanark, L. 22; Lesmahagow, L. 22; Carluke, L. 11; Douglas, L. 10; Crawford Lindsay, 10 merks; Carmichael, 10 merks; Pettinain, L. 5; Carstairs, L. 5; Dunsyre, L. 5; Roberton, L. 5; Wiston, L. 5; Carnwath, L. 10.

Parochial Registers.—A correct parish register has been kept for many years, and the session records extend as far back as the year 1672; in which there is nothing interesting or curious, except some severe instances of church discipline, especially during the ministry of Mr John M’Leran, who was afterward so well known, and so much esteemed at Edinburgh.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the parish at different periods has been as follows:

In 1755, the population was	845
1791,	- 924
1801,	- 899
1811,	- 875
1821,	- 937
1831,	- 981

By this table it appears, that, during the last war, the population decreased. It has increased gradually since the peace. The increase, since 1831, has not been great.

Census 1831,—males, 460—females, 521,	-	-	-	981
Males 20 years old,	-	-	-	17
Males upwards of 20 years old,	-	-	-	244
Males under 20 years old,	-	-	-	46
Male servants upwards of do.	-	-	-	23
Female Servants,	-	-	-	92
Labourers,	-	-	-	48
Occupiers of land not employing labourers,	-	-	-	20
Labourers employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	54
Males employed in manufactures,	-	-	-	18
retail trade,	-	-	-	42
Wholesale merchants, professional persons, and educated men,	-	-	-	6
Employed by the three preceding classes, and other labourers not agricultural,	-	-	-	16
Inhabited houses,	-	-	-	183
Inhabited houses occupied by families,	-	-	-	207
Uninhabited houses,	-	-	-	13
Families employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	82
trade,	-	-	-	46
	Births.	Burials.	Marriages.	
1828,	23	15	8	
1829,	27	9	9	
1830,	26	12	7	
1831,	25	16	9	
1832,	20	13	9	
1833,	25	12	12	
1834,	31	13	11	
1835,	29	15	2	
1836,	27	9	8	
1837,	19	16	15	
Average 25½	-	13	-	9

The average number of illegitimate children will not amount to two annually. There is only one fatuous person in the parish, one deaf and dumb, and none blind.

Character of the People.—The people on the whole are contented with their situation and circumstances, enjoying as they do the comforts of life in a reasonable degree. They are decidedly sober and industrious in their habits, and very regular in their attendance at church.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—

Number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage,	-	-	-	9936
Number of acres which never have been cultivated, and which remain constantly waste, or in pasture,	-	-	-	1500
Number of acres that might, with a profitable application of capital, be added to the cultivated land of the parish, whether that land were afterwards to be kept in occasional tillage or in permanent pasture,	-	-	-	500
Number of acres in a state of undivided common,	-	-	-	4
Number of acres under wood, whether natural or planted,	-	-	-	400

Every modern improvement in agriculture has been adopted in the parish. Some of the farmers are skilful and industrious, and particularly attentive to the regular rotations, so conducive to their interests as agriculturists. When the season per-

mits, ploughing is generally well forward before the winter frosts set in; and the fields are ready for sowing as soon as the vernal months are propitious. The extravagant opinion of theorists, "that nature never intended the land to rest,—that if it does not bear crops it will produce weeds," has been exploded as wild and chimerical; and every farmer finds it his interest to have as much of his lands as possible in grass or pasturage. If farmers could be induced to extend this practice, and never to have less than one-half of their fields in grass, they would find it still more conducive to their interest; and the rich returns, when broken up and cropped with the regular rotations, would amply repay the experiment. Turnip husbandry has been particularly successful. The use of bone-dust has been introduced, but it is not generally adopted. In no part of the country are better crops of potatoes produced. In favourable seasons many of the farmers have several hundred bolls in the market; and they can always find ready sale at the establishment of New Lanark, belonging to Messrs Walker and Company. The soil, in general, is well adapted to the potato crop; and our farmers are alive to the importance of a change of seed,—a practice which, not being observed in other quarters, has given rise to the most deplorable failures in this important necessary of life. The Ayrshire breed of cattle is to be seen on every farm. Upon some lands, which the proprietor retains in his own possession, are to be seen a description of cattle which cannot be surpassed in Scotland. The great improvement in agriculture and stock, which not this parish alone, but Scotland as a whole, now enjoys, is to be traced to the institution of ploughing-matches, cattle-shows, and the like, which have excited a laudable emulation among farmers,—the good effects of which have terminated to their own advantage, and will continue to add to it.

Thrashing-mills are in general use; and the painful and laborious exercise of the flail is only to be seen in small pendicles. Fences, too, are much better than formerly; but still, in some places, there is an evident want of attention to this highly useful and ornamental part of husbandry. Thorns, indeed, do not thrive well on the dry-sand soils; but in such soils as do favour their growth, it is painful to see large gaps in the hedges, arising from mismanagement and culpable inattention to the plants while young.

Draining.—We may here mention that Mr Monteith has exerted himself, in the most praiseworthy manner, to introduce agricultural improvements. He has drained and improved the fields in his own hands, and to such purpose as to double their value.

The following memorandum will best exhibit what he has done. It is supplied by one who has superintended personally the whole of the operations mentioned.

Mr Monteith commenced draining in 1836, on the plan recommended by Mr Smith of Deanston, called "the Frequent Drain System." For the first two years stone drains were used, and finished in the following manner:—Dimensions, 13 inches wide at top; 6 inches wide at bottom; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; filled one foot, with stones broken to pass through a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring, on the top of which was laid an inverted turf, and the loose earth filled in above it with a plough or shovels. The cutting and filling cost 2s. 9d. per rood, (the subsoil being all to pick;) the stones cost 3s. per yard for quarrying, breaking, and cartage of two miles; and two yards were required for one rood, or 36 yards of a drain. The drains were 18 feet apart, so $26\frac{3}{4}$ roods are required per Scots acre. The whole expense per Scots acre is as follows:

Cutting and filling $26\frac{3}{4}$ roods at 2s. 9d.,	.	.	L. 3 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
53 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of stones at 3s.,	.	.	8 0 6
			<hr/> L. 11 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The operation of subsoil ploughing, performed the following season, was done thus:—A common plough, with three horses yoked abreast, takes a furrow, one foot broad, and ten inches deep, and is followed by the subsoil plough of 400 weight, drawn by five horses, three abreast, and two in front, taking a furrow in the bottom of the last one seven inches deep. This operation turns the soil, and breaks up (but does not turn) the subsoil to the depth of 17 inches. The subsoil ploughing is always performed at right angles with the drains, and costs L. 1, 16s. per Scots acre.

The tile-work, already noticed, was erected in 1838; and draining with tiles is now preferred to stone drains, being much cheaper. The drains for tiles are made 12 inches wide at top, 5 inches wide at bottom, and 2 feet deep. The soles and tiles are then laid, and covered with an inverted turf, and the loose earth is filled in similar to the stone drains. The drains, for the most part, are put in 18 feet apart, and cost as follows:

Cutting and filling $26\frac{3}{4}$ roods at 1s. 10d.,	.	.	L. 2 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2500 tiles at L. 1, 10s. per thousand,	.	.	3 15 0
Cartage two miles, 2s. 6d. per do.,	.	.	0 3 9
			<hr/> L. 6 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
When soles are required in soft land, add 2500 soles at 15s.,	.	.	1 17 6
Cartage of soles at 1s. 3d.,	.	.	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/> L. 8 7 2
Add subsoiling, as formerly,	.	.	1 16 0
			<hr/> L. 10 3 2

This operation, although expensive, has hitherto done more than double the value of the land; and the proprietor is amply remunerated for his outlay by the two succeeding crops, besides getting his land laid down in a superior state, being quite level, and without furrows.

The reaping-machine was introduced in 1836. It does its work very neatly in favourable circumstances, viz. when the ground is level, free of stones, and the corn not lodged; but, owing to the climate and exposure of this parish, it is not likely ever to be generally adopted. The machine was made at Carstairs Mains, and constructed on the principle of Mr Smith's invention, which has been generally known throughout Scotland for the last ten years.

Leases and Rotations.—Leases, in general, run nineteen years; but many farms in this parish were let for fifty-seven years by the late Mr Fullerton, and at amazingly low rents, which in the present day bear no proportion at all to the advanced price of land. The low rate at which farms were formerly let tended to foster indolence and slovenliness, and operated as a direct hinderance to every species of improvement; while, on the contrary, upon farms where the rent has been more than doubled, the tenant is found to be in much better circumstances,—thus affording a certain demonstration, that the rise has only stimulated to more useful and profitable exertion. The rotations in general practice are as follows:—1st, From lea, one or two crops of oats; 2d, a green crop, viz. potatoes or turnips; 3d, oats or barley, sown down with grass and clover-seeds; 4th, a crop of hay. Some persons at this stage most injudiciously turn up the land for a fresh crop, while the more skilful allow it to remain in pasture for two or three years. The rotation occupies at the farthest eight years; at the least six, if regularly followed out.

Rent.—The valued rent of the parish is L. 2150 Scots; and the real rent, as given in by the former incumbent in 1794, was upwards of L. 2000 Sterling. It has now advanced to nearly L. 5000; and when the long leases of the former proprietor of Carstairs estate shall have expired, a much greater advance will take place.

Manufactures.—This is wholly an agricultural parish; no manufactures of any kind being carried on, except what is termed “customary work,” executed by a few weavers, who are also employed by the Lanark agents for some manufacturing houses in

Glasgow, to work up cotton fabrics. These weavers are as often found handling implements of manual labour in the field as on the loom-board,—the former employment being found more pleasant and more profitable than the latter.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—There is no market-town in the parish; the nearest are those of Lanark and Carnwath,—the first, four; and the other, two and a half miles distant from the church.

Villages.—There are two villages in the parish,—Carstairs, containing the church and parochial school, and Ravenstruther, a mile and a half to the west. We have already spoken of the aspect of Carstairs village, and the improvement made on it by the proprietor. It contains 420 inhabitants, Ravenstruther 100.

Inns.—There is one inn in the village of Carstairs, the tenant of which is licensed to retail spirits. A second existed for a short period; but the license being withdrawn, the premises were converted to other uses. One inn is quite sufficient for the place and the parish, if even one be necessary. There is not a drunkard in the parish.

Means of Communication.—The great road from Lanark to Edinburgh by Carnwath, as well as that by Wilsonstown, and the road from Glasgow to Peebles, all pass through this parish, and are kept in excellent repair. The parish roads, kept up by the statute labour conversion money, are also in excellent order. A coach from Lanark to Edinburgh plies daily, and is well supported. The means of communication are thus abundant.

Ecclesiastical State.—The earliest information which can be collected on this subject is, that, in A. D. 1170, the church and barony of Carstairs, with right to present to the benefice, were, by several bulls from different popes, confirmed to Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, during the period when Bruce and Baliol contended for the Scottish Crown, and referred the decision of their right to Edward I. of England, who usurped the sovereignty. This church and barony remained vested in the see of Glasgow till the total demolition of church property, at the Reformation in 1588. The rectory of the church of Carstairs, with its property and revenues, had been constituted a prebend of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, and the cure was served by a vicar. By a taxation of the prebends in that bishopric in 1401 for the use of the Cathedral, Carstairs was at that time assessed in two merks per annum. In Bagimont's Roll the prebend was taxed L. 4 Scots yearly;

and the vicarage L. 2, 13s. 4d. At the Reformation the prebendary parsonage was held by Bishop Kennedy, and the vicarage by Mr John Scott. The former was then reported at eight and a half chalders meal, and one-third bear, the latter at L. 40. The aggregate of the prebend in money was L. 105, 12s. By the act of annexation 1588, when all the church lands were annexed to the Crown, the superiority passed into the hands of the sovereign. It would appear, that when the estate of Carstairs was conveyed to Sir James Hamilton, (of which conveyance no record is to be found in history,) the benefice and all other pertinents were bestowed on him also. Both are now held by H. Monteith, Esq.

The parish church, with its surrounding burying-ground, stands in the centre of the village on a rising ground, a situation exceedingly well chosen for the convenience of the population generally. It was rebuilt in 1794, and is ornamented with a spire and clock. It affords 430 sittings, all of which are divided among the heritors, according to their respective valuations, and again subdivided among the tenants, excepting the seat of the patron, according to the size of their respective farms. None of the seats are let. The families in the village of Carstairs, having no sittings attached to their feus or houses, complain of the want of accommodation, and, in consequence, some have left the Established Church and joined the Dissenters.

There is no Dissenting place of worship in the parish. The Dissenters who reside in it are chiefly connected with the Relief and Associate Synods, and attend the places of worship belonging to these sects in Lanark and at Braehead, in the adjoining parish of Carnwath.

Number of families attending the Established Church, 163; number of Dissenting or Seceding families, 42.

An elegant and commodious manse, with offices and garden-wall, was built in 1820, on a new and very eligible site, about five minutes' walk from the church. The glebe contains 13 acres, including the ground occupied by the garden, manse, and offices. It may be valued at L. 40 yearly.

The stipend, which was augmented in 1819, amounts to 15 chalders, half meal and half barley, estimated at the rate of the highest fiars in the county, with L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements.

Education.—There are two schools in the parish; the parochial school in the village, and a private school at Ravenstruther. The

parochial school is attended by about sixty scholars, and the branches taught are, English reading, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, practical mathematics, Latin, Greek, and geography. The fees for English reading are, 2s. 6d. a quarter; for writing, 3s.; for English grammar, 3s. 6d.; for arithmetic and practical mathematics, 4s.; for Latin and Greek, 5s.; for book-keeping, L. 1, 1s. No extra charge is made for geography; and the fee for the higher branches always includes the lower. The salary is the maximum, L. 34, 4s. 4½d., with a free house and the statutory quantity of ground for a garden. The schoolmaster, also, receives the produce of a mortification (left by Sir James Lockhart of Carstairs, Bart. in 1751,) that yields about L. 1, 10s., annually, and for which he pays 5s. of feu-duty to the superior. Taking into account the salary, school-fees, and perquisites belonging to the session and heritors' clerk, the amount received by the teacher may be estimated at L. 75 yearly.

The private school at Ravenstruther has no salary attached to it. It is attended by about 65 scholars, a considerable number of whom come from the parish of Lanark.

The inhabitants of the parish seem alive to the advantages of education. The children are sent young to school, generally about five years of age; so that they are able to read and write before they are nine. There are none in the parish above ten years of age who cannot read.

Library.—There is a library in the village of Carstairs, containing about 350 volumes, tolerably well chosen. It is gradually increasing, although the fund is but small.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of poor upon the roll may be stated at 8. These are wholly supported by collections made in the church, which may average 10s. weekly, and the interest of L. 200; together with the mortcloth dues, amounting to about L. 1, 10s. yearly. There are many more who receive occasional aid in the shape of money, clothes, coal, and house-rent. There is no assessment, as in some of the surrounding parishes, and the non-resident heritors, with one honourable exception, have hitherto contributed nothing to the support of the poor.

Fuel.—From the extent of moss in the parish, peat is used as a considerable portion of the fuel. But the vicinity to coals, as well as their comparative cheapness, and the labour and expense of preparing peat, induce as great, if not a greater, consumpt of coals than peat.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the former Statistical Account was written, the population has increased. The value of land has risen also considerably, and the farms, which have been let since the present proprietor acquired the property, have been so improved as to wear a totally different aspect. Mr Monteith takes a deep interest in all agricultural improvements, and has exhibited them on his own home farm to a very great extent. It is not saying too much to affirm, that his residence in the parish has proved a blessing of no ordinary character. Besides affording constant employment to the labouring classes, and striving to render their situation comfortable, he takes every opportunity of discountenancing vice, and promoting true religion, by his personal example.

January 1839.

PARISH OF CARLUKE.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JOHN WYLIE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE earliest notice of Carluke parish occurs in a charter of Robert I., by which he grants to the monks of Lesmahute ten merks yearly, from the revenue of his mills of Maldeslay, for the purpose of supporting lights at the tomb of St Machute.* In a second charter of the same monarch, dated 8th March 1315, he conveys to these monks from his mills of *Carluke*, other ten merks yearly, to supply eight wax lights for the tomb of Machute, on Sundays and festivals. In the same reign, the Church of Eglis-Maluack, in Strathclyde, with all its rights and pertinents, is granted by the King to the monks of Kelso. From these facts, it is supposed that the name of the church was Eglis-Maluack, whilst the parish in general was distinguished by the appellation of Carluack or Carluke. The former of these names is supposed to be

* Spotiswood's "Religious Houses," appended to Hope's Minor Practicks of the Law of Scotland, p. 442.

compounded of the three Gaelic words, *Eglis*, a church, *Maol*, shaved, hence a saint, and *Luac*, Luke,—the church of St Luke. Carluke appears to be compounded of *Caer*, hill and *Luac*, the hill of St Luke,—a name applicable to the elevated nature of the greater portion of the parish.*

Extent, Boundaries, Appearance, &c.—The length of the parish, from west to east, is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is bounded on the south by Lesmahagow, from which it is divided by the river Clyde; on the west by Cambusnethan, Garrion Gill dividing the two parishes; on the north, likewise by Cambusnethan; and on the east and south-east, by Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark, the boundaries between the latter parish and it being March Gill.

The different portions of the parish vary much from each other, both in temperature and appearance. Along the immediate margin of the Clyde, there stretches a narrow but rich tract of warm sheltered holm land, expanding, at a few points, into luxuriant plains or *haughs* of considerable width; beyond which the banks of the river rise rapidly to a height of from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of these banks, which is well defined by a ridge of hard sandstone, there extends to the village a sort of table-land, at the west extremity of which is the Law of Mauldslee, a hill of considerable size. On this elevated level, the land is well enclosed, and, though a stiff clay, is in general possessed of considerable fertility. Behind the village, again, the land, which is at first divided and well cultivated, rises gradually

* By the following tradition, the name of the parish is derived from a different source. The church was formerly situated in the forest of Mauldslee, (hence it was sometimes called the Forest Kirk,) close to the banks of the Clyde. This situation, being at the extremity of the parish, was found inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed that the church should be removed to a more central spot. This proposal met with strong opposition from a part of the population, who clung to the holy ground, and, after much difficulty, could only be brought to agree that the new site should be the Law of Mauldslee, a situation not far from the old one. This, however, not meeting the views of the opposite party, it was at length determined that the dispute should be submitted to the arbitration of Providence. With this view a *pow* (skull) was taken from the ancient burial ground, and, together with a burning peat, was laid on the proposed site at the Law. If the *pow* and *peat* remained, that was to be the spot; but if they should be removed by “a Guiding hand,” the church was to be erected wherever they might be found. They were removed, and the whole parish was raised to seek for the *pow* and the *peat*. After much search, they were at last, to the great joy of the people, discovered by Symeon Haddow of Easterseat, on the spot where the church was eventually erected, about two miles nearer Symeon’s house than the Law. The truth was, that the *Guiding hand* was none other than that of Symeon himself, a secret which was carefully kept within his family for many generations. Hence the name Kirk-look,—the looking for the kirk. The derivation is, of course, absurd; but there can be little doubt as to the reference to Providence and its result.

towards the east, until it at last terminates in a track of wild moorland.

To one travelling along the Lanark and Glasgow road, on the opposite side of the Clyde, the lower part of our parish presents an aspect highly picturesque. The banks of the river, richly clothed with fruit and forest trees, and studded with comfortable cottages and farm-houses, or, here and there, with the more aspiring edifices of the rich, form, altogether, a prospect that is perhaps not surpassed by many others in Scotland. None, however, can form a proper idea of the extreme beauty of the district, but those who have explored the numerous romantic glens or gills, through which the streamlets, rising in the higher quarters of the parish, find their way to the Clyde.

Mountains, Caves.—The hills in the parish of any great height are four in number; Kilcadzow Law, Lee Law, King's Law, and Law of Mauldslic. Of these, Kilcadzow Law, which is the most elevated, is about 150 feet higher than the gate of Cleghorn avenue; which, again, is stated in Telford's railway survey, to be 743 feet above the level of high water at the Broomielaw. The only caverns in the parish are some shelving recesses in the banks of Garrion and other gills, to which the country people are said to have scrambled for concealment, dragging their horses after them, during the commotions in the reigns of the Charleses; as also, when the Highlanders were traversing the country in 1745-6.

Climate.—As the whole of the parish, with the exception of the small portion of it situated in the trough of the Clyde, is exposed to the full sweep of the west and south-west winds, which prevail here, often with great violence, for nearly three-fourths of the year, the climate is, in consequence, both cold and damp. It is far, however, from being unhealthy. The prevalent distempers are inflammatory affections; such as pneumonia, pleuritis, inflammatory affections of the windpipe, terminating frequently in phthisis during the upward portion of life; rheumatism is common during the advanced period of life. On the Clyde, fever, when it occurs, is of a lower type,—assuming a typhoid character, more frequently than in the middle and higher portions of the parish.

Hydrography.—Springs are numerous, so much so, indeed, as sometimes almost to constitute a nuisance. Some of them stand high in repute for their medicinal qualities, as the Physic Well, a ferruginous spring near Carluke town; Duds' Well, a spring of the

same nature near Chapel.* Guy's Well, a sulphurous chalybeate in Garrion Gill, from which Guy Hamilton, afterwards mentioned, was executed for being concerned in the Pentland rising, was accustomed to drink, whilst lurking from his pursuers. There are numerous petrifying springs, as they are called, at the tower of Hallbar, Jock's Gill, Bashaw, &c. For notices of an ancient lake and river course, we would refer to the geological department, to which they more properly belong.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geological features of the parish are interesting in many points of view; but as even a sketch would occupy too much space, we shall notice only the more important.

Towards the western boundary of the parish, portions of the main and splint coal of the Clyde field, with their attendant seams, crop out; on the south-eastern division, the old red sandstone presents itself—so that within three miles of surface, the whole inferior coal seams, and the carboniferous limestone range, are included. Taking the order of superposition, we shall first notice the coal, which has a peculiar distribution in the district.

1. The first or highest workable coal is found at Law of Maulds-lie, called the soft coal,† of 10 feet, lying about 14 fathoms above the main coal.

2. Four fathoms above the main coal there is a seam of 2 feet 9 inches (the Pyetshaw coal of the Monklands).

3. The main coal, a seam 5 feet thick.

4. The splint coal, from 14 to 16 fathoms under the main coal, and of nearly the same thickness.

Between these last, there are two seams, the one six inches, the other about a foot. The same arrangement, with trifling differences, takes place at Chapel, in Cambusnethan parish, close on our north-west boundary, the soft coal being out of the section. The dip of the strata, in the extreme west and south, (without the fault about to be noticed,) is nearly due west.

An extensive fault or upcast, the boundary of which, consisting of a mass of freestone, is traceable from the lower part of Fiddler Gill, on the south, in a semicircular direction by Jock's Gill, Law, and Bogside, or, in other words, south by west to north, brings the coal seams above enumerated to the surface. A considerable portion of the coal range, however, which lies nearer the Clyde, in

* Dr Duds, a chirurgeon of some celebrity in his time, lived at Chapel in 1696.

† Throughout this account the local names have been adopted.

the Garrion, Brownlee, Mauldslee, and Milton-Lockhart estates, remains unaffected by this fault, and continues its course rising to the south-east. But on the eastern side of the fault, a new arrangement takes place. What may be called the Carluke coal basin is formed. At the north-west parts of the parish, the inferior coal seams are introduced by an up-cast of 50 fathoms perhaps; at the Theafal stane in Jock's Gill (a well-marked point in the course of this fault,) on the east side, the limestone range is brought to the surface,—an upcast of considerable extent; and at Samson's sling stone in the Fiddler Gill (another well-marked point) the upcast is still greater. The extent of the Carluke coal basin, of which the fault above noticed is one of the grand boundaries, is well ascertained. Words, however, cannot adequately supply the place of a diagram in giving an idea of it,—but when we state that it describes as usual a curve, and that the out-croppings of the coal and lime take a semicircular form north by west to east, the convexity being west and south, we shall presume that we are understood. Taking the east side of the fault above described, near Bogside and Hyndshaw, as the northern limit, and passing due south, the out-croppings of the under seams of the coal are found in Braidwood estate, about a mile south of the town of Carluke, a distance of about three miles. Westward below Whiteshaw bridge, on the estate of Milton-Lockhart, is the boundary in that direction, and, passing eastwards, the out-croppings take place beyond Belston bridge—a distance of about two miles. The centre of the basin is near Castlehill iron works, and of course the dip is towards that point from all directions. In this basin the following seams are wrought:

1. The first or highest is what is here called Castlehill first seam, of about three feet; a soft coal of inferior quality, but found to answer the furnace. Has the appearance of a lignite, and while burning sends out sparks like peat.

2. From seven to eight fathoms below is the Castlehill second seam, of good quality, but not so thick.

3. At from seven to eight fathoms lower occurs the Castlehill third seam, of four feet, with a rib of shale in the under portion; a coal also of good quality.

4. Four fathoms lower, the Castlehill fourth seam is found, of two feet, and of good quality.

5. At a considerable unascertained distance lower, the Castle-

hill fifth seam is found of two feet, which is rather of superior quality.

6, 7. At a considerable unascertained distance lower, and below the first limestones, two seams are found, called the Carluke seams, the one about two feet, and the other, twelve feet lower, a little thicker, the uppermost being of good quality.

8. Lastly, at the distance of eleven fathoms is the Tower coal, of two and a half feet, found at Whiteshaw Bridge. A number of crow seams, as they are called, besides these, are seen, not worth working.

Southward, at Orchard, on the other side of the fault before-described, and in relative connection with the coal range passing up the Clyde, unaffected by the fault, one of the Carluke seams is wrought; and at Tower of Halbar, also on the south of the fault, the Carluke (6 and 7) and the Tower (8) seams are also wrought.

At Mashockmill, sixteen fathoms below the Tower coal, the Lesmahagow cannel, or gas coal, is found, which here is from ten to sixteen inches, with ten inches of dross coal below. This coal has not been found in what we have called the Carluke basin of sufficient thickness to pay the working of it; but its locality occupies a wide circle.

At Gare, towards the eastern boundary of the parish, the lime bands which lie above the Carluke coal seams (6 and 7) are introduced by a downcast of great extent, and of course these coal seams, and those lying under them, occur in that quarter, in connection with another basin which has only been partially explored.

A large extent of the main, splint, &c. seams on the estates of Brownlee, Mauldslie, and Milton-Lockhart, on the west and south of the fault, bounding the Carluke basin on these points, has never been examined or worked; and till very lately, the outcroppings only of the Castlehill first and the Carluke seams have been wrought, so that, in a sense, the Carluke coal basin, and the field to the south and west of it are untouched. The entire coal range in the parish (containing 45 or 46 small seams, besides those above-mentioned), consists of a succession of shales, freestones, fire-clay, ironstone, &c. and corresponds with that at Shotts, Wilsontown, and Douglas. The only important fault in this basin is a slip or upcast of from 40 to 50 fathoms, running in the direction of one of the boundaries already given, namely, from below Whiteshaw Bridge to Belston.

Between the coal and the principal limestone beds, there is a

thick mass of coarse-grained sandstone, and a succession of the same stone in laminæ, in the situation of the millstone grit. This and many of the freestones in the coal range are used for buildings, and many of them are of the best quality for that purpose.

Limestone.—The workable lime bands in the parish are five in number,—all of them occurring under the coal, except the first, and that is the uppermost of the two found above Carluke coal. (6.)

1. The Gare band or bed, of about four feet and a half, worked at Gare, Westerhouse, and Bashaw. It is esteemed highly by the agriculturist of the moorland districts, but it is by no means equal to the main lime in quantity for general use. The dip at Gare is in a semicircular form, west, north, and east; at Westerhouse and Bashaw it is nearly the same. We place this band first in the list, as it is geologically the highest in the group here; but the workings above named are not within the limits of the Carluke basin: indeed, though known, it has never been wrought in that basin.

2. The Kinshaw (Kingshaw) underband of two feet and a half, worked at Kinshaw, Raes, partially at Birkfield, seen in a pit at Braidwood, and in a mine at Hillhead. It is a coarse lime of little repute, but from its highly stimulating (hot) quality, is valuable as an application to clay soils. The dip at different places is remarkably varied. At Kinshaw it is north-west; at Hillhead, west; at Braidwood and Raes, north-east.

3. The foul band of four feet, wrought at Mosside, Hillhead, Leemuir, partially at Raes gill, and seen at Harestanes Loch. It is of indifferent quality, but has been found fit in some instances for the furnace in iron-smelting. It passes round the summit of Hillhead in a semicircular course, and dips north-north-west and west; at Leemuir, Harestanes Loch, and Raes gill it dips north-east.

4. The main limestone, of from four to six feet, wrought at Thornmuir, Mosside, Hillhead, Langshaw-burn, Harestanes, Braidwood, and south-west of Kilcadzow. This is a limestone of excellent quality. Its distribution is very remarkable. At Thornmuir, in the eastern division of the parish, it crops out, and has a dip eastwards; at Mosside and Hillhead, to the west of Thornmuir, it dips to the north-west; at Langshaw-burn, to the south of Hillhead, the dip is north; and at Harestanes and Braidwood, west of Langshaw-burn, and at Kilcadzow, the dip is north-east. The Thornmuir working is in connection with the basin, to which the first (Gare) lime belongs, passing eastwards; the others are in connection with the Carluke basin.

5. On the confines of the old red sandstone, a band, of about three feet, which seems to have been wrought near Yieldshields, said to be of good quality. At all the places enumerated the limestone is found at the surface or outcrop.

A number of others, principally small bands, intermediate with and under the above-mentioned, at least eight, are seen; those occurring under the main band having attendant coal seams, like the main band itself, of from six to eighteen inches. Large tracks of limestone on the estates of Braidwood, Waygateshaw, and Milton-Lockhart, have not yet been explored. From what has been already stated, the numerous faults or casts in this range may be inferred. Marl has been worked at an early period at Oldhill, on the estate of Waygateshaw. It is of excellent quality, and, though long neglected, it is likely to be opened up anew.

At the termination of the limestone group, in the natural arrangement, the old red sandstone appears; but its presence in its proper, or rather regular position, is, from the frequent downcasts of the strata, marked only at one place. On the south-eastern boundary it is not found till we reach Kilcadzow; on the north-east boundary its appearance is protracted much beyond our bounds: but between these two points, it comes under observation just at the outcrop of the limestone range, near Burnhouse,—a sort of tongue-like projection, on either side of which, by repeated downcasts, the limestone is continued. The old red sandstone here bears all the characteristic marks of that range, and abounds with conglomerates. Some particular parts of the rock used as road metal, as it is technically called, is preferred for that purpose to the trap. It constitutes the highest peak in the parish, namely, Kilcadzow Law.

Ironstone.—Ironstone is found in great abundance throughout the coal and limestone ranges.

1. Below the main coal there is a band or lead of 9 inches.
2. Above the Castlehill first coal there is a shelly band of 9 inches.
3. In the shale of the roof of the Castlehill second coal, balls are found equal to a band of 6 inches.
4. In the shale of the Castlehill fifth coal a band of 4 inches is found.
5. A considerable space below this last named coal the slaty band of about 9 inches is found.

6, 7, 8, 9. Above the cannel coal lie the Maggy bands, four in number, averaging in all about 12 inches.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Between the caumy* and foul bands of limestone, lie ten bands of ironstone commonly called the Raes gill bands, averaging 4 feet in all.

20, 21, 22. Between the foul and main bands of limestone three bands of ironstone occur, averaging in all about 15 inches. Besides these there are several other bands, making in all about thirty. A beautiful natural section of the ten bands is seen at Raes gill, on the estate of Milton-Lockhart, near the western boundary of Carluke basin, dipping north-east; and at Hillhead, near the eastern boundary of the same basin, they are found on edge, dipping west. These bands are found also in Braidwood lands, at Nellfield, Leemuir, Birkfield, &c.

The geological locality of the black band, of great value in the Airdrie field, lies within our boundary, but as yet it has not been discovered.

Minerals.—The following minerals are common in the district.

Quartz in great abundance in the conglomerates of the old red sandstone, and the boulders of the alluvial clay, &c. A flag stone of two feet six inches, lying under the first Kinshaw limestone, consists almost entirely of quartz. Agate, in the old red sandstone; mica in layers in freestone rocks, and abundantly diffused through these rocks; calcareous spar, in fissures of the limestones; heavy spar in the fissures of the old red sandstone; iron pyrites in fissures of the coal, limestone, ironstone, &c; galena among the ironstones at Belston-place and Brockshole.

Calcareous tufa is found in almost every glen and gill in the track of the limestone. Bitumen, or mineral caouchouc, is found in the fissures of the coal, and some of the limestones.

Organic Remains.—This is certainly the most interesting branch of our subject; but we are little qualified, we find, to do it justice.

From the foregoing sketch, the domain of the collector will be seen to be rich and extensive; but his labours have hitherto been necessarily very much circumscribed. The extensive operations, however, lately begun for the supply of the Castlehill iron works have removed many impediments, and with so few labourers, the collec-

* A band of limestone, of from 3 to 9 feet, not before particularly noticed, as it is not wrought, nor is it as a limestone worth working; it is the first lime above the foul band (3), the distance between them being 54 feet.

tion already formed is by no means contemptible, as may be conceived, when we say that a simple catalogue would exceed our prescribed limit.

In the remarks to be made on this branch, we shall keep by the order of the previous part, beginning with the first coal in the Carlisle basin.

Our coal-field is rich both in fossil plants and animals.

Plants.—The roof of the Castlehill first coal, in an old working, presents a picture which words cannot adequately describe: The shale abounds with, nay, seems to consist of a tissue of beautiful vegetable stems and imprints of the genera *Lepidodendron*, *Sigillaria*, *Calamites*, *Sphenopteres*, and many others; the *Stigmaria* along with some of the above, and what we conceive to be cones of the *Lepidodendron*, are got from the shale of the Castlehill second coal;—and from the lower seams some of the *Equisetum* tribe, and leaves of aborescent ferns are procured. A magnificent specimen of the *Sigillaria pachyderma*, in a perpendicular position, was found in clearing out the foundation for the furnaces at Castlehill, measuring 3 feet in circumference, but it was totally destroyed. A fine flattened specimen of the same kind is preserved, each rib of the fluting of which measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, giving for the entire plant a great circumference. From the small collection already made from these coal seams alone, twenty-five species have been selected, many of them of great beauty.

Animals.—Fishes are found entire, and vast quantities of bones, teeth, vertebræ, scales, and other exuviæ are procured from the bituminous shale of the Castlehill second coal. Among these are identified good specimens of jaws of the *Megalichthys*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *Teleosaurus*, &c.; and teeth of the two first mentioned from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length downwards; bones of the *Pterodactylus*; feet and bones of the bat tribe; dorsal spines of the *Hybodus* and some others, one measuring 9 inches in length; scales of the turtle, &c. Some of the remains found in this shale (particularly one jaw) are not figured by any writer we have consulted. A circle of bone too, supposed to be that which surrounded the lucid cornea of some reptile monster, found of varied dimensions, from an inch and three-quarters to half an inch diameter, is unique so far as we know. Shells of four species have been got in the shales and ironstone balls of the Castlehill coal seams.

The freestones also abound in vegetable remains; and without

much hesitation we would say, that some remarkable animals have been found in the millstone grit series.

Plants.—From the freestones twelve species have been selected. A very perfect tree of the coniferous class, with its minute branches, was a short time since laid bare at Harestanes quarry. It measured about 40 feet in length, and was proportionably thick: the minuter branches were so perfect that an onlooker found some difficulty in believing them to be anything but recent branches of the Scotch fir. It was broken up and removed, but some good specimens have been preserved.

Animals.—Several specimens of what appears to have been lizards, and also vast quantities of eel-like creatures have been found on Milton-Lockhart estate near Hallcraig Bridge. The forms are very perfect, but the animal structure is by no means so; indeed they are mere casts. Some hope is entertained that specimens may yet be found which may retain traces of the structure. The ripple mark on the laminated freestones is very common.

All the limestones and the shales in connection are charged with animal remains: from thousands of specimens, 120 species and upwards have already been procured, among which are the following. *Madrepora*, 4; *Encrinoida*, 25; Univalves, 34, consisting of *Ammonites*, *Nautilites*, *Orthoceratites*, *Euomphalus*, *Belemnites*, *Cirrus*, *Helix*, &c.; Bivalves, 54, consisting of *Producti*, *Spirifer*, *Cardium*, *Modiola*, *Mya*, *Terebratula*, &c.; also *Trilobites* and teeth of the shark tribe, &c. One of the *Orthoceratites* measures 12 inches circumference. A very beautiful encrinal marble, which receives a fine polish, has lately been found on Braidwood estate about 20 inches thick: it is literally a mass of encrinites.

Among the ironstones, five are shelly bands, as they are called. In the old red sandstone here, no organic remains have as yet been found.

Trap.—A ridge of trap extends from Hillhead eastwards as far as Bashaw (about a mile) both on the north-east. Whether it extends farther we have no means of judging, as a hill of considerable elevation rises over its north-east apparent limit, which consists of freestone. It is very probable that this hill, called Kings Law, owes its origin to the eruption of the trap. Be this as it may, the trap exists in the line of an extensive derangement of the strata, but it is not evident throughout, we admit, how far, in producing this, it is concerned. On the east of the trap, a new basin of

coal and lime is formed, where the old red sandstone would naturally be looked for; at the west point of the trap, the foul limestone with its attendant numerous bands of ironstone start on edge, are dislocated, bend back upon themselves, and lie on either side in a position exactly as if broken in upon by a powerful agent—the whole superior strata around Hillhead participating in this change. On the north of the trap, and close to it, the foul band of limestone dips north; at its westernmost point, the dip of that limestone is west; and to the south, the dip is south-west. In other words, the summit of Hillhead is the trap, and around its westernmost point the strata is ranged in a semicircular form. Where the trap is wrought, it is from 18 to 20 feet thick; its columnar form here is beautifully seen, as well as its effects on the adjacent and subjacent strata. It overlays a blackish shale resembling (probably from its altered state) in no respect the shale of the corresponding stratum; and on the west extremity it is overlayed by a few thin seams of freestone. The blue shale (slate-clay) lying above the foul band of limestone, on which the course of the trap seems to have been arrested is changed to the colour of brick, quite like what it is when burnt. Near the trap, in the shales in its course, large masses, of what from description we believe to be magnesite, has been found. To take a position on the west point of the trap, and enumerate what we find around within a few hundred yards, a remarkable catalogue is produced. South-east and east the main limestone is close at hand; to the south-west and north-west lie all the limestones from the foul band upwards, including about twenty bands of ironstone, all at the outcrop; and on the north there is a large deposit of peat. The trap is used as road metal, if we are allowed to use the common phrase.

Alluvial Deposits.—The north-east corner of the parish is almost entirely covered with peat, in some places to the depth of 12 feet. Throughout, it consists of a fibrous mass, containing a vast number of trees of all sizes, generally lying with their roots to the west, stems of reeds, large leaves of plants, and hazel nuts. In some places, the peat merely overlays the outcroppings of the limestone, freestone, &c. but more generally a dense arenaceous clay containing boulders, in which near its surface the roots of plants in some places are found. It is common to find beets (sheaves) of lint and quantities of lint-seed five, six, and seven feet below the surface of the peat, in what no doubt had been steeping pools.

With few exceptions, the dense clay found under the peat pervades the whole district. A deposit of fine quartzose sand, fit for the crystal manufactory, is found on the south base of Kingslaw; and in the valley near Lee, and on the banks of the Clyde, but much above its present bed, extensive deposits of sand and gravel occur, as at Braehead, Gills, Waygateshaw, and Milton-Lockhart, &c.

The soil necessarily is of the same quality as the subsoil, modified by the disintegration of some of the rocks, by the air, by heat, and by artificial processes. Above the old red sandstone, however, in the south-eastern division, the soil is, to use a common phrase, lighter. The loamy soils are found at places favourable only from their position, as the flats around rising grounds, the holms of the Clyde, &c.

Clay fit for a variety of purposes, such as brick-making and the pottery manufactures, abounds. Large deposits of white plastic clay are found in Braidwood lands, at Thorn, &c.

On the Hyndshaw lands, in the north-west, there is a good example of an ancient lake converted into a flat deep rich soil. In some places, the depth of the soil is found to be many feet, consisting of slimy layers, and at other places the clay projects in the form of what may have been little islets. Tradition dates its existence at no remote period. An outlet seems to have been got by cutting through the rock on its western boundary. On its margin, there are places named Waterlands and Bogside. Many fathoms under the surface, the course of a considerable river was discovered some years ago, while working one of the under seams of coal at Orchard; and lately, near the same place, and in the same plane, in the cannel-coal workings, it was again come upon. The coal in its course is worn through and finely polished. We have little hesitation in entertaining the belief that this must have been the continuation of the river which at one time flowed through Lee Valley, of which positive evidence exists in addition to what is implied in the word Lee. *

The courses of our numerous little streams arising in the higher parts of the parish, principally from Kingslaw, and flowing towards the Clyde, afford excellent scope to the geological inquirer; and the equally numerous gills through which these streams flow immediately above the Clyde, are (apart from their intrinsic beauty)

* Lli, a stream.

sections of the strata, presenting many interesting geological phenomena.

Zoology.—Roe-deer are still found, though few in number, in the Gills opening to the Clyde, and especially in the woods of Milton-Lockhart. Pheasants have increased much of late. The badger is now extinct, and the otter nearly so. The cross-bill, after an absence of eleven years, has again paid us a visit, in considerable numbers. (August 1838.)

Botany.—The Flora of the district is rich, as might be expected, from the variety of soil and exposure, including sheltered glens, marshes, open meadows, and moorland. We possess, however, no rare plants, unless *Carduus nutans*, musk-thistle; *Epipactis latifolia*, broad-leaved helleborine, found at Mauldslee, and *Doronicum pardalianches*, great leopard's-bane, found in abundance at Hallcraig, be considered such.

II. — CIVIL HISTORY.

The only account of the parish, that we are aware of, is to be found in Hamilton of Wishaw's manuscript description of the sheriffdom of Lanark, contained in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Scattered notices of Carluke likewise occur in the ecclesiastical histories, and in some pamphlets and sermons published in the seventeenth century. From these, as well as from the parish records, it is sufficiently obvious, that our good people were imbued with fully their own share of the covenanting spirit, which distinguished the west of Scotland.

During the earlier period of the reign of the first Charles, a manifesto was published at Carluke kirk door, denouncing the reigning monarch and his posterity, which caused much commotion, and was followed by a strict inquiry. The minister of the parish, Mr John Weir, appears to have abandoned his charge for fourteen or fifteen weeks, in order to perform military duty against Montrose in 1645. The sederunt of session bearing the date of the 26th November in that year, professes to be "the first session after ye minister his retorne and ye defait of ye enimies at Philiphaugh." After his said return, the minister, with his elders, seems to have taken strict account with those accused of "traffiquing with ye enemies," condemning several to "publict repentance" for so doing. *

* This *traffiquing*, in most instances, amounted to no more, than merely procuring a protection from the royal general. Amongst those rebuked is "Helen Allan, who

At a later period, William Lockhart of Wicketshaw, with a party of Carluke men, was one of the first to take a share in the rising, which terminated in the defeat at Rullion Green.* For his share in this transaction, a sentence of forfeiture was passed against his property, and that of Bell of Westerhouse, who had accompanied him.† In the proclamation, dated 9th May 1668, authorizing the seizure of those persons who had refused to avail themselves of the bill of indemnity, passed the previous year, there occur the names of no less than fourteen Carluke parishioners,—a number, we believe, greater than that belonging to any of the other parishes implicated. These individuals were,—William Jack, William and John Gilkersons, William Frame, Archibald, Robert, and Gabriel Forrest, Thomas Martin, John Scoular, James Armstrong, William King, Archibald Hastie, Robert Smith, and William Brown. Amongst the first ten individuals who were condemned for being concerned in the Pentland rising, and executed on Friday the 7th December 1666, was Gavin Hamilton, in Park of Mauldslie, an elder of the parish.‡

Land-Owners.—The barony of Lee is situated partly in the parish of Carluke, and partly in that of Lanark. It has been the property of the Lockharts since they came into Scotland, with other Norman families in the reign of David I., and is now held by Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. whose younger brother Alexander represents the county in Parliament.

The barony of Braidwood belonged formerly to the Earls of Douglas,§ on whose forfeiture in 1455 it was bestowed upon the Earls of Angus. It passed into the possession of Chancellor Maitland, then to the Earl of Lauderdale, and ultimately to the Douglasses again. It was sold by James the last Marquis of Dou-

receaved a protection, but procured it not." The buying of plundered goods appears to have been viewed as a heinous crime. Keeping "commities as a committiemane," sending "propynes," and being "a souldier" were the crimes of some.

* Kirkton's Church History of Scotland, p. 234.

† Acts of the Court of Justiciary in 1667.

‡ Samson's Riddle, or, a bunch of bitter wormwood bringing forth a bundle of sweet smelling myrrh, p. i.

The following is the inscription upon a tombstone in the burial-ground of Hamilton, lying upon the heads of John Parker, Gavin Hamilton, James Hamilton, and Christopher Strang, who suffered at Edinburgh, 7th December 1666.

Stay, passenger, take notice what thou reads;
At Edinburgh lie our bodies, here our heads.
Our right hands stood at Lanark,—these we want
Because with them, we sware the Covenant.

§ Hamilton's Account.

glas to the Lockharts of Carnwath, and is now the property of various heritors, who hold of Sir Norman Lockhart.

Waygateshaw, formerly Wicketshaw, forms part of the barony of Touchadam, in Stirlingshire. It was long in the possession of a branch of the family of Lockhart, but was sold in the reign of George II. by William Lockhart of Wicketshaw. Part of it has recently reverted to the family, having become the property of William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, but the principal and most valuable portion, including the mansion-house, belongs to Samuel Steel, Esq. of Waygateshaw.

The barony of Milton, now called Milton-Lockhart, to distinguish it from another barony of the same name in the lower ward, was an ancient possession of the Whitefords* of Whiteford. Since they alienated it about 1640 it has been possessed by several families, and is now the property of William Lockhart, Esq. of Milton-Lockhart and Germistown.

Kirkton, anciently church lands belonging to the Abbey of Kelso, was in 1662 erected into a barony by Charles II., in favour of Walter Lockhart, a cadet of the family of Wicketshaw, at that time its proprietor. It now belongs to John Hamilton, Esq. of Fairholm.

The most extensive barony in the parish is that of Mauldslie. It was granted, with other possessions, to the Danielstons or Denistowns of Newark, by a charter of Robert II. dated 1374. From them it passed by marriage in the year 1402, to the Maxwells of Calderwood,† in whose possession it remained till 1640,‡ when it was sold to Arthur Erskine of Scotsraig. From him it passed, by purchase, first to the laird of Alva, and afterwards to Sir Daniel Carmichael, second son of the first Lord Carmichael, ancestor to the Earls of Hyndford. On the death of Andrew, the last earl, in 1817, the unentailed part, situated on the Clyde, was, along with the castle, inherited by his nephew, Archibald Nisbet, Esq. of Carfin. The upper part passed, with the Carmichael estates, to the heir of entail, and now belongs to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther of Elie and Carmichael, Bart.

* The discontents, which eventually led to the destruction of Regent Morton, were greatly augmented in 1576, by his putting to the torture Adam Whiteford of Milton, with his nephew, John Semple of Beltrees, on suspicion of a conspiracy. Aikman's Hist. Vol. iii. p. 18, and Balfour's Annals of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 364. Aikman by mistake calls him Wineford.

† Douglas' Baronage, p. 53.

‡ From a censure in the session books against John Maxwell, younger of Maulds-
lie, the former proprietors appear to have been still residing there in 1662.

The estate of Whiteshaw, originally part of the barony of Maulds-
lie, was lately sold by General Sir James Stewart Denham, Bart.
to the Shotts Iron Company.

Belston, also originally part of the barony of Maulds-
lie, passed through the Livingstons, Lindsays, and Maxwells of Calderwood,
and is now the property of Lord Douglas of Douglas.

Hindshaw is at present, and has been for many ages, part of
the extensive possessions of the Baillies of Lamington.

Valued Rent of the Parish.—

Sir Norman Lockhart of Lee, - - -	L. 725	5	6
William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, -	580	6	0
Sir Windham C. Anstruther, - - -	500	0	0
Lord Douglas of Belstain, - - -	551	10	6
A. Bailie Cochrane of Hindshaw, - - -	470	0	0
Archibald Nisbet of Maulds- lie, - - -	414	14	10
Shotts Iron Company, Whiteshaw, - - -	380	0	0
Samuel Steel of Waygateshaw, - - -	325	14	0
James Brown of Orchard and Lainshaw, -	303	6	8
John Hamilton of Kirkton, - - -	300	0	0
James Harvey of Brownlee, - - -	134	2	2
Nathaniel Stevenson of Braidwood, - - -	109	4	4
James Gilehrst of Gillfoot, - - -	95	15	0
Proprietors of Mashoeck Mill, - - -	82	0	0
James Bell of Westerhouse, - - -	66	13	4
Heirs of Colonel Robertson of Halleraig, -	60	0	0
James Wilson of Kileadzow, - - -	55	0	0
Alexander Macdonald of Springfield, -	51	0	0
36 Heritors of inferior valuation, - - -	795	7	8
54 Heritors in all possessing of valuation,	L. 6000	0	0

Family of Lockhart.—The only family of ancient note, now
more immediately connected with the parish, is that of the Lock-
harts. From time immemorial they have possessed property in
the parish, and Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and
Carnwath, chief of the name, is still the principal heritor. For
an account of the family of Lee, see Lanark parish.

Mr Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart is descended from Stephen,
the second son of Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, armour-
bearer to King James III., and head of the principal branch of
the house of Lee. Stephen Lockhart of Wicketshaw, great grand-
son of the Stephen aforesaid, married Grizel, daughter of Walter
Carmichael of Hyndford,* by whom he had three sons, William,
who succeeded him, † Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, and Walter

* Douglas Peerage, Vol. i. p. 754.

† William³ Lockhart, as mentioned before, was leader in the seventeenth century of
the Lanarkshire Whigs. Robert of Birkhill had a horse shot under him at Both-
well Bridge. Whilst concealing himself after the battle, the Covenanters in his com-

Lockhart of Kirkton. Of these three, the elder branch became extinct in 1776 by the death, without issue, of Sir William Lockhart Denham, Bart., grandson of William Lockhart of Wicketshaw. The representation of the family thereupon devolved upon the late Major-General William Lockhart, great grandson of Robert Lockhart of Birkhill; and on the death of Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn in 1805, he became the undoubted head, in the male line, of that branch of the Lockharts. On the death of his granduncle, James Somerville of Corhouse, in 1767, he also became the representative, in the female line, of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan. His nephew, William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, is, after Sir Norman Lockhart, the most extensive proprietor in the parish.

Eminent Characters.—The only native of the parish of eminence was Major-General Roy, famed as a civil and military engineer, as also for his standard work on Roman antiquities. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, Vol. ii. p. 64, professes entire ignorance of his birth-place, as does also Chambers in his *Lives of Eminent Scotchmen*. But the parish register mentions his birth at Miltonhead, on 4th May 1726. His brother Dr Roy was also born in this parish, and held the bursary in Glasgow College, instituted for natives of Carluke by the Countess of Forfar. Robert Forrest and John Greenshields, well known for their eminent skill as self-taught sculptors, are also natives of this parish. Mr Greenshields died on 19th April 1835.

Antiquities.—The Roman road, which passed through Clydesdale to the western extremity of the wall of Antoninus, ran through this parish for several miles, in a north-westerly direction; and its course may still be traced from the Roman camp, near Cleghorn, by Kilcadzow, Coldstream, Yieldshields, and Dyke to Belston, after passing which, it runs by Castlehill into Cambusnethan parish. A portion of it is still very perfect at *the Dyke*, accompanied with its wall or dike, a mound of earth on the north-east

pany, proposed to join in a psalm of praise. Birkhill remonstrated, reminding his companions, that the enemy was in close pursuit. He took refuge on the top of a tree; but had scarcely got himself safely ensconced, when the soldiers pounced upon his friends, who shortly afterwards ended their career on the scaffold. Mr Lockhart, however, did not long survive them. Worn out by fatigue and privations, he was soon after found dead in a moss, and was secretly buried, after night-fall, within the church of Carluke. The sword and pistols he wore at his death have been preserved by his family. Walter of Kirkton at first held a commission in the Royal army, but afterwards espoused the cause of the Covenanters. He held the office of Paymaster of the Forces in Scotland, and died in Edinburgh Castle, in 1743, aged 87.

side of the road. At Belston, a branch ran north, by Hyndshaw and Shotts, to an opening in the wall of Antoninus, near Camelon. A parish tradition affirms Hyndshaw to have been the site of a Roman town, but there are now no circumstances to corroborate the report. At Cairney Mount, a knoll about 400 yards to the west of the Roman road, and at Law, in a spot likewise to the west of Watling Street, several coffins have been found, each formed of six flag-stones, containing ashes, and occasionally, at both places, rude urns full of ashes. Last year, the sexton dug up, in the burial-ground, a coffin, formed of one stone, with a lid likewise composed of a single stone. The coffin was oblong on the outside, but in the interior, cut out to the shape of the human body. Its length is 6 feet, it is 10 inches deep in the inside, and contained a few bones. The only engraving on it was a rude cross cut upon one end of the lid.

Till lately, one of those remarkable monuments of antiquity, called standing stones, stood at Cairney Mount; but the hope of finding a hidden treasure induced some rude hand to destroy it. Another, however, is still to be seen at Braidwood. It is supposed to have stood at the side of a Roman road passing from Lanark, across the bridge of the Mouse beneath Cartland Crag, through Lee valley, across Fiddler's burn at Chapel, and thence by Braidwood into the main street. A celt or stone hatchet; elfin-bolts (flint and bone arrow-heads); elfin-pipes (pipes with remarkably small bowls); numerous coins of the Edwards, and of later dates, have been found in the neighbourhood. A copper coin, of the reign of Commodus, and a silver medal of the Empress Faustina, was lately found at Belston. Gold coins of the Roman period have also been found at Burnhead and Castlehill, in the line of the Roman road.

Hallbar, a square tower, beautifully situated in a fine dell, is said to have been built in the eleventh century. Early as this date is, the appearance of the stair, passing up the walls, in the thickness of the building, * together with some other circumstances, would seem to countenance the supposition of its great antiquity. It is 52 feet in height, 24 feet square on the outside, and 14 feet square on the interior. It contains a vault beneath, and three apartments,

* From the vent of the only fire-place in the tower passing up the north wall, the stair is of course interrupted on that side, and to arrive at its continuation, it is necessary to pass across the floor of one of the apartments. This inartificial method of ascent would seem to argue a remote date.

the one above the other, the uppermost of these being likewise closed with an arched roof. The beams for supporting the floors, which constitute the ceilings of the two intermediate apartments, instead of being inserted into the wall, rest upon projecting brackets of stone. In a deed of retour, dated in 1685, it is called the "Tower and Fortalice of Braidwood." From this, it seems to have been the residence attached to that ancient barony. The remains of a tower of considerable antiquity is embraced in the buildings attached to the house of Waygateshaw. At Wallans, a small portion of Milton-Lockhart estate, on the south side of the Clyde, but in Carluke parish, and, at one time, evidently an islet, part of an old wall still stands, said to be the ruin of a fortalice, where, on some perilous occasion, Sir William Wallace found a refuge. It is sometimes called Castle Wallans and Temple-hall. At the south of the parish there had been a chapel of St Oswald, where some sepulchral remains have been lately dug up. The other chapel, which Chalmers places in the north-east of our parish, belongs to Cambusnethan.

Ha'hill (Haugh-hill), a mound near Mauldslie castle, supposed to be the accumulated earth and ashes of the ancient burial-place, is an object of some curiosity. It is now covered with large trees, a flat spot on the top remaining clear, where the two last Earls of Hyndford were buried. It may be about 60 or 70 feet in height, and covers several acres of ground.

Modern Buildings.—The only edifices in the parish which have any pretence to architectural beauty are three in number.

Mauldslie Castle, built in 1793 by Thomas, Earl of Hyndford, from a design of Adam, is a turreted structure of great elegance, situated in an extensive and richly-wooded park, through which the Clyde flows for upwards of a mile.

Milton-Lockhart, a new house, in the manorial style, has recently been built by Mr Lockhart from a design furnished by Mr Burn. The details are taken from ancient Scottish buildings, and it is generally considered one of the best works of that distinguished architect. Its situation, on a peninsula which projects into the valley of the Clyde, with deep glens and wooded hills in the background, is singularly beautiful. Mr Lockhart has also built a bridge of three arches over the Clyde, on the model of the old bridge of Bothwell.

Braidwood House, the seat of Nathaniel Stevenson, Esq. oc-

cupies a commanding situation on the high ground which overhangs the vale of Clyde, and is a commodious and handsome structure.

Parochial Registers.—The parish registers are preserved in five volumes, two of which (the oldest) are much tattered, the others in good preservation. The first entry of session proceedings bears date 6th August 1645. The minutes are regularly kept from that time till March 1646, whence there is an omission till 1650. Another omission occurs extending from 1662 to 1694. From the latter year until 1813, an exact account of session matters has been preserved. From 1813, however, no regular entry of minutes had been made till 1832. A list of births, &c. has been kept from 1735 to the present time, but it is, of course, very limited.*

Ecclesiastical History.—As stated in a former part of this account, the church of Carluke, with its teinds, and all its rights and pertinents, was granted by Robert I. to the monks of Kelso. They, accordingly, continued to enjoy its revenues, performing the duties of the parish, through means of a curate, until the year 1586.† At that period the Earl of Bothwell, commendator of the abbacy of Kelso, granted to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, a lease of the teinds of Carluke, for a lifetime, and nineteen years afterwards, at a rent of 110 merks yearly. In 1617, this lease was extended to two additional lifetimes and two nineteens. In 1607, about twenty years after the grant to Sir James Maxwell, the abbacy of Kelso being erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert, Lord Roxburgh, the teinds of Carluke passed into the possession of that nobleman, reserving, however, the rights of the Calderwood family during the continuance of their tack. In 1637, Maxwell of Calderwood sold, to the several heritors, the right to their respective teinds during the remainder of his long lease. The landholders of the parish having, accordingly, for nearly two centuries, been required to pay only that portion of their teinds which

* From an entry in one of the session books, Mr John Scott, when translated to Glasgow, appears to have carried off with him a volume of parish records, of a date between 1662 and 1694. Mr Scott's heirs would be doing no more than an act of justice, were they to examine his papers, and return the book (if it is still extant) to the proper owners. An entry in the session-book, bearing date 27th February 1656, refers to an act of session, recorded in the books of date "Maii 1636." This is also lost.

† James Cunningham of Glencairn appears to have obtained a grant of Carluke teinds, prior even to that date. In his account of this matter, Chalmers does not display his supposed accuracy.

was allocated for the minister's stipend, the original lay impropiator had been altogether lost sight of. About 1822, however, during the prosecution of a process for augmentation of stipend, an inquiry into the matter was instituted; it was then found that the heritors had been just upon the eve of becoming absolute proprietors of their own teinds; for not only had the Calderwood lease expired, but nearly forty years in addition, when, of course, all rights of the actual impropiator would have been prescribed. The Roxburgh family, having their attention thus called to the subject, of course took immediate steps to confirm their almost obsolete rights.

When the abbacy of Kelso was conferred upon Lord Roxburgh in 1607, the patronage (not the *teinds*, as Chalmers supposes,) of Carluke, was reserved to the Crown. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Lockhart, Laird of Lee, Cromwell's Lieutenant and nephew-in-law, obtained from Charles I. a gift of the patronage of Lanark and Carluke. In 1751, the patronage of Lanark was, by a decision of the law courts, re-assumed by the Crown, on the ground that the grant had been made whilst the King was under coercion, and was, consequently, null and void. The Lee family have continued to present to the living of Carluke, under protest by the Crown officers.

The following is a list of the ministers of Carluke subsequent to the Reformation, as far as any records of them remain in the parish. The dates attached to their names are the earliest periods at which they are mentioned, either in the parish records or in secular deeds, as wills, inventories, &c.—1636. John Lindsay. Baillie, in his letters, mentions that on his refusal to preach before the synod on the last Thursday of September 1637, Mr Lindsay was ordered by the Bishop of Glasgow to do so. An intimation was whispered to him, whilst ascending the pulpit, to beware of touching on the service-book in his sermon. He took the hint, and thus escaped the vengeance which was inflicted by the women 'with neaves, staves, and peats, *but no stones*,' on Mr Annan, who had preached the previous day and defended the liturgy. Being drowned in debt, he had to leave his parish, and seek refuge in Ireland.—(Stevenson's History of Church and State.)—1641. John Weir. A Mr Weir, (supposed to be the Carluke minister, as no other of the name is mentioned at that time,) is stated by Guthrie as sent to Ireland in the sum-

mer of 1644, to procure adherents to the Solemn League and Covenant. 1650. William Jack, was ejected in 1662, and died at Lanark in 1669. 1663. Mr Birnie was prelatie curate after the expulsion of Mr Jack. The good folks gave him by no means a cordial reception, as may be guessed from the following notice in Leighton's works: "17th September 1670. The Lords of the Council having appointed some ministers from other parts to preach in such churches within the diocese of Glasgow, as do most need their help; I desire the Rev. Mr James Aird of Torry to bestow his pains especially in the kirk of Carluke, for bringing the people to frequent the public ordinances, removing their prejudices, and cooling their passions." A robbery of the curate of Carluke is mentioned at a meeting of Covenanters held at Douglas in 1689.—(Faithful Contendings, page 368.)—1672. Peter Kid* and Alexander Livingston were indulged ministers, crammed, as was usual, into one parish.—1689. John Oliphant died minister of Carstairs in 1698.—1694. John Scott, a preacher so famous in his day, as to empty the neighbouring churches. He died minister of the Outer High Church, Glasgow.—1713. James Dick.—1732. Andrew Orr was settled after violent opposition, but proved a most useful pastor.—1763. James Scott, D. D.—1813. James Walker.—1819. John Wylie.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755, the population of Carluke amounted to	1459
1791,	1730
1801,	1756
1811,	2311

* On Mr Kid's tombstone in Carluke church-yard was the following epitaph, now entirely obliterated:

A faithful, holy pastor here lies hid,
 One of a thousand, Mr Peter Kid,
 Firm as a stone, but of a heart contrite,
 A wrestling, praying, weeping Israelite.
 A powerful preacher, far from ostentation;
 A son of thunder, and of consolation.
 His face, his speech, and humble walk might tell
 That he was in the mount and Peniel.
 He was in Patmos, and did far surpass,
 In fixed steadfastness, the rocky Bass.
 His love to Christ made his life to be spent
 In feeding flocks and kids beside his tent.
 His frail flesh could not equal paces keep
 With his most willing spirit, but fell asleep.
 His soul's in heaven, where it was much before,
 His flesh rests here in hopes of future glore.
 Passenger! ere thou go, sigh, weep and pray,
 Help, Lord, because the godly do decay.

In 1821, the population amounted to	2925
1831, - - - - -	3288
1838, - - - - -	3879

There is no accurate account of the state of the population previous to 1755; but it would seem, for at least one hundred years before, to have been as numerous as it was at that date, if not considerably more so. The increase between 1801 and 1821, is to be imputed, principally, to the opening up of the resources of the parish, by improved agriculture, and the formation of highways and parish roads, as well as to the extreme cheapness of fuel and provisions, which induced many families, employed in weaving, to take up their residence in the parish. The rapid growth of our population since 1831 has been produced, almost exclusively, by the influx of masons, miners, and other labourers, which the recently established works of the Shotts Iron Company have occasioned.

Character of the People.—The population being at present, as it were, in the very state of transition, presents an interesting subject of observation to those accustomed to study the formation or change of general character, but, at the same time, precludes anything like a decided statement upon the subject. The native inhabitants till recently possessed, and, to a great degree, do still retain, much of that intelligence, and sterling, though unpolished integrity, which are supposed to constitute a main feature in the unsophisticated Scottish character.* Mingled, however, with this patriarchal steadiness of principle, is a considerable portion of that character's other ingredient,—a certain knowing shrewdness, which, whilst it would scorn an actual breach of honesty or morality, is apt, sometimes, to sail so very near the wind, as apparently to place strict honour in some danger.

The recent improvements in the parish, and extensive introduction of strangers, whilst they are obviously producing a higher polish, and greater activity of mind, are as obviously bringing along with them much of the profligacy and laxness of principle so frequently found in more advanced society.

Ancient customs and superstitions have, as might be expected, rapidly disappeared. There may still, however, be seen hanging in some byres, a phial of Lee-penny water, to keep the cows from parting calf, and to preserve the milk from changing. To obtain the former of these objects, the barbarous practice of burying a

* Their own sober and sedate morality is a subject of some pride to those who are parish-born. All the violations of public peace and propriety, which are now too common with us, are sure to be charged by a native, against "thae new incomers."

live calf beneath the step of the byre door, was actually put into execution, within a few years, by the servants of a respectable proprietor in the neighbourhood. The customs formerly observed at weddings* and burials, † have, during the present generation, become almost wholly extinct.

The habits of the people are now, in the highest degree, cleanly and tidy. Indeed, the houses of no village in Scotland can exhibit a more comfortable, and, at the same time, substantial appearance than do those of Carluke.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—

The parish is fully six miles by four when squared, which gives a surface of imperial

acres of	-	-	-	-	15,360
Of which in woods and plantations,	-	-	-	-	600
orchards,	-	-	-	-	110
roads,	-	-	-	-	80
water courses, exclusive of Clyde,	-	-	-	-	21
undivided common,	-	-	-	-	86
sites of houses,	-	-	-	-	10
waste land,	-	-	-	-	400
					<hr/> 1,307
					<hr/> 14,053

There is the greatest possible difference in the value of the land. In the highest parts, in some places, it may not be worth

* Of wedding amusements, that of “creeling the young guidman,” used to be one of the most favoured. On the day following the marriage, the friends of the young couple being assembled, a creel was bound with cords to the back of the bridegroom, who immediately set off at full speed, followed by those assembled, all striving to overwhelm him by pitching stones into the creel. The sport continued until the bridegroom had freed himself by speed of foot, or the bride had succeeded in cutting the cords with a pair of scissors. The joke was, to insert the ‘girdle clips’ amongst the cords.

† The following order was, not very long ago, invariably observed at the funeral of all persons, who aimed, in any degree, at respectability of station. In “bidding to the burial,” no hour was mentioned, as ten o’clock in the morning was understood to be the time of assembling, and two or three o’clock in the afternoon, that of “lifting.” The intervening time was occupied in treating with ‘services,’ the various individuals as they arrived; these ‘services’ being interspersed with numerous lengthened prayers and graces. The mingled worship and entertainment terminated, and the people proceeded to the church-yard, only after a scout, stationed on some rising ground in the neighbourhood, gave intimation that no additional mourner was seen approaching the place of meeting. The following was the regular succession of the “services.”

- 1st Service, bread and cheese, with ale or porter.
- 2d do. Glass of rum, with “burial bread.”
- 3d do. Pipes ready filled with tobacco, handed round in a riddle. To prepare these pipes, was one of the duties of the women who sat at the late-wake.
- 4th do. Glass of Port wine with cake.
- 5th do. Glass of sherry with cake.
- 6th do. Glass of whisky.
- 7th do. Glass of wine (kind not specified) with cake.
- 8th do. Thanks returned for the whole.

After which, the services recommenced as soon as a new individual made his appearance.

Fruit.—Of the fruit, for which Clydesdale is famed, a large proportion, nearly one-third, it is said, of all raised between Hamilton and Lanark, is produced by the parish of Carluke. The land devoted to this purpose is computed to be 110 Scotch acres in extent; the greater part of it being the steep banks of ravines, not well adapted for any other produce. Orchard ground lets at from L. 6 to L. 10 per acre, especially if properly stocked with gooseberries; and in favourable years the returns procured have been very great. The extreme precariousness of the crop, however, and the expense of labour, as well as the reduction of price occasioned by the introduction of Irish and foreign fruit, has of late years rendered the cultivation of orchards by no means a favourite object of industry. The vacillation of prices may be judged of from the list which follows:

Price of fruit in		1822.	1838.	
Gillfoot,	.	L. 270	L. 18	
Orchard,	.	180	12	
Milton,	.	463	45	
Brownlee, Harvie,		500	142	
Do. Stuart,		740	130	
Mauldslie,	.	500	38	
Burnetholm,	.	50	5	
Garrion,	.	130	20	part of this is out of the parish.
Halleraig,	.	35	6	
Waygateshaw,	.	125	21	
Gills,	.	50	7	
Total,		L. 3043	L. 444	

The largest fruit-tree in Clydesdale grows in our parish on the estate of Samuel Steel, Esq. of Waygateshaw. A respectable fruit-merchant mentions that, about thirty years ago, he gathered from it sixty sleeks of pears at 50 lbs. per sleek, the whole produce being thus 3000 lbs. Those who have seen its stately and spreading limbs will readily give credit to our statement.

The largest quantity of fruit procured in recent times from one tree was obtained in 1822 from a Wheeler's Russet, or Lady Lemon apple-tree, in Mauldslie haugh, the property of A. Nisbet, Esq. The produce was estimated at 35 sleeks, but, when measured, amounted to no less than 44 sleeks.

The fruit-tree reputed the oldest in Clydesdale also belongs to our parish, being a Longueville pear tree, in the park of Captain Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart. Tradition stated it to be 300 years old.

Quarries and Mines.—Coal has evidently been wrought in this

parish at a remote date ; and it is equally evident, from the state of the mosses, that peat (which except in the moorland districts is now little used) has been the principal fuel. In the session records of 1650, we find that, “ Claud Hamilton of Garein desired liberty to sett the water off the Coalheugh upon the Sabbath morning, qch was granted, because it was ane work of necessity.” During the operations at the Castlehill Iron-works, an old working of the most primitive order was come upon. This was a pit, of no great depth, to the first coal, in the form of a winding stair, by which this coal, it is supposed, was conveyed to the surface in baskets, the remains of which were found in the pit. Besides the coal raised from four of the Castlehill seams for the iron-works, there are at present five coal works in operation for general consumption, namely, one at Law of the main seam, two at Carluke, and one at Orchard of the sixth seam, and one at Catcraig of the cannel-coal. The common mode of working the coal is what is called “ stoop and room,” about a fourth of the coal remaining as pillars for support of the roof. The only exception to that method in the workings above-mentioned is in the cannel-coal, which is done on a modification of the “ long wall” principle, called “ room and rance,” the whole coal being taken out. The coal is brought to the surface by horse or steam-power, which last also generally works the water pumps. Coal at present is from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. a-ton at the pits. Cannel-coal 10s. per ton.

There are a great number of stone quarries throughout the parish, generally opened for the use of the proprietors ; the tenants and feuars having the privilege of them. Only one sale quarry is worked, or rather two, on the lands of Nellfield. They are all wrought by tiring or baring the surface of the rock. Good building freestone is furnished at 3d. per foot at the quarries.

For the raising of lime a number of works are in operation. The main lime for the most part is wrought. When the rock is near the surface, it is wrought “ open cast,” by which method the whole lime is taken out. When mined, about a fourth of the rock must be left. It is raised either on an inclined plane by horse power, or lifted in hutches by steam power. The price is 4s. per ton ;—when burned, 8s.

Ironstone is got in the tiring of the limestone, but no working is carried on exclusively for the iron at present, except by the Shotts Iron Company, and the Coltness Iron Company, both lately com-

menced. The price of the ironstone got as above-mentioned is about 6s. a ton. The Coltness Iron Company have only one ironstone working in the parish at present in operation.

Apart from what is above noticed, coal, ironstone, limestone, and freestone are extensively raised, for the purposes of building and iron-smelting at Castlehill iron works. There are eight coal-pits, and nearly as many mines for ironstone and limestone. We have no direct means of ascertaining the quantity of each produced, but when we know that two furnaces are already in full operation, and take the daily consumption in each of coal at 28 tons, ironstone at 25 tons, limestone at 9 tons, and also estimate the coal used in charring and calcining, and by the workmen for domestic uses, a near approximation may be made.*

Wages.—Labour meets both with a ready and a high market in Carluke. The usual wages for day-labourers vary from 11s. to 14s. a-week: and those who work by the day receive 2s. 6d. during summer, and 2s. during winter. The inhabitants of the parish are famed as hedgers and ditchers, so much so, indeed, as to be engaged from various parts of Scotland, at a considerable distance. A large proportion of our hand-loom weavers used formerly to be employed, but the small emolument now made in that branch of industry, together with the high wages given for day labour, have reduced the number to less than one-half. There are still, however, 225 individuals so employed; those engaged in zebra or figured work make 9s. a-week; and those at plain work only 4s. 6d.; the average on the whole being 6s. 9d.

The wages thus earned at weaving are, L. 75, 18s. 9d. per week, or L. 3948, 15s. per year; 200 females are at present engaged in sewing Ayrshire work, some of whom make as much as 8s. per week, but the average is only 3s. 6d. The amount earned is therefore L. 35 per week, or L. 1820 per year. Wages paid for labour by the iron company are L. 377 per week, or L. 19,604 per year.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—The village of Carluke has, within a few years, swelled into the size, and assumed the appearance of a thriving town,†—its

* The mining operations are in a sense just begun. In a short time, thrice the quantity will be required.

† To those who are acquainted with the town and parish of Carluke, the former containing numerous streets of comfortable, well-built houses,—the latter fully divided, and in a high state of cultivation, the following circumstance may convey an idea of the very rapid stride made by this neighbourhood. There is still alive one indi-

present population amounting to 2125. It was erected, in 1662, into a burgh of barony, under the name of Kirkstyle, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and a fair twice in the year. This privilege, so far as the weekly market is concerned, has not been acted upon; but the town is well supplied with shops for the sale of bread,* butcher-meat, and every other article of provision. The recent act for the establishment of municipal government in Scotch towns, having been taken advantage of by Carluke, a tax of sixpence a pound on house rent is levied for the purpose of supporting a few constables, and of cleaning and lighting the streets.

There are three small villages in the parish, viz. Braidwood, Kilcadzow, and Yieldshields; and if the different lines of houses, lately erected by the Shotts Iron Company for the accommodation of their work-people, and which have been prudently placed at a considerable distance from each other, were taken into account, they would, together constitute another populous village. They have already erected 94 excellent dwellings.

Means of Communication.—The parish is intersected with numerous parish roads, amounting, in all, to upwards of 35 miles, on which about L. 300 are annually expended. Five miles of the Stirling and Carlisle highway, and three miles of the one between Glasgow and Carnwath, lie within our limits.

There are no stage-coaches running on our roads, the mail being brought from Airdrie and Lanark by a gig; but there is a report that the Glasgow and Wishaw Railway is to be prolonged to the neighbourhood of Carluke town.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church, a substantial building, erected in 1799, at an expense of L. 1000, is situated almost in the centre of the parish, and is consequently as conveniently placed as it could be; none of the inhabitants being more than four miles dis-

vidual (if not more) who remembers since the village of Carluke contained only four cottages, with the kirk and manse. At that period, there were neither made roads, nor even enclosures (with the exception, perhaps, of a few on the banks of the Clyde,) within the parish. Wheeled carriages had never been seen, the only means of conveyance being sledges or horseback. The inhabitants of the upper part of the parish had to find their way to kirk and mill, along the side of Carluke burn, “but mony’s the time,” quoth our informant, “that we laired and stuck fast and firm.” At a still earlier date, there is an entry in the heritors’ books, directing *eight* horses to be supplied for the conveyance of 400 slates, with which to repair the roof of the church. Compare this with the loads of metal now conveyed by one horse along the Iron Company’s railways.

* Forty years ago, the only “baker’s bread” used in the parish, was 1s. 6d. worth, brought weekly from Glasgow or Lanark. Of this quantity, sixpence worth went to the manse, whilst the remaining shilling’s worth was intended for “lying in wives” and other sick people.

tant, and very few so far. It contains 1000 sittings, of which 216 are free. This number might be sufficient for the population at the time the church was built, but is now altogether inadequate. The want has been, in one view, supplied by the erection, in 1833, of an elegant Relief chapel, calculated to contain 770 sittings, of which 400 are let. There is, besides, in the village, a meeting-house belonging to the Associate Synod, built in 1797, capable of containing 470 hearers, and having 330 sittings let.

The Established Church is generally well attended. Its joined members are 900; the average number communicating annually, 600. In the Old Light meeting-house the joined members are 320; number belonging to the parish communicating, 240. In the Relief chapel, the average number of communicants is 500.* The church collections for charity are L. 28 a-year; for extra parochial objects about L. 15 a-year. In the Old Light, the collections for congregational purposes are L. 60 a-year; for charitable purposes, L. 7, 10s.; for extra-congregational objects, L. 30. In the Relief, the collections for congregational purposes are L. 68 yearly; for extra-congregational purposes, L. 12.

The manse was built in 1797, at an outlay of L. 356. It has, during the current year, been enlarged and repaired. The expenditure for this purpose has been about L. 170. The glebe contains 11 acres of land, worth about L. 3 an acre.

In 1637, when the first allocation appears to have taken place, the stipend of Carluke was 400 merks of money, and 4 chalders of meal. In 1650, it seems to have been modified and augmented to 3 chalders of victual, two-thirds meal, and one-third barley, with L. 51, 10s. 1d. Sterling in money. In 1774, an augmentation was granted of L. 31, 9s. 8d. In 1803, a further augmentation was obtained of 2 chalders of victual, and L. 1, 13s. 4d. in money, making altogether 5 chalders of victual, with L. 84, 15s. 1d. of money. In 1819, the stipend was raised to 16 chalders of victual, and L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements, at which it still continues.

The minister of the Associate Synod meeting-house receives L. 122 yearly, with a good house and garden. His stipend is raised from seat-rents, collections, and the rent of property. The salary of the Relief minister is L. 110, procured from seat-rents and collections.

* This number of 500 communicants, we must observe, is given solely on the authority of those connected with the chapel.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the parishioners belonging to the various religious sects: Establishment, 2306; Relief, 874; Associate Synod, 369; United Secession, 162; Roman Catholic, 58; Unitarians, 41; Methodists, 11; Reformed Presbytery, 11; Baptists, 10; Episcopalians, 2.

Education.—Besides the parochial school, there are in the parish six others, all unendowed. The branches of instruction are those usually taught at country schools, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, with now and then a little Latin. The people have been so far alive to the benefits of education, that there is no native parishioner above fifteen years of age unable to read and write. The income of the parish schoolmaster arises from L. 34 of salary: his fees as session-clerk, and the school fees, which, with 110 scholars at an average yearly charge of 10s. each, amount to L. 55 per annum. Both the school and schoolmaster's house are upon a scale altogether inadequate to the parish,—the school so much so, indeed, as seriously to affect the health of the numerous children attending it.

The Countess of Forfar, in 1737, bequeathed L. 500 to form a bursary for the education in Glasgow grammar-school and college of a boy from each of the parishes of Carluke, Lanark, Lamington, Shotts, and Bothwell.

Literature.—A parochial library was established in the town of Carluke in 1827, and contains at present 600 volumes. The entrance money is 5s. and yearly contribution 2s. There is a library of 400 volumes at Yieldshields, and one at Braidwood of 200 volumes. A Useful Knowledge Society, in which are delivered weekly lectures on subjects of general science, was instituted in 1836, and, at present, numbers 44 members, some of whom display much interest in scientific discussions. Connected with this institution, is a small museum of fossils, antiquarian remains, &c. with a limited collection of books on suitable subjects.

Friendly Societies.—A parish Friendly Society was instituted in 1792, connected with which are 35 members, each paying 2s. 6d. of entry money, and a penny a week of subscription. Its present funds are L. 50. The allowance granted to the sick is 3s. 6d. a week, continued during twelve months. Another Friendly Society, upon the same principles, has been recently commenced by the workmen connected with the Castlehill iron-works.

Savings Bank.—A savings bank has been in operation in this pa-

rish since 1815, the benefits accruing from which have of late been both felt and prized by the inhabitants. The following statement, drawn up on the 11th of November 1838, will fully explain its flourishing condition.

Amount of deposits at last annual balance in November 1837,	L. 889	0	4
Increase during last year from interest and new deposits,	-	418	2 5
		<hr/>	
Present amount of deposits,	L. 1307	2	9
Number of depositors at 11th November 1837,	-	94	
Additional during last year,	-	49	
Withdrawn,	-	21	
		<hr/>	28
		<hr/>	
Present number of depositors,		122	
		<hr/>	
Accounts under L. 5,	-	29	
from L. 5 to L. 10,	-	37	
L. 10 to L. 20,	-	36	
L. 20 to L. 30,	-	20	
		<hr/>	122

Poor.—The number upon the poor's roll may be stated at 45, the average yearly allowance to each of whom is L. 4. The sources whence are drawn the funds to meet this demand are the following :

Interest of 2000 merks bequeathed by Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 4	9	0
Hearse dues,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Half of church collections,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0
Average yearly assessment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	0	0
								<hr/>		
								L. 243	9	0

The kirk-session has the management of the following sums :

One-half of the church collections,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. 14	1	0
Interest of L. 120, being the remainder of small legacies by Lady Lockhart of Lee and Dr Scott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
								<hr/>		
								L. 19	1	0

The feu-duties arising from the lands of Spitalshiels, (originally belonging to the Hospital of St Leonard's at Lanark,) the superiority of which was acquired in the reign of Charles II. by Lockhart of Lee, are, by the charter, directed to be paid over to the poor of the parishes of Carluke and Lanark. The enforcement of this claim has been for some time neglected. The amount is 60 merks annually.

In 1814, John Reid of Nellfield bequeathed to the parish of Carluke the sum of L. 2000. The interest of this legacy, (L. 80,) Mr Reid's will directs to be expended in small annuities to twelve persons, six males, and six females, of respectable character, and of a rank of life superior to that of mere paupers. It is a

subject of proud, but legitimate boasting with our native population, that it is very rarely any of the "parish-born" apply for relief from the parochial funds. During the time of the cholera, out of a poor's list of between thirty and forty persons, only four were descendants of parishioners. Of these four persons, one would seem to have a heritable right, or, at least, a strong inbred predisposition to the handling of parish money. For, in looking over the records, it appears that for nearly 200 years, there had always been, with but slight exceptions, at least one of the family receiving parochial aid.

Fairs.—Two annual fairs are held at Carluke, the one on the 21st of May, the other on the 31st of October. Both are devoted almost exclusively to the sale of milk cows, of which a large number is frequently exposed.

Inns.—There are three inns in Carluke, and numerous ale-houses, which afford every facility to the dissipation which is rapidly spreading amongst us.

Agricultural Society—a Society, instituted in 1833, mainly for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle. The Society's cattle show takes place on the last Wednesday of July. The marked improvement of stock since the society commenced is the best argument for its utility.

March 1839.

PARISH OF CARMUNNOCK.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

REV. JOHN HENDERSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of the parish now called Carmunnock appears in old charters in the various forms, Cormannock, Carmanoch, Carmannock, and Curmanock. On the oldest of the communion cups, (date 1707,) it is found in the form Carmannock, and the same form occurs on the tokens still in use of date 1777. The most probable account given of the origin of the name is that which derives it from the Gaelic *Caer-mannock*, signifying the Monk's fort.

Extent, Boundaries, &c.—The original parish is about 4 miles long from east to west, and averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth from north to south. There are two annexations, however, *quoad sacra tantum*, the one from the parish of Kilbride, and the other from the parish of Cathcart, inclusive of which it is fully 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. These annexations were by a regular decret of the competent court united to the parish of Carmunnock in 1725. The parish originally belonged to the presbytery of Hamilton, but was by authority of the General Assembly, and with consent of the then incumbent, united to the presbytery of Glasgow in 1597. The village of Carmunnock, which is situated about the centre of the parish, is fully 5 miles to the south of the city of Glasgow; and the parish is bounded on the east, by the parish of Cambuslang; on the south, by Kilbride; on the west, by Eaglesham and Mearns; and on the north, by Cathcart.

Topographical Appearances.—The parish, which is generally elevated, is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. From the higher eminences, particularly from the top of Cathkin-hill, situated towards its eastern boundary, and about 500 feet above the level of the sea, it commands one of the richest and most extensive prospects in the west of Scotland. In a clear day, the eye takes in part of sixteen counties. The immediate objects of at-

traction are, the city of Glasgow with its extensive suburbs and surrounding villages; the towns of Rutherglen and Paisley, and the whole of the fertile vale of Clyde from Hamilton to Dumbarton, with numerous views of the windings of the river, now crowded with trading vessels and steam-boats conveying goods and passengers in every direction. The distant objects chiefly worthy of notice are, to the east, Arthur's seat, and the Pentland hills, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, to the north Benlomond, Benledi, and the neighbouring heights, and to the west, the hills of Arran and different parts of Argyleshire.

Climate, &c.—The atmosphere is remarkably pure and healthy, and though, from the elevation of the parish, rather cold than otherwise, has been much ameliorated in this respect within the last forty years, by the increased quantity of plantation and general improvements that have been made in agriculture. The parish, however, is still very subject to early and late frosts. The prevailing winds are the south-west, the west, and north-east. The wind from the south-west is often very boisterous, and generally accompanied with rain. I cannot state any diseases as peculiar to the climate, and few places afford so many instances of longevity. It is seldom that any epidemic spreads in the district, and it is worthy of remark, that though during the late visitation of Asiatic cholera, (1832), there were cases of that frightful malady in all the surrounding parishes, not one took place in the parish of Carmunnock.

Hydrography.—The parish everywhere abounds with perennial springs of excellent water, and there are no fewer than five public wells in the village, which even in seasons of the greatest drought seldom fail to afford an abundant supply. There are a few springs slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron, but there is none perceptibly chalybeate to the taste. It is mentioned in the last Statistical Account (published in 1796,) that the parish had been surveyed some time previously, with the view of ascertaining whether a quantity of water sufficient for the supply of the city of Glasgow could be procured. This speaks at once for the quantity and quality of the springs; but it was found upon the survey, that, if all the springs on the brow of the hill were collected, they could only afford 70 Scots pints in the minute, a supply *even then* two-thirds less than what was required. There are no natural lakes of any extent in the parish, and the only stream running through any part of it is a small rivulet called the Kittoch. The White

Cart, however, runs along its western boundary, the banks of which being high and craggy, and thickly wooded, are in some parts very picturesque and beautiful. On this stream is situated the village of Busby, containing a population of nearly 1000, mainly supported by a printfield and cotton-mill. A small portion of this village, within which is the printfield, belongs *quoad civilia* to the parish of Kilbride, but is annexed *quoad sacra* to Carmunnock. The other, and by far the greater portion of it, within which is the cotton-mill, is in the parish of Mearns.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The parish presents but few remarkable geological features. Whin or trap-rocks prevail throughout the district. In the estate of Cathkin, which is nearly one-third of the parish, almost all below the surface is solid whin, and indeed, the same may be stated of a considerable portion of the remainder. On the same estate there are two fine specimens of basalts. Throughout the parish there are several quarries of decomposed trap much used for farm and parish roads. There is also a quarry of freestone of considerable extent, the stone roughly granulated, but of a very firm texture. A few seams of coal are to be found in the parish, but only one of them has hitherto been wrought, and that very partially. The coal was of an inferior quality, and chiefly used for the burning of lime in the neighbouring parish of Kilbride. My own impression is, however, that good coal, to a small extent, exists in the parish, forming, in a few instances, the cropping out of some of the seams that constitute the great coal basin of the Clyde. Limestone and ironstone are also to be met with, both of them of the first quality. Though the former has not yet been wrought, I am informed that a bed of it was nearly contracted for last year; and a bed of the latter was, about the same time, wrought to a small extent for trial, and may soon attract the notice of persons interested. They are both in the estate of Castlemilk. The general direction of the strata of the parish is from south-west to north-east, and they have almost uniformly their dip or declinature towards the Clyde.

Soil.—There is no great variety of soil. Generally speaking, it may be said to consist either of a free earthy mould, averaging seven inches in depth, on the surface of the whin rock mentioned as so common, or of a wet clayey soil on a retentive bottom, the latter yielding excellent crops when well drained and generously manured, but occasionally so mixed with sand as to render it naturally poor and unproductive.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

“ During the reign of William the Lion, the territory or manor of *Cormanock* was possessed by Henry, the son of Anselm, who took from it the local appellation of Henry of Cormanock. He appears as a witness to a number of charters of William the Lion, in which he is called, ‘ Henricus de Cormanoc.’ Before the year 1189, this Henry, for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother, granted, in perpetual alms, to the abbot and monks of Paisley, the Church of Cormanock, with half a carucate of land in the same manor, and common of pasture, and all other easements; and he directed, that when he and his wife, Johanna, died, their bodies, with a third part of their goods, should go to the same monastery. ‘The church, &c. continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation.’—“ In 1587, the patronage and tithes of the church of Carmanock, which were then held by Lord Claud Hamilton, as Commendator of Paisley, for life, were granted to him and his heirs, together with the other property of the monks of Paisley; and upon his death in 1621, they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In 1653, the patronage and tithes of Carmunnock passed, with the Lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Abercorn, to Sir William Cochran of Cowden, who was created Lord Cochran in 1647, and Earl of Dundonald in 1669. In the following century, the patronage of the church of Carmunnock was acquired by Stuart of Castlemilk,” (*Chalmers’ Caledonia*.) The patronage still remains with the descendants of the last mentioned family, the present proprietor of Castlemilk, and patron of the parish, James Stirling Stirling, grand-nephew of the late Lady Stuart, being a minor.

Land-owners.—There are in all sixteen heritors, but only two of any considerable extent, viz. the above-mentioned James Stirling Stirling of Castlemilk, whose property extends to more than the half, and Humphry Ewing M’Lae, Esq. of Cathkin, who is in possession of nearly one-third of the parish. With three exceptions, the remaining 14 are feuars, who at different times have purchased a piece of ground from Castlemilk.

Parochial Registers.—Before the year 1640, a registration of marriages and births began to be kept; but several parts of the register, from decay and other accidental causes, cannot now be read. There is an entire register both of marriages and births from 1765, and the different parochial records are now kept with great accuracy and neatness.

Antiquities.—In the estate of Castlemilk, there are the remains of a Roman military road, and also of a Roman camp. In the same property, and also in the estate of Cathkin, several pieces of ancient armour, with camp utensils, have been dug up; and many tumuli have been met with, in which, when opened, urns formed of clay and rudely carved were found. The urns, when exposed to the air, went all to dust, except one, which was vitrified, and is still to be seen. In one or two instances, they contained a quantity of human bones mixed with earth. The sepulchral cairns, most of which are now destroyed, were in a straight line, and stood on bases of from 6 to 12 falls. Some of them were 6 feet high, and 6 falls on the top, and one of them, part of which is still standing, might measure from 14 to 15 feet in height. When deepening a ditch on the march between Cathkin and Castlemilk, about seven or eight years ago, the bottom of a boat was discovered, 10 feet long and 2 feet broad, all of black oak. There are no marks of iron about it, but strong wooden nails.

The late proprietress of Castlemilk, Lady Anne Stuart, is supposed to have been in her day the most direct descendant of the royal line of that name, and in the House of Castlemilk, one of the most beautiful residences in this part of the country, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots is said to have lodged the night before the battle of Langside. An old thorn tree is pointed out as near the spot where, on the following day, she witnessed the discomfiture of her army; but perhaps a more likely situation is a rock on the top of Cathkin-hill, which still goes by the name of the *Queen's Seat*.

I may add to these notices, that, a few years ago, on taking down the old offices belonging to one of the Castlemilk farm-houses, a number of silver coins were found, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and II. They were wrapped up in what appeared to be an old stocking, and concealed in one of the walls. There can be little doubt, from the history of Scotland in connexion with the date of the coins, that they had been hid as a precaution against plunder.

Recent Events.—In 1819-20, memorable for a foolish rising against the government of the country, on the part of a number of deluded persons, especially in the West of Scotland, the top of Cathkin hill in this parish was selected as the place of rendezvous for a general assault upon Glasgow. The subjoined account of this absurd enterprise is extracted from the Glasgow Herald of the 10th

April 1820,—a newspaper which, in addition to its general respectability and extensive circulation, has always been remarkably accurate in its local intelligence. “Wednesday night last, (5th April 1820,) was the period fixed for a simultaneous attack upon the city by the Radicals. Cathkin Braes, about five miles south, was the site chosen for their encampment. The Strathaven division, between 20 and 30, with such arms as they could seize or collect, arrived there at the appointed time; but, instead of the many thousands expected to be encamped, they did not meet with a single individual to welcome them; and on that wet boisterous and dreary night, were necessitated to seek refuge in the woods. The Radicals, at last finding that they had been imposed upon by a delegate who had summoned them to the meeting, next day, between one and two o’clock, left their lonely and comfortless abode, threw away their arms and dispersed. Some of them went into a house occupied by a labourer, in which there were none but women at the time, and requested a few potatoes then boiling, which they fell upon like as many hungry dogs. Nothing could exceed their wretched and alarmed appearance.

“About a dozen of the Strathaven Radicals, who had been at Cathkin Braes, were, on their return home, apprehended by the armed tenantry of Strathaven parish, and carried prisoners to Hamilton, where they underwent an examination before the Sheriff. Nearly a dozen of Radicals, armed with pikes and pistols, visited two public-houses in New Cathcart, about twelve o’clock on Tuesday night, on a search for arms, but they did not find any. There was scarcely a village, however small, within twenty miles round, in which the Radical address was not posted up, and in most of them there were preparations made to obey the call expected from Glasgow.”

I am happy to add to this Account, that though then, as now, there were what are called “Radical opinions,” in the village of Carmunnock, yet I am not aware of preparations being here at any period made for deeds of violence.

III.—POPULATION.

There has been a gradual increase in the population of the parish, as will be seen by the following statement.

Population in 1755.	.	471
1796,	.	570
1821,	.	637
1831,	.	692

The above is the population of the parish *quoad civilia*. By

adding the districts annexed *quoad sacra*, the present population may be nearly 1000. It is deserving of notice, that, in taking up the Government census in 1831, the proportion of males and females was exactly equal, there being of each sex 346.

Yearly average of births for the last seven years,	22
deaths,	20
marriages,	14
Number of illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years,	4

Proprietors of Land.—There are six proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards.

Character of the People.—The people in general are decent in their morals; sober, honest, and industrious; and there is no instance of any individual from the parish having been tried for a capital crime. In bearing this general testimony, it is not to be expected that we are free from the injurious influence of public-houses, the fruitful source of vice and misery throughout Scotland. I may add, however, that in few parishes is there a more general regard paid to divine ordinances, or a greater proportion of serious and devout individuals. The beneficial effects of what is usually called the “Cambuslang Work,” 1742, no doubt partially extended to this and other neighbouring parishes, and it is a place that, for nearly 150 years, has never wanted a Gospel ministry. The people have been much distinguished also for warm affection and respectful kindness towards their pastors. It is said that the practice of family worship was at one time kept up in every household. Though the good habit is still prevalent, I am sorry I cannot give the parish so enviable a distinction at the present day.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish contains about 2810 acres Scotch. Of these, 2400 are arable, and under a regular system of cultivation. 250 are under wood, almost all of which has been planted, and about 106 are constantly in pasture. The remainder are occupied with roads, &c. During the time of the present proprietor of Cathkin, there were in one square on the hills above 20 acres of waste land; besides 6 or 7 acres of moss in such a state as to render it dangerous to pass over them. The whole of these have now been brought in, and the acres that were previously moss are now considered the best ground belonging to the farm in which they are situated. They require less manure than any other part of the farm, and are particularly adapted for carrots, turnips, and potatoes. There is no undivided common in the parish.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land is from

L. 1, 10s. to L. 1, 15s. per acre Scotch, but some parts are let at nearly L. 3. The gross rental of the parish has been much more than doubled within the last forty years, and may now be reckoned at L. 4200.

Wages.—The wages of regular farm servants may be stated as follows: Males, from L. 7 to L. 10 per half year, with bed, board, and washing; females, from L. 2 to L. 5, according to their fitness for work. The rate of wages for day-labourers is 2s. per day in summer, and in winter 1s. 8d., without victuals.

Live-Stock.—The number of milch cows in the parish may amount to 350. They are all of the Ayrshire breed, and the farmers generally rear a few young cattle yearly. The farm-horses are of the Clydesdale breed, and are for the most part first rate animals, and kept in excellent condition. Of these, there are from two to six on each farm, according to its extent.

Husbandry.—In few places has there been a more rapid improvement in husbandry, and so well is the greater part of the land cultivated, that, notwithstanding the elevation of the parish, and some natural disadvantages of soil, we have excellent crops of all sorts. Improvements are still progressing, particularly in the way of draining, which is carried on in many of the farms to the extent of from 1500 to 3000 falls annually. Furrow-draining is most approved of, and tiles have been much used for the purpose within the last few years. Each farm is divided into fields proportionable to its size, and intersected with roads convenient for the carting of manure, and the removal of the crops. The fences are for the most part of thorn, but occasionally with a mixture of beech. They have been much better attended to of late years, and, along with the quantity of young thriving wood, and the natural diversity of hill and dale, give a richness and beauty to the general aspect of the parish to which, thirty years ago, it was a stranger. The general rotation of crops is, 1. oats; 2. green-crop, with a portion of the field in summer fallow; 3. wheat; 4. hay; and then three years pasture. The cropping is so managed as to make the pasture always extend to fully one-third of the farm, the produce of the dairy forming a great proportion of the income of the farmer, without which it would be impossible for him to make good his rent. Since green cropping became general, many of the farmers make a point of having several of their cows yielding milk during winter, in order to increase their supply of manure. Notwithstanding this, a considerable quantity of

the manure used in the parish is brought annually from Glasgow, at a very great expense. The average size of the farms is 115 acres Scotch.

Leases.—The general length of leases is nineteen years.

Farm-Houses.—Some of the farm-houses are very superior, and, with few exceptions, they are all in good condition, having been lately either wholly rebuilt, or put into complete repair.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Means of Communication, &c.—The nearest market-town is Rutherglen, which is about three miles and a half distant. There are seven fairs in this town annually, and several of these are frequented by our farmers for the sale and purchase of horses and cows. The chief market resort, however, for the above purposes, and the place also where the farm produce of all kinds is mostly disposed of, is Glasgow. The village of Carmunnock containing a population of 400 souls, is the only village in the parish *quoad civilia*. The village of Busby, formerly alluded to as in part annexed, *quoad sacra*, is distant from Carmunnock about one mile and a quarter, and has recently been privileged with a penny-post from Glasgow, which has proved a great convenience to the surrounding district. In the village of Carmunnock, there are 3 grocers, two of whom are also publicans. Besides these, there are 2 other public-houses, 2 wrights, 1 tailor, 1 smith and farrier, 2 carriers, and about 15 day-labourers. The remaining population of the village is chiefly composed of hand-loom weavers. In the country part of the parish, (which is otherwise wholly agricultural,) there are 1 wright, 1 smith and farrier, and 1 miller.

There is only one turnpike road within the whole parochial district, extending to about three miles and a-half, and without any public coach. The Glasgow and Muirkirk road, however, passes along the eastern boundary of the parish, and is travelled by a coach from Strathaven three times a week. The parish roads are, generally speaking, in good order.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is in the middle of the village, and very conveniently situated for the parishioners. It was built in 1767, and underwent considerable repairs last year. It is upon the whole neat and comfortable, when compared with most country parish churches of the date of its erection, and may accommodate from 450 to 500. There is no Dissenting meeting-house in the parish, and there are very few Dissenters, except in the village of Carmunnock. These, too, are for the most part persons who, at a

time of political excitement, and the agitation of the question about the lawfulness of National Religious Establishments, have only recently gone to the meeting-house of a Dissenting minister of voluntary principles in the neighbourhood. The number of communicants belonging to the Established Church is from 240 to 250. The church is well attended.*

Number of families in the parish attending the Established Church :—

In the parish <i>quoad civilia</i> ,	-	101
Do. <i>quoad sacra</i> ,	-	21
	—	122

Number of families Dissenting or Seceding :—

In the parish <i>quoad civilia</i> ,	-	38
Do. <i>quoad sacra</i> ,	-	18
	—	56

Stipend, Manse, &c.—Carmunnock is one of the small livings of the Church of Scotland. The stipend by a decret of modification, of date 28th June 1797, consists of 94 bolls, 1 peck, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lippies of meal, 23 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lippy of bear, and in money L. 15, 6s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. To the above, there is now added by the Exchequer, for raising the stipend to an average of L. 150 per annum, the sum of L. 39, 10s. 10d. The heritors have lately built a very elegant and substantial manse, and the offices, which stand in need of some slight repairs, are immediately to be attended to. The glebe is scarcely 5 acres in extent, but of an excellent soil.

Education.—The only school in the parish is the parochial one, where instruction is given in all the usual branches. The schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and the school-fees average L. 40 per annum. Till within these few years, the schoolmaster had neither house nor garden, but received an annual sum in lieu of them. The heritors, however, lately purchased a piece of ground for him, and erected both an excellent school-house and dwelling-

* *Succession of Ministers in Carmunnock.*—Mr Andrew Hamilton, vicar 1586; Mr James Hamilton, reader and vicar 1586; Mr Archibald Glen, from Rutherglen, admitted 27th April 1603; Mr Robert Glen, 23d August 1614; Mr James Mowbrae, 27th November 1622, and removed by the Archbishop in 1633; Mr James Huteheson, from Houston, admitted 7th December 1633, and deposed 1639; Mr Matthew M'Kaill, admitted 17th May 1640, and went to Bothwell 1649; Mr Andrew Myrton (Morton) admitted 8th May 1650, turned out at the Restoration, and reinstated at the Revolution, died July 1691; Mr Robert Boyd, during the deposition of Myrton, 18th January 1665; Mr Andrew Tait, admitted 22d March 1695; Mr John Kerr ordained 3d May 1744, and died 24th April 1775; Mr Joseph Hodgson, ordained 30th May 1776, died 6th December 1785; Mr James French, ordained 21st September 1786, and translated to Kilbride 21st April 1791; Mr Adam Forman, ordained 26th January 1792, and translated to Kirkintilloch 6th June 1811; Mr (now Dr) Angus Makellar, ordained 30th April 1812, and translated to Peneaitland 29th June 1814; Mr (now Dr) Patrick Clason, ordained 11th May 1815, and translated to Buceleuch parish, Edinburgh, April 1824; Mr John Henderson, ordained 22d July 1824.

house, and he has now not only all the legal accommodations, but the whole educational establishment does much credit to those concerned. The school-house has a play-ground in front, an appendage that should always be looked upon as a *sine qua non*.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of poor on the permanent roll may be stated at five. Besides these, however, occasional relief is annually afforded to many whose circumstances for a time require it, and in no place are the wants of the poor more zealously attended to, or more liberally supplied. The weekly collections at the church door average L. 20 per annum, and in addition to this source of aid, the poor derive assistance from several mortifications made at different periods for their behoof, the interest of which is L. 25 per annum. We have no assessment, nor is there any prospect of one ever being required. There are frequent collections at the church door for charitable and religious purposes, which may amount to from L. 25 to L. 30 per annum.

Fairs.—There was at one time an annual fair held in the village of Carmunnock, on the first Friday of June, but it has now gone into complete desuetude.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The above statistics have reference solely to the parish of Carmunnock *quoad civilia*, except when mention is expressly made of those portions of territory annexed *quoad sacra*, a more full account of which is likely to be furnished by those ministers to whose parishes they belong *quoad civilia*. The most marked improvement since the publication of the last Statistical Account is beyond question, that which is connected with the agricultural state of the parish, and its consequent increase of yearly rental. It might have been mentioned on the subject of longevity, that the writer of this account was once present at a funeral in the parish, where there were present the father of the deceased, one of the grandfathers, and the two great grandfathers; and though this was ten years ago, they are all alive at the present day.

July 1839.

PARISH OF CAMBUSNETHAN.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTONE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—CAMUS, in the Gaelic language, signifies a bay or curve. There are two fine bendings of the river Clyde, from either of which the name may have arisen; the one at Garrion, below the junction of the Nethan and the Clyde; and the other at the old church, which is said to have been dedicated to Saint Nethan, whom Archbishop Usher styles, “Religiosissimus et Doctissimus Nethan.”

Extent, Boundaries.—The parish is in shape somewhat like a parallelogram, or rather like a sand-glass, and stretches from east to west. Its length from the old kirk on the Clyde, at the west, to Badallan beside Breich Water on the east, is nearly 12 miles. The widest place at the west end, from Garrion on the south, to Calder near Swinstie on the north, is 4 miles and 1 furlong; and the widest place on the east, from Augherhead on the south, to Calder at Dykehead on the north, is nearly the same. In the centre from Bogside on the south, to Bridgend on the north, it is scarcely 2 miles.

The parish is bounded by Shotts on the north; Whitburn and West Calder, on the east; Carnwath, Carstairs, and Carluke, on the south; and Dalserf, Hamilton, Dalzell, and Bothwell, on the west.

Hydrography.—The South Calder rises in the moorland grounds near Tarrymuck in Linlithgowshire, and, pursuing a westerly course, forms the northern boundary between this parish and Shotts for upwards of nine miles. In the eastern parts of its course, it runs through an open exposed country; but for many miles before it falls into the Clyde, its banks are steep, richly covered with wood, highly romantic, and interspersed with many gentlemen's seats.

Lingore Linn, Kitchen Linn, Darnead Linn, and Leadloch Burn, which fall into Breich Water, are considerable streams at the east end of the parish. Blindburn, Coalburn, and the stream which issues from Redmyre Loch, fall into the Calder nearer its centre. Auch-

ter water, which rises near Bontyhillock in Carluke, after forming the boundary between that parish and Cambusnethan for upwards of a mile, pursues a serpentine course through the parish for about three miles, and falls into the South Calder at Bridgend; and Garrion Burn, which separates this from Carluke parish, after running for three miles through a most romantic gill, often precipitous, shaded with wood, and adorned with orchards, empties itself into the Clyde above Dalserf.

Topographical Appearances.—The grounds on the banks of the Clyde are low and level, expanding into a series of beautiful and fertile haughs. From the eastern border of these haughs, the country rises to a considerable elevation; the face of the acclivity being generally adorned with orchards. The distance from the river to the summits of these acclivities is nearly a mile. From them there is a general rise, till the parish merges into the Lothians. The elevation of the haughs on the Clyde is not more than 120 feet. The high ground which skirts them on the east may be about 250 feet in elevation; while some of the higher lands in the east end of the parish attain the altitude of at least 900 feet. The climate is much the same as in the neighbouring parishes. At the confluence of a small stream near Badallan with Breich Water, the parishes of Cambusnethan, Whitburn, and West Calder, and the counties of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Lothian meet.

There is an artificial knoll at the north-west corner of this parish, close to the river Calder, below Wishaw House, where it is said the four parishes of Cambusnethan, Dalzell, Bothwell, and Shotts unite.

About twelve years ago, a new road was formed from Edinburgh to Ayr, which reaches this parish at Breich Water, and comes down through the centre of it, nearly eleven miles, to Garrion-bridge, which was thrown over the Clyde in 1818.

The eastern, which is the highest part of the parish, has a very extensive view. From Knownowton you see the Castle of Edinburgh, Tinto, Loudon-hill, Dumbarton Castle, and the hills of Argyleshire; and to no evening scene have I ever been attracted with greater rapture, than to observe the summer sun setting behind the serrated cliffs of Arran, or throwing a blaze of parting radiance around the lofty Benlomond. From the church of Cambusnethan you can see fifteen country churches, besides those of Glasgow.*

* In Acta Parliamentorum Gulielmi, 1695, there is an "act in favour of Sir

Mineralogy.—This parish forms part of the great coal-field of Lanarkshire, and coals are wrought in a great many places throughout its bounds. It may be sufficient to mention only one of them. The pit near Wishaw distillery is twenty-two fathoms deep, and three seams are wrought in it. At the depth of fourteen fathoms, the Ell coal occurs, which is here about seven feet thick. The galleries are entered by means of a stage, but as the roof is chiefly of fire clay, there are only about five feet of coal wrought. Eight feet farther down, the Pyatshaw and Main coal are found in one seam, about nine feet thick. The metals between the Ell and the Pyatshaw are chiefly blaes, with about a foot of sandstone. The splint-coal lies about fifteen fathoms below the main coal. It is wrought in the pits at Muirhouses, at the trifling depth of ten or twelve fathoms. The whole metals are thrown up here by a great dike, which may be seen at Bridgend. Another dike runs east and west, passing below the distillery; and there are several other dikes which uniformly assume the same direction. At present ten men are employed at the Wishaw colliery, each putting out forty-five cwts. per day or 2700 cwts. per week. Fifteen cwts. are now sold at 3s.

Nearly the whole of the parish is full of coal, and in many places it is of great thickness. Should the railway come through this parish, as is expected, it will open up the coal-fields in various places, where there is at present no demand; and will add greatly to the wealth and improvement of the district.

The east end of the parish contains a great deal of valuable ironstone. The blackband ironstone is found in the neighbourhood of Headlesscross, as well as on the estates of Coltness and Allanton.

Thomas Stewart of Kirkfield, for two yearly fairs, and two weekly mereats at the town of Overtoun of Cambusnethan." About a century ago, the greatest quantity of oatmeal brought into the Glasgow market, and which also sold dearer than any other, was Cambusnethan meal, so called, because it came from that parish, where, two days in the week, it was collected at a market, once held at the village of Overtoun, and afterwards, by the authority of the gentlemen of the county, transported to a place more conveniently situated on the great road from Glasgow to Carnwath, called Barnhall of Cambusnethan. In this market was collected the greater part of the meal coming from the markets of Kelso, Peebles, Carnwath, and the parishes adjacent to the market itself; for which reason, the whole, when it arrived at Glasgow, was called Cambusnethan meal.

This meal was sold at Barnhall by the load, containing thirty-three pecks Lanark weight, and the expense of winter transportation on horseback was as follows: From Peebles to Carnwath, per load, 1s. 8d.; from Carnwath to Barnhall, 1s. 2d.; from Barnhall to Glasgow, 1s. 8d.; transportation of fifty miles, 4s. 6d. This load is the eighth part of a chalders, so that the transportation of a chalders at this rate would be L. 1, 16s. or 8½d. per mile. Such was the winter price, when the roads were dreadful; but in summer, the price was scarcely one-half; for then a horse could carry from three to four loads in a cart

Sandstone of excellent quality is also found in various places. This parish, in short, wants only some means of communication, with an available market, to render it one of the most valuable in Scotland.

Two tile-works, on an extensive scale, are at present in active operation upon the estate of Wishaw, and one on that of Coltness. The clay is of excellent quality, and generally ten feet in thickness. The shelves in one of the works are capable of containing upwards of 29,000 undried tiles, and the stoves dry about 21,000 tiles at once. Both roof-tiles and draining tiles are manufactured here in great perfection. There are three sets of draining tiles. The middle-sized are sold at about L. 1, 10s. per 1000.

The Shotts Iron-Works, at the east end of this parish, have two blast furnaces constantly employed. In consequence of these works, the population has increased about 2000; and nearly one-third of that population resides in this parish, at the ancient village of Stane, which is separated from the parish of Shotts by the river Calder.

Here is the principal coal-field; and here the Shotts Iron Company have planted thirty acres of fiorin grass, which has, for these twenty years, been very productive. Mr Baird, who superintends the works, assured me that 3000 stones of grass, amounting to upwards of 500 stones of hay, have often been raised from one acre. It cost L.15 per acre to prepare it for the fiorin grass, and, previous to that preparation, the ground was worth nothing. The soil throughout this parish is generally clay, upon a bottom of an older formation, here usually termed *till*.

The clay is in some places so strong, that it is wrought at a great expense both of labour and cattle; in other places, however, it is more friable, and in some very fertile.

The haughs are mostly of transported soil, and bear evident marks of having formed, at some remote period, the bottoms of lakes. In the higher parts of the parish, the soil is generally intermixed with gravel and black sand, which renders it rather unfavourable for cultivation. There is, however, much good land in the parish, and grain of all sorts is raised in great perfection.

Zoology.—The deep ravines and craggy precipices about Garrion Gill and the banks of South Calder, have been long the favourite retreats of the fox and otter.

The badger, though formerly very common, is beginning to be a rare animal, and the squirrel, formerly unknown, is establishing itself throughout the whole of this district. The haughs on the

Clyde are famous for the number and quality of their hares. Other game is abundant; but woodcocks are beginning to be scarce.

The Clyde contains about twelve species of fishes, of which the salmon is the principal. This fish, long scarce, has of late begun to reappear; and during the last few seasons, it was particularly abundant. This may, in some measure, be owing to the generally swollen state of the river, which permits them to overcome the serious obstacles they have to encounter at Blantyre Cotton Mills.

Botany.—This parish presents a great variety of soil and surface, and is therefore highly favourable for the growth of various plants. A very complete and accurate list of these has been published in a “Popular Description of the Indigenous Plants of Lanarkshire, by the Rev. William Patrick.” The following may be given as a specimen of a few of the rarer and more interesting sorts, viz :—

Schœnus albus	Hieracium sylvaticum
Eriophorium vaginatum	Habenaria trifolia
Poa aquatica	Listera Nidus-Avis
Melica uniflora	——— ovata
Symphytum tuberosum	Nasturtium amara
Solanum dulcamara	Scolopendrium vulgare
Erythræa	Veronica montana
Polygonum bistorta	Asplenium Trichomanes
Chrysosplenium alternifolium	Doronicum Pardalianches
Stellaria nemorum	

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

According to the Wishaw manuscript, “The barony of Cambusnethan belonged of old to a family of the name of *Baird*; after whose forefaulture, it fell into the hands of Sir Alexander De Stewart. From the Stewarts it passed into the hands of the Sommervilles, who were the proprietors for many ages. The first of this name who was Laird of Cambusnethan, was Sir John Sommerville; who married the heiress of Cambusnethan in 1372; succeeded his father in 1380, and died in 1405. He was buried in the choir of Cambusnethan church, beside his wife, and was the first of the name who was buried there. This ancient and valuable barony remained in the hands of the Sommervilles for six generations; during which period, much of it was disposed to other heritors; particularly, the lands of Crindledyke and Branchellburn, to the Laird of Lauchope; the lands of Coltness, Wishaw, Watstein and Stain, were purchased by Hamilton of Uddsten, the predecessor of Lord Belhaven; Greenhead was purchased by John Robertson, and Overtown and Pather, became the property, first of Lord Bel-

haven, and latterly of Sir David Stewart of Coltness. About the year 1649, the house and mains of the barony of Cambusnethan were disposed to James Sommerville of Drum, and by him in 1661, to Sir John Harper, Advocate, who rebuilt the mansion house of Cambusnethan. He sold the superiority of the Mains of Coltness, and also the temple lands of Goukthropole to Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness.

“ Upon the death of Sir John Harper, the lands of Cambusnethan were sold to the Lockharts of Castlehill.” The barony of Cambusnethan now goes to the second son of the Sinclairs of Stevenston and Murcle; but the proprietor is always to assume the name of Lockhart. The estate of Cambusnethan was left by the first purchaser of the name of Lockhart to his sister, Martha, spouse of Sir John Sinclair of Stevenston. It was incorporated into a free barony, called the Barony of Cambusnethan, in favour of James Lockhart of Castlehill, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 26th July 1695. In the year 1764, these lands came into the possession of Captain James Lockhart, second son of Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenston, Bart., who succeeded his uncle, George Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. The superiorities, &c. of the estates in the parish of Stonehouse, which formerly belonged to Martha Lockhart, were also formed into a barony by a charter under the Great Seal, called the Barony of Castlehill; which is the title that the family of Cambusnethan still retains.

Chalmers says, that the church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes and other rights, was granted to the monks of Kelso, during the twelfth century, by William Finemund, the Lord of the Manor; and it was confirmed to them by Malcolm IV., and by William the Lion. From Radulph de Cler, who seems to have succeeded Finemund, as Lord of the Manor, the monks of Kelso obtained a confirmation of the church of Cambusnethan; and he granted to them, and to the said church, the tithe of all the multure, and his produce of the mills of Cambusnethan; and a right of priority in grinding their corns at the said mill; in return for which, the monks granted him a license to have a private chapel within his manor house. (Chart. Kelso, No. 278.)

The monks also obtained confirmation of this church from Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Before the end of the thirteenth century, the church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes and other property, was transferred from the monks of Kelso to

the Bishop of Glasgow. And it continued to belong to the Prelates of that see, as a mensal church, till the Reformation; and in after times, while Episcopacy continued to exist, the cure was served by a vicar.

At the Reformation, Sir James Hamilton had a lease from the Archbishop of Glasgow, of the parsonage tithes of Cambusnethan for a small rent. After the Reformation, the tithes and the patronage of the church followed the fate of the spiritual property of the Archbishop of Glasgow.

In *Acta Parliamentorum*, v. 598, there is a ratification in favour of the Duke of Lennox of the church lands of Cambusnethan. And in 1696, there is also a ratification in favour of Anne Duchess of Hamilton, of the whole rectory and vicarage tithes of the parish church of Cambusnethan, to be held in blench-farm for the payment of one penny Scots yearly, and also paying the minister of that parish the yearly stipend, as modified, from the parochial tithes.

The patronage of the church was afterwards granted to the proprietor of the barony of Cambusnethan; and it now belongs to Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill, who holds that barony.

At or within the manor house of Cambusnethan, was a chapel, dedicated to St Michael, to which certain lands in the vicinity were mortified.

The old church of Cambusnethan stood in a most romantic spot at the south-west point of the whole parish, very near the river Clyde. It had certainly been built there for the accommodation of the Baron of Cambusnethan, so near his mansion house, and probably at his sole expense, there being no other heritor in the parish then but himself. The date of its erection is unknown; but it was long before the barony was separated, and long before Thomas Lord Somerville gave to Lord Yester his first interest in the parish. It had a choir, and from the remains of it still visible, must have been a much more magnificent structure than the present one. It was, however, inconveniently situated for the parish at large, many of the parishioners, particularly those beyond Redmyre, having to travel from six to twelve miles to attend it.

This church having stood nearly two centuries, was, after an inspection in presence, and by appointment of the presbytery of Hamilton, declared, 17th March 1837, by two respectable architects, upon oath, to be in a ruinous and dangerous condition; and the minister was, by order of the presbytery, prohibited from preach-

ing in it. A new church was ordered to be built, capable of containing 1000 sitters, the minister and the great body of the parishioners expressing their wish that it should be built to accommodate the legal number^{*} of the population of the parish, which contains 4000 inhabitants. The church, however, it was agreed, should be built for only 800; the Church Extension Committee promising to build a chapel between the parish church and the manse, to contain an equal number. Although two years have elapsed, neither church nor chapel has yet been begun; and the condemned church has, with the sanction of the presbytery, been again opened for public worship.*

The church, after being seated in every corner, contained only 660 sitters. It was cold, damp, and uncomfortable. From these and other circumstances, the people were forced to become Dissenters, and built a house for themselves at Wishaw Town, in connexion with the Relief body.

There, there is also a house in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, or the Cameronians; and as this parish was a very ancient seat of Secession, a house in connexion with the Burghers, now with the United Associate Synod, was built nearly a century ago at Davies-dykes, which has of late been transferred to Bonkle, a small and romantic hamlet on the Allanton estate.

Modern Buildings.—The principal seats in this parish besides Cambusnethan House, are those of Wishaw, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse. About twenty years ago, a very elegant structure was erected at Cambusnethan, under the inspection of that celebrated architect, Mr Gillespie Graham, on the site of the former, which had been consumed by an accidental fire. This building is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is a very chaste and perfect representation of a priory. It is placed in a most romantic situation, and is an object well fitted to attract the admiration of every traveller.

The present proprietor has added much to the beauty of the place, and to the extent of the orchards. He has upwards of 25 acres planted with apple, pear, and plum trees of the best descrip-

* It is but justice to the heritors to mention, that since I gave in my Statistical Report in March last, a new parish church has been begun in June, very near the site of the present one. This site has been selected with good taste, as it is dry and commanding, and not far from the centre of the population. The church is a neat, plain structure, in the Gothic style, built of an excellent white freestone, which is abundant in many parts of the parish.

tions; and owing to the natural fertility of the soil, and the warm and sheltered situation, this is the most productive orchard upon Clyde.

The fruit was sold in 1828 for L. 402; 1829, L. 371; 1830, L. 231; 1831, L. 317; 1832, L. 60; 1833, L. 485; 1834, L. 180; 1835, L. 350, being at the average of L. 300 per annum. And before the Glasgow market was so glutted with fruit of an inferior description, by the facility of steam navigation, this orchard, when it had not arrived at its present state of maturity, has some years brought the sum of L. 1000.

There are in the parish upwards of 160 acres in orchard ground. It is, however, less productive now than formerly; and the spirit of planting orchards is at present on the decline. A cyder press, however, has been lately established, and, if properly conducted, may tend to cause a reaction. In 1827, upwards of L. 2300 was received for the orchards in this parish, besides L. 400 for gooseberries and currants.

Wishaw House, the seat of Lord Belhaven and Stenton, is situated on the River Calder, at the north-west corner of the parish. This mansion has been recently enlarged and beautified under the direction of Mr Gillespie Graham. The style of architecture is the castellated; and the whole is a very successful alteration of an ancient building. The front has an extremely handsome appearance, the outline being much varied by the different heights and projections of the towers and embattled walls. The apartments are suitable to the extent of the house, and some of them are particularly worthy of examination for their beauty and proportions. There are several excellent family portraits preserved at Wishaw House; one of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, King of arms in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke, is reckoned a very valuable painting. There is also a picture of John, Lord Belhaven, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, made so strenuous an opposition to the treaty of Union.

Family of Belhaven.—The territorial possessions of this family in the county of Lanark are very ancient. The peerage of Belhaven and Stenton was conferred on Sir John Hamilton of Biel, in the county of Haddington, by Charles I. in 1647. The patent was surrendered to Charles II. in 1695, and regranted by his Majesty with farther remainders.

The father of the present Lord Belhaven succeeded to the

title in 1799, by a decree of the House of Lords. He died at his seat 20th October 1814.

By Penelope, daughter of Ranald Macdonald, Esq. of Clanronald, he left Robert Montgomery Hamilton, eighth Lord Belhaven, born in 1793. He married in 1816 Hamilton, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, maternally descended from the family of Belhaven.

Garrion, a most romantic spot, at the south-east corner of the parish, opposite the House of Dalserf, and immediately adjoining the parish of Carluke, is also the property of Lord Belhaven. Here the river Clyde takes a most beautiful bend; completely encircling the house and lands of Garrion on two sides. From this is seen to great advantage the picturesque scenery about Maulds-lie Castle, the rich and highly cultivated haughs of Cambusnethan, studded with magnificent trees; also the church and village of Dalserf with Milburne, surrounded by orchards, and presenting a most enchanting view, particularly at the season when the fruit trees are in blossom.

There was an ancestor of Lord Belhaven, a Mrs Anne Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, younger of Wishaw, who, previously to the year 1730, gave and bequeathed the sum of L. 600 Scots money, for the use and behoof of the indigent widows and children of such Presbyterian ministers within the presbytery of Hamilton, as should join and contribute money for the same ends and uses; and committed the administration thereof to the ministers of said presbytery, who should thereafter contribute for the said purposes. This sum, having received several additions, particularly one from the celebrated Dr Matthew Baillie, one of the physicians of George III., whose father had been minister of Shotts, and afterwards of Hamilton, now amounts to about L. 2000 Sterling, from which each of the widows of the ministers of Hamilton Presbytery receives an annuity of L. 20 Sterling.

Family of Stewart of Coltness.—The Coltness estate belonged to Sir James Stewart Denham of Coltness and Westshields, now in his ninety-fifth year. Sir James, many years ago, added a new front to the house of Coltness; and it is now a very elegant and commodious building. The dining-room and drawing-room are large and well-proportioned; and between them runs a gallery, hung round with ancient portraits of the family; and the extreme distance of the dining-room and drawing-room along this gallery is nearly 200 feet. The second son of James Stewart of Allau-

ton became the first Sir James Stewart of Coltness and Kirkfield. He was born in 1608, and, being a banker in Edinburgh, he acquired a large fortune. In 1653, he purchased the lands of West Carbarns or Kirkfield, from Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and soon after, the estate of Coltness, from Sir John Hamilton of Udston. It had been sold as early as 1553 by the Somervilles of Cambusnethan, to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig. In 1649, he was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and, being a zealous Covenanter, he was, in the following year, chosen, together with the Marquis of Argyle and the Earl of Eglinton, on the part of the Scotch, to hold the conference with Oliver Cromwell in Burntsfield Links. In 1659, he was again elected Lord Provost; but, on account of his Whig principles, dismissed at the Restoration, and sent prisoner first to Edinburgh Castle, and then to Dundee, and fined in L. 1500 Sterling. A length in 1670 he obtained a pardon.

The excellent Bishop Leighton was brought up in Edinburgh under Sir James Stewart's care; and the undaunted Hugh M'Kail, who was so inhumanly tortured by order of the privy-council, and afterwards executed in 1666, had been chaplain in his family.*

Mr Hugh M'Kail, who was tutor in the family of Sir James Stewart of Coltness and Goodtrees, in a sermon which he preached in the great Church of Edinburgh, showed that it was no new thing for the church to suffer persecution. He said, "A Pharaoh on the throne, a Haman in the state, and a Judas in the church, had been instrumental in that work in former times;" and Sharpe and Lauderdale, thinking their portraits had been very accurately taken, were galled to the heart; and for this a troop of Dragoons surrounded the house of Sir James Stewart, and apprehended Mr M'Kail.

Sir James Stewart, son of him before named, was born in 1635, and married Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Robert Traill, minister

* Among many particulars which I found recorded in "the Coltness manuscripts," I shall transcribe the following:

"Sir James Stewart, who had been twice first magistrate of Edinburgh, when nearly seventy-three years of age, after his last visit to Coltness, when going to Edinburgh, accompanied by some of the most respectable in the land; at Muiryett, about two miles from Allanton, there is a rising ground which draws an extensive prospect, there he stopt, and having turned his horse, he looked around upon a scenery that he was convinced he should behold no more, and exclaimed, while tears of gratitude flowed down his venerable cheeks, "Westshiel, and Lanark, and Carnwath Church, my early home, my favourite haunts, farewell; Coltness and Allanton, and Cambusnethan Church, my later sweet abodes, farewell. Ye witnesses of my best spent hours, and of my most ardent devotions, a last farewell. It is long since I bade the vanities of this world adieu." May piety so exalted distinguish all, who frequent these places of worship, and who inhabit these abodes!

of Edinburgh. He was bred to the Bar, and was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. He died in 1713, in the office of Lord Advocate, and was succeeded by his son, the third Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees and Coltness. He was born in 1681, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, Lord President of the Court of Session. He was an Advocate, and became Solicitor-General for Scotland.

His daughter, Margaret, born in 1715, married Thomas Calderwood of Poltoun, whose eldest daughter, Anne, married James Durham of Largo, father of the present General; and of the Admiral Sir Philip Durham, K. C. B.

Agnes, born in 1717, married David, Earl of Buchan, father to David, the late Earl, Henry Erskine of Ammondelle, and Thomas Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; and Marion, born in 1723, married Alexander Murray of Cringletie, father of James Wolfe Murray, late Lord Cringletie.

Sir James died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son, born in 1713, who married Frances Wemyss, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Wemyss. He, too, was bred to the Bar, and early displayed superior abilities and commanding eloquence. In the Rebellion 1745, he was believed to have been Prince Charles's confidential agent at the court of France. He resided there for eighteen years. In 1763, he was allowed to return to Scotland; and eight years after, a formal pardon was procured for him.

He died 1780, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir James Stewart of Coltness and Westshiel. He married Alicia, daughter of Blacker of Carrick, in Ireland. He is a General in the army, and represented the county of Lanark in three successive Parliaments.*

The estate is now in the possession of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq., M. P. for Nottingham, who is erecting extensive iron works at New Mains, and setting a pattern to his tenantry, by draining his estate in the very best manner.

Family of Stewart of Allanton.—The lands of Allanton belonged of old to the abbey of Aberbrothick, and have for centuries been in the possession of a very ancient branch of the Darnley Stewarts.

“Allan Stewart of Daldowie,” (Crawford's Description of Renfrewshire, p. 469,) “early attached himself to the house of Douglas, under the celebrated Sir James, commonly called ‘Black Douglas,’ and married into that family. From his bravery in head-

* Sir James Stewart died since this account was drawn up.

ing a party which stormed the Castle of Alnwick in Northumberlandshire, he obtained the surname of ' Alnwickster.'

" In 1385, (according to the traditional accounts of the family) when Scotland was invaded by King Richard II., Allan, though past sixty, commanded a chosen body of men, consisting of his tenants, at Daldowie, and others levied in the neighbourhood of Rutherglen, and was marching to join the army then assembled on the borders, under the Earl of Douglas, when he encountered, at a place called Morningside, in the Moor of Macmoreen, a detachment of English horse, which, on account of foraging and plunder, was scouring the country. After a severe conflict, the enemy was routed; but he himself was killed in the action. His remains were deposited in the chapel of Beuskiag, close by Morningside, a religious house, dependent on the abbey of Aberbrothick, the Abbot of which was lord of the district."

Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton was born in 1606, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and sister to the first Lord Belhaven, and to James Hamilton, minister of Cambusnethan, and afterwards Bishop of Galloway.—" It is recorded that Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, after the battle of Dunbar, in his progress through Lanarkshire, halted with a few attendants at Allanton House, where he was hospitably entertained by Lady Stewart, and where he passed the night. Sir Walter, being a Royalist, took care to be out of the way. On the Protector's arrival, it is said, some choice Canary and other refreshments, were presented, but he would suffer nothing to be touched, until he himself had first said grace, which he fervently did, for more than half an hour, to the great edification of the lady. He then courteously inquired after Sir Walter, and on drinking the health of the family, observed that his mother's name was Stewart, and that he always felt a kindness for the name."

James died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Stewart, Bart. of Allanton, LL. D., F. R. S., &c, author of a Translation of Sallust, 2 vols. quarto, and an Essay on the best mode of Transplanting Trees," in which art he was very successful. By adorning his estate with an uncommon degree of skill and assiduity, he conferred no slight benefit on a considerable district of this parish. He made a splendid addition to the old Castle of Allanton, under the direction of Mr Gillespie Graham, and beautified an extensive park which surrounds it. He formed a most picturesque lake in front of his house, of very considerable magni-

tude, studded with islands, clothed with wood, and from no one point of which can its extent be seen. Sir Henry was an elegant scholar, and an accomplished gentleman. He was born in 1759, and married in 1787, Lillias, daughter of Hugh Seton of Touch. He died in March 1836.

Elizabeth, his only daughter, born in 1789, married Reginald Macdonald of Staffa, third son of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, but the eldest by his second marriage. He was Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and died in 1833. He has left, besides the present Sir Henry James, two sons and two daughters.

Muirhouse, the property of the ancient family of Dalzell, and the jointure house of that family, is situated at the western extremity of the parish, within half a mile of the House of Dalzell. It is an old building, on a very commanding situation. It was at one time the residence of the clergyman, when public worship was performed at the Old Kirk, from which it is little more than a quarter of a mile distant. Between these places runs a hedge, called Stockleton Dike, where a farmer is said to have been murdered in times of persecution.*

III.—POPULATION.

Wishawtown and Stewarton, included, form the chief village in the parish; containing a population of 1700. Kirkknow, around the church, contains 250. Bonkle, three miles up the parish, contains 200. And Stain, four miles further up, contains 600. The population of this parish is as follows:—

In 1755, it amounted to	1419
1781, -	1562
1791, -	1684
1803, -	1795
1814, -	2657
1824, -	3248
1839, -	4059
Number of families in the parish, -	765
chiefly employed in agriculture, -	118
trade, manufactures, or handicraft, -	342

* The following is the inscription on his tombstone in the old church-yard:

“ Here lies Arthur Inglis in Nethertoun, who was shot at Stockleton Dyke by bloody Graham of Claverhouse, July 1679, for his adherence to the word of God and Scotland’s covenanted work of Reformation. Rev. 12, 11.

“ When I did live, such was the day,
Forsaking sin made men a prey
Unto the rage and tyranny,
Of that throne of iniquity,
Who robbed Christ and killed his saints,
And brake and burned his covenants,
I at that time this honour got,
To die for Christ upon this spot.

The number of illegitimate births during the last three years, is 13.

I am decidedly of opinion, from many years of laborious experience, that nothing would conduce more to the moral and religious interests of this extensive population, than infant and juvenile schools, erected in the most populous parts of it; as from the habits of the females, who are principally devoted to tambouring and sewing muslin, their maternal and domestic duties are too much neglected.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Assuming that in this parish, there are altogether 26,000 imperial acres, I learn from the most diligent inquiries, that 10,000 of these are either cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; that the remainder have never been cultivated; but that 10,000 more might, with a proper application of capital, be added to the cultivated land of the parish; and that about 6000 acres are in woods, roads, quarries, &c. and incapable of being rendered arable.

Lord Belhaven has lately erected at the west end of the village of Wishawtown, a very large and extensive distillery. The whole buildings are of the very best mason-work, and completely slated, and, besides, there are extensive shades for feeding cattle, annexed to it, in complete unison with the other buildings.

Much has been done, within these few years, regarding draining. But as yet, the process to the tenantry is still expensive, as it requires 3050 tiles to drain an acre. But from the nature of the soil throughout the parish, viz. a cold wet clay, the most extensive draining is necessary to render the soil either fertile or productive.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State and Education.—The stipend of this parish is 18 chalders, half meal, half barley, at the fiars price for Lanarkshire; together with L. 100 Scots for communion elements. There is a glebe of 4 acres, but it and the manse are two miles from the church. The number of families connected with the Established Church, is 419.

There are three endowed schools in the parish. The parochial school, at which Latin, English grammar, writing, and arithmetic are taught, has attached to it the *maximum* salary, a free house and garden, and the usual fees, which do not exceed L. 20 a year. At Stain, a school was built and endowed with a salary of about L. 20, by Mr Wilson in Whitburn; and at Muirycott, ground was

given by Sir Henry Steuart to build a school, a teacher's house, and garden, to which there is attached a small salary.

There are at present altogether nine schools which the children of the parish attend, and this last season (1838), there were at one time 476 scholars at the whole, which is no less than one to every eight inhabitants.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons regularly receiving parochial aid is 50. Those who receive accidental charity vary according to circumstances. From L. 200 to L. 250 is annually distributed. The collections at the church-doors, amounting to about L. 45, and the sums received for mort-cloths, together with an annual collection from each of the Dissenting houses, are the chief sources of their relief; and what is required beyond these, is made up by the heritors, according to their respective valuations. The whole valuation of the parish is L. 5400, 10s. Scots. During the years 1832 and 1833, there was a regular assessment on the parish, and then the collections at the church dwindled into a mere trifle. The poor came forward shamelessly demanding support; and this plan was attended with so many difficulties, it was so unpopular and likely to bring such an additional burden on the parish, that it was laid aside.

The inhabitants have given a good specimen of their taste for literature, by the institution of two libraries, supported by subscription, and containing a judicious selection of books chiefly historical and religious.

About the centre of the parish, still called Chapel, there is said to have been an ancient place of worship. But no vestige of it now remains. And in the eastern part of it, at Darnead Linn, there are said to be the ruins of an old church “where Cameron thundered, and where Renwick poured the gentle notes.”

March 1839.

PARISH OF BERTRAM SHOTTS.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WALTER L. COLVIN, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—ACCORDING to a tradition which seems well authenticated, this parish derives its name from a robber called Bartram de Shotts, who in ancient times infested this part of the country, and was the Rob Roy of his day. He was killed not far from the situation of the present church.

Extent, &c.—The figure of this parish is nearly that of an oblong square. It extends 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth ; it varies in elevation from 200 to 850 feet above the level of the sea. It is divided from East Monkland and Torphichen on the north, by the North Calder, and from Cambusnethan on the south, by the South Calder. On the east, it is separated from Whitburn by a small burn, and on the west, from Bothwell by an old fence. In ancient times Shotts formed part of the parish of Bothwell, under the designation of “ Bothwell-muir.”

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geology of the parish is of a mixed character, consisting partly of a portion of the great coal-field of Lanarkshire, where it encroaches on the calciferous deposits of Wilsonton and Clympie on the south-east, and the trappean rocks of Shotts and Monkland to the north. Indeed, the parish of Shotts, geologically speaking, nearly divides itself into two great groups or portions, the igneous and sedimentary rocks. The trappean rocks are mostly dolerite or common greenstone, and are protruded in a very bold and massive group, constituting nearly the whole of the northern half of the parish. The line of division between the igneous and sedimentary rocks is indicated on the map with tolerable precision by the south Edinburgh and Glasgow road. Some of these traps are undoubtedly protruded upwards among the coal measures of this extensive mineral district, while certain portions are found overlapping the mineral deposits, or distinctly interstratified between them. At Shott-burn, both coal and iron are found below the trap, and the sandstone in contact with it is

blackened and hardened as if it had been subjected to a considerable heat. At Bogend the lowest members of the coal formation have evidently been upheaved by the lava-like protrusion of the trap, which brings the Millstone-grit and its accompanying bed of coal to the surface. The minerals below the trap at the Kirk of Shotts are as follows :

	Coal.		Ironstone.		Limestone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
Dark green shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Slaty sandstone,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Light fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ironstone about,	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Coal,	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Slaty pavement sandstone,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Light shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Coal smithy,	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shale and faiks,	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Hard sandstone,	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Smithy coal,	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faiks and shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Two ironstone bands,	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Cannel coal,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandstone and shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Coal,	1	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

The most interesting portion of the parish, in reference to its mineralogy, lies to the south of the Glasgow and Edinburgh road, and comprehends some of the most valuable carboniferous deposits in this valuable mineral section of Scotland. The coals have been chiefly wrought here. The principal seams wrought are the Lady Anne, or splint coal, the Shotts Ironworks first and second coals, the Smithy coal, and the parrot or cannel coal. The relative positions in which these coals stand to each other are as follows : From Lady Anne coal to Shotts Ironworks first coal, 40 fathoms ; to Shotts Ironworks second coal, 6 fathoms ; to Shotts Smithy coal, 9 fathoms ; to parrot coal, 4 fathoms. The coal which ought to be found above these are the Ell, Pyotshaw, and Main coal. As the Monklands have now become the Rome and Athens of our coal districts, there seems to be a propriety in adopting, as far as possible, their mineral phraseology. We therefore give the same seams, though designated by different names, as follows :

Names in Shotts.

Ell coal.
 Pyotshaw.
 Main coal.
 Lady Anne coal.
 1. Shotts Ironwork coal.
 2. do. do.

Names in Monland.

Ell coal.
 Pyotshaw.
 Main coal.
 Splint coal.
 Vertenwell coal.
 Kiltongue.

The smithy is an altered coal, and along with its accompanying splint seems to be the same as is found at Kirkmuirhill, in the parish of Lesmahago. From the undermost coals only being found here, it appears that the great carboniferous group is beginning to crop out, and that in due time it will gradually wear out and merge into the calciferous deposits found a little to the south-east, in the parish of Carnwath. The distance from the limestone in most parts of the parish is, however, very great, and, if calculated from the lowest coal alone, includes a succession of 147 different strata. The succession of the strata at Curry side, near Shotts Ironworks, is as follows:

	Coal.		Ironstone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Shale,	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
2. Ironstone with nodules,	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
3. Bituminous shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
4. Coal, (1. Shotts Ironwork,)	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
5. Shale and sandstone,	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
6 Coal, (2. Shotts Ironwork,) or Drumgray,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following strata are also found at Benhar in this parish.

	Coal.		Ironstone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Alluvium,	0	0			7	3	6
2. Coal,	1	6			0	0	0
3. Soft shale,	0	0			0	0	4
4. Sandstone,	0	0			0	4	0
5. Shale,	0	0			0	1	6
6. Sandstone,	0	0			0	0	6
7. Shale,	0	0			0	3	0
8. Splint coal,	3	8			0	0	0

The Lady Anne coal, as already mentioned, is a splint coal. The first Shotts coal is known in the west end of the parish by the name of the Cleland Wee coal. It has a stratum of balls and a band of ironstone above it. This is a soft coal, and, being entirely free of sulphur, is of excellent quality for making iron. The second coal is chiefly used for house fires. The Shotts smithy coal, from eight to nine fathoms below the Shotts second coal, is apparently only a partial deposit, but where found, if of good quality, is one of the most valuable coals in Scotland. It averages from about twenty-four to thirty inches thick, and is always best when found near to the igneous or dolerite rocks. In this condition, it is known to extend all over the glebe. It is at present wrought on the Duke of Hamilton's lands, and to the north of the glebe, in a pit about fifteen fathoms deep, in which there is an engine to lift the water, and the coals to the surface. This, like the Shotts first coal, is wrought by room and rance.

The only ironstone wrought in the parish has been a few indifferent strata of ball and band above the Shotts first coal. The balls may be considered rich, producing about thirty-five per cent. of iron from the raw stone ; but the band is very poor, and produces about twenty per cent.

There is abundance of fire-clay all over the south side of the parish, which has now become of great importance from the number of blast furnaces in the neighbourhood. The pavement of all the coal-fields is of fire-clay, but the best is considered to be that found below the Shotts first coal, which is easily wrought, and very abundant. Another very good stratum, lying about ten fathoms above the Shotts first coal, has also been wrought for a period of years, and used in making brick for blast and air furnaces. It is several feet in thickness, but there are only about three feet of it wrought in the middle of the stratum.

Zoology.—There are few woods or plantations of any very great extent in the parish, and of course, the *Mammalia fera*, birds, and other animals which delight in such localities are rather scarce. Among quadrupeds we have, by our ditches and lakes, the *Sorex fodiens* or water-shrew, and the *Arvicola aquatica* or water vole. The *Mustela Erminea* attains a great size in this parish, is sometimes entirely white, and is said to be destructive to young hares. It is also very fond of eggs, pigeons, rats, mice, and putrid meat. Among the birds, the *Lagopus Scoticus* and *Tetrao Tetrix*, are common in the moors. The *Falco Tinunculus*, *Buteo nisus* and *æruuginosus* are the most common of the hawk species. The *Caprimulgus Europeus* is common about Murdostown. The *Ardea cinerea* often visits us from Hamilton, Gartshore, and other places, and the stately *Numenius arquata* often whistles about our ears in the high and barren parts of the country. The *Scolopax gallinago* affords excellent shooting in some quarters, and also the *gallinula*, which is pretty common. The *Vanellus cristatus* affords excellent eating, and if it were better known would be preferred to some species of game.

Of the reptile kind, the most common are *Lacerta agilis*, *Vipera communis*, *Triton palustris*, *aquaticus* and *vulgaris*, *Rana temporaria*, and *Bufo vulgaris*.

In the Lily-loch, besides the common trout, the *Salmo salvelinus* or red char is found in great perfection ; also *Esox Lucius* ; and in the reservoir, the *Perca fluviatilis* is so abundant that the trout and other fishes present a lean and starved appearance from want of food.

Of molluscous, radiated, and zoophytic animals, there are many varieties, but these, like the Cryptogamiæ of the vegetable kingdom, are too minute in their physical organization and distinctive characters ever to become a very popular branch of natural science.

Botany.—There are many interesting plants in this parish, of which our present limits will only afford a very imperfect notice. The *Chara vulgaris* is found in stagnant ditches, and also the *Callitriche verna* and *autumnalis*. The *Veronica anagalis* is found in ditches near Newhouse. Many species of *Carices* are found in the moors, some of them scarce; also a great variety of the *Orchideæ*.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The only historical event worthy of being recorded connected with this parish is the great revival of religion which took place in the year 1630, in consequence of a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr Livingstone. His discourse was delivered upon the Monday after the dispensation of the sacrament, which was the first time that a meeting for divine service was held upon that day. No fewer than 500 persons are stated to have been savingly impressed on that occasion.

The parish of Shotts appears to have contributed its quota of fighting men to the fatal field of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, as the banner which was borne by them on that occasion may still be seen at the farm of Nethertown, in excellent preservation, bearing the well known motto, “For Scotland’s covenanted work of reformation.” In the church-yard are interred the ashes of one of these right-hearted men of other days. Upon his gravestone the following lines are inscribed,—“Here lyes the bones of William Smith, who lived in Moremellen, who with others appeared in arms at Pentland hills in defence of Scotland’s covenanted work of reformation in anno 1666; agreeable to the word of God, in opposition to Popery, Prelacy and Perjury, and was murdered on his return home near this place.”

Eminent Men.—Three celebrated persons were born in the parish, viz. Mr Gavin Hamilton of Murdoston, the famous historical painter; Mr John Miller, who was Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, well known to the world by his learned publications; and Dr Matthew Baillie, the distinguished anatomist and physician. He was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, D. D. minister of Shotts, and brother of Miss Joanna Baillie, the talented authoress.

Dr Cullen began his practice as a medical man in this parish.

In speaking of the climate of Shotts, he was wont to say—not in irony—that it was the Montpelier of Scotland.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest entry in the parochial registers bears date 1641. These registers do not appear to have been regularly kept until the year 1785.

Land-owners.—The principal land-owners in the parish are, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton; Sir Thomas Inglis Cochrane of Murdoston, M. P.; the Right Honourable Dowager Lady Torphichen; and Robert Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of Shotts, according to a census taken by myself two years ago, amounts to 3750 souls. In 1755, the number was 2322, thus showing a very considerable increase, which is mainly attributable to the establishment of the iron-works in the south-east quarter of the parish. Of the population, 1270 are resident in villages; the remainder live in the country, and are very much scattered.

The yearly average of marriages for the last seven years is 47. I cannot speak with the same degree of accuracy as to the average of births and deaths in the parish during that period, in consequence of the want of proper registers.

Number of families in the parish in 1831,	-	-	-	-	621
chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	246
trade, manufactures, or handicraft,					345
Number of illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years, about					20

There are 34 proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards; and it is much to be regretted that so very few of them reside in the parish. There are at an average 3 children in each family. There are 12 fatuous and 2 blind persons in the parish. With regard to the general character of the people, I am happy in having it in my power to state that they are intelligent, moral, and religious. They are more than usually active and industrious; and although the husbandmen have been very inadequately repaid for their labours by the crops of the last three years, yet I have rarely heard a murmur or complaint. Smuggling at one time prevailed to a very considerable extent in the parish, but is now altogether unknown amongst us.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total number of imperial acres in the parish is about 32,000. From one-half to two-thirds of the lands in the parish are arable; the remainder is uncultivated. At least, one-half of the unreclaimed land might be profitably improved; but in con-

sequence of the want of capital amongst the tenantry, and the absence of adequate encouragement on the part of the landlords, it is to be feared that the heather-bell will bloom perennially in the parish. There are about five or six acres of undivided common. There are at least 500 acres under wood. Formerly the Scotch fir was planted to the exclusion of all other trees, but now spruce and larch are preferred, both of which thrive remarkably well. It is a pity that our landed proprietors seem to forget that he who plants a tree is a benefactor of his species. Shelter is sadly deficient, particularly in those districts where it is most required.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land is from 10s. to L. 1, 10s. per acre.

Wages.—The wages of labourers range from 10s. to 12s. per week all the year round. Artisans, viz. masons and wrights, receive at an average from 18s. to L. 1, 4s. a week.

Live-Stock.—For the fineness and symmetry of their cows, the farmers here deserve much commendation. Their draught horses also are excellent, being the best Clydesdale breed. Much success has attended the rearing of horses in this parish. A stimulus has of late years been given to the improvement of farm stock by the establishment of an agricultural society, whose shows are highly creditable to the tenantry of this district.

A very large portion of land has been reclaimed, during these last twenty years, by means of draining and digging. Two first prizes for ameliorations were some time ago awarded by the Highland Society of Scotland to two gentlemen in this parish; one to Cosmo Falconer, Esq. of Hartwoodhill, and the other to William Weir, Esq. of Shottsburn.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is nineteen years. Were they longer it would be much more advantageous for the occupier of the land, especially where a considerable part of the farm is waste.

The tenants here are not, generally speaking, well accommodated with regard to dwelling-houses, but latterly an improvement in this respect has taken place.

As almost all the raw produce raised in this parish is consumed by the farmers themselves, it is exceedingly difficult definitely to ascertain its value.

Manufactures.—There are two iron-works in Shotts,—one in the south-east, and the other in the south-west part of the parish. The former were established in 1802 by a few private individuals,

and have ever since been under the management of John Baird, Esq. who planned and superintended their erection. Besides the smelting of iron ore, which was all that was originally contemplated in these works, an extensive foundry was built many years ago, the castings from which have long maintained a character second only to those of the Carron Company. For many years there was only one smelting furnace in blast, and the produce of pig-iron was no more than 45 tons weekly, but in consequence of various local improvements, and particularly the use of heated air, the produce from two furnaces now in operation is 160 tons weekly. A third furnace is at present being erected. A large engineering establishment was added to the works some years ago, in which many marine and land steam-engines, and other kinds of machinery, have been fitted up, which have given much satisfaction to the purchasers.

The country around these works was formerly altogether unproductive, and, from the want of roads, was of little or no value; but from the impulse given to improvement by the circulation of L. 500 weekly amongst the workmen, &c. the face of the country has undergone a most surprising change.

The other iron-works in the south-west of the parish are called the Omoa works, and were erected in 1787. They are the property of Mr Young, and at present there is one furnace in operation.

It gives me sincere pleasure to state that Mr Baird has of late stopped the working of his furnaces on Sabbath.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There is no market-town in the parish.

We have four villages, viz. Shotts Works, Omoa, Harthill, and Sallysburgh. We have a penny-post at Shotts Works, and have reason to expect that in a very short time there will be another established on the line of the mail-coach in Sallysburgh. The length of the turnpike roads in the parish is about seventeen miles, and no fewer than twenty public coaches pass through it daily.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church stands in a very central position, being, as nearly as may be, equidistant from the different extremities of the parish. It was built in the year 1820, and is in a good state of repair. It affords accommodation for 1200 persons. All the sittings are free. Within the last year a new manse was built, which may well be characterized as most substantial and commodious. Great praise is due to the heritors for their liberality in erecting such an excellent house. The glebe extends to

nearly 44 acres, and as to surface value, is worth L. 1 per acre. Four acres are under wood. The glebe lands contain two seams of coal, viz. the parrot or splint, and the smithy. From these seams coal was wrought to a greater or less extent by my predecessors during the last thirty-six years. The subject of the glebe minerals was first brought before the presbytery of Hamilton in the year 1802 by Mr Hamilton, the then incumbent of Shotts. He represented to the presbytery that he had worked coals in his glebe sufficient for his family in the season, and had sold as much as defrayed the expenses of the working. He farther stated, that certain stone or other durable fences for the improvement of the glebe would be of permanent advantage to the minister of the parish, and that these objects might be obtained by authorizing him to continue the working the coal and selling the same for a time, the profits of which to be applied in making the above amelioration.

Upon this representation by Mr Hamilton, the presbytery authorized him to continue the working and sale of the coal. Such was the commencement of the sale of the coal in the glebe of Shotts, which has been continued till within these few years. Some time ago, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton sunk a coal-pit in the immediate vicinity of the glebe, upon which he erected an engine, and by means of which the whole coal of the glebe could easily be wrought. Finding, it is believed, this to be the case, an offer was made on behalf of the Duke of Hamilton to purchase the coal and other minerals within the glebe. Doubts and difficulties having been started as to the legality of a sale, the transaction has not as yet been carried into effect.

The abstract question, as to the power of an absolute sale, seems not to have been hitherto expressly decided, yet, by analogy to other decided cases, it does not appear to be a question attended with any serious difficulty. Could the heritors and presbytery be convinced of this, a considerable increase might be obtained to the value of the living.

The stipend is 16 chalders of grain, and L. 25, 16s. 5d. in money.

There is one Seceding chapel in the parish, belonging to the Associate Synod, which was built in the year 1771. The stipend of the minister amounts to L. 120 per annum. With regard to this congregation (which owed its existence to the violent intrusion of Mr Wells) I may remark, that, although still in a state of

secession, they have, nevertheless, all along consistently maintained the principle of an Establishment, and, of course, cherish a friendly feeling toward the mother church.

The number of families who adhere to the Established Church is 457, and the number of persons of all ages attending the church of Shotts is fully 800. Our average number of communicants is nearly 500. The amount of church collections yearly may be stated at L. 27. The Seceding chapel is attended by 150 families, and the number of sittings let is about 500. Those belonging to the United Secession church are 125 families; of the remaining part of the population, 10 families are Roman Catholics, 5 Cameronians, 2 Episcopalians, and 1 Unitarian.

Education.—The total number of schools in the parish is 6. Of these, 3 are endowed, and 3 unendowed. There are none supported by societies, but one by individual subscription. The branches of education which are taught are, Greek, Latin, English, geography, writing, and arithmetic. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is L. 34, 4s. 4d.: his fees may amount to L. 23: and his other emoluments to L. 18.

I am not aware that there are any of the young between six and fifteen years of age who cannot read or write, although there are a few adults in that unfortunate state of ignorance. A school is much required for Omoa Works, where there is a population of at least 260 souls. They are at a considerable distance from any place of instruction.

Literature.—There are two circulating libraries in the parish. In the library belonging to the Shotts Iron-works, there is a large and excellent assortment of books.

Charitable and other Institutions.—There is no savings bank in the parish, but we have it in contemplation to establish, in a very short time, an agency here in connexion with the National Security's Savings Bank in Glasgow. I have been endeavouring to enlighten the people on this most important subject, by means of the circulation of pamphlets and otherwise; and I have little doubt but that all the working-classes will gladly become depositors whenever the opportunity is afforded them.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons who receive parochial aid is 60, and the sum allotted to each per week may be stated to be 1s. 2d. The proportion of that sum arising from church collections is L. 15. A legacy was left to the poor of this parish some years ago, the annual interest of which

amounts to L.11. I am glad to have it in my power to state that, generally speaking, there is a spirit of independence amongst the poorer classes, which causes them to refrain as long as possible from asking parochial relief; such relief being considered as very degrading.

Fairs.—In virtue of a “warrant granted by James VII., anno 1685, to the Duke of Hamilton, for two yearly fairs and a weekly mercat at the Kirk of Shotts,” there are two fairs held in the parish every year, one on the third Tuesday of June, old style, and the other on the third Tuesday of November, old style. The locality chosen for the said fairs is somewhat *mal a propos*, being immediately adjoining the church. The chief business done at these markets is the buying and selling of horses and cattle.

Inns, &c.—There are 16 public-houses in the parish. Many of these, however, are chiefly supported by travellers on the great roads between Glasgow and Edinburgh. Unquestionably, if we had fewer alehouses, we would have less intemperance, and were these shut on the Sabbath, there would be less desecration of the Lord’s day, but still, all circumstances considered, it cannot be said that drunkenness prevails to any great extent among us.

Fuel.—The fuel which is used here is coal, peat being rarely seen in the parish. Indeed there is no inducement to dig in the mosses, as a cart of coal weighing 12 cwt. can be purchased at the Duke of Hamilton’s pit for the small sum of 2s. This, however, is an inferior kind of parrot coal, but the ashes are considered very valuable as manure.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

There is a very marked contrast between the state of the parish as it now exists, and as it is represented in the last Statistical Account.

A large proportion of those lands which were then unreclaimed, and which are there spoken of as unimprovable, is now under tillage, and bears astonishingly good crops. The price of labour is now much higher and a better and more ready market can be obtained for all kinds of provisions. Much advantage has of late years been derived by the inhabitants of the parish from the Shotts Iron-works, —the employment which is there given to the active and well-behaved, and the money which is there circulated weekly, may well call forth a desire on the part of us all for their prosperity and extension.

It cannot be too strongly pressed upon the proprietors of the parish, that draining and planting are improvements of paramount

importance in Shotts. It is admitted by competent judges, that the soil is in general very good ; why then should the benefits of such ameliorations be withheld ? With regard to the reclaiming of waste land, the experiment has been tried again and again, and the result has invariably been, that the expense of such improvement, when judiciously made, is repaid in a few years, and that the land is ever after able to stand the regular routine of cropping.

The industry of the working classes here is amply recompensed ; and were they more provident of their earnings, their happiness and comfort would be much increased.

August 1839.

PARISH OF OLD OR WEST MONKLAND.*

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM THOMSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE ancient name of the Monklands is unknown ; but it appears from the Chartulary of the Monks of Newbottle, for many years lost, but recovered by Patrick Modart, about 1462, and now in the Advocates' Library, that the present was the popularly received name of this district before 1323. The etymology is not difficult. The lands of Monkland, formerly constituting a third part of the domains of the Abbey of Newbottle, were for many ages the property of a company of Cistercian or Bernardine monks belonging to that abbey, and hence the very obvious appellation, the " Monklands," was given to all their ecclesiastical domains in this quarter of the country. When this extensive district was afterwards divided and erected into two parishes, one of these parishes was called Old or West Monkland, and the other New or East Monkland, and they are now popularly known by the names of the Old and New Monklands.

Boundaries, Extent, &c.—The parish of Old Monkland is a remarkably fine, extensive, rather flat and low-lying district, extending along the eastern bank of the river Clyde for many miles, immediately after leaving the highly ornamental and picturesque scenery of Bothwell and Hamilton, and before it reaches the great

* Drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick, author of a Description of the Plants of Lanarkshire, &c.

commercial emporium of the west, the city of Glasgow. "A stranger," says the Rev. Mr Bower in the last Statistical Report, "is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden." The old parish constitutes by far the lowest, richest, and most interesting portion of the Monklands, and hence the remark of the same authority, "the monks, who usually fixed upon a pleasant situation, had a residence here." Perhaps their superior skill in agriculture and gardening rendered the places they fixed upon at once more pleasant and valuable; but, had that able and diligent minister of the Gospel lived to the present day, he would have been constrained to admit, that the monks were for once deceived in their choice, for, although the surface of Old Monkland is the most valuable, still a very large proportion of the mineral stores which supply her furnaces and other public works are brought from the New Monkland. The true value of the respective districts at the present day is therefore much on the side of the east parish.

From Monkland House in the south-east, to Clyde Iron-works in the north-west, the parish of Old Monkland is about 10 miles in length. The widest place, from the bridge over the Calder at Carnbroe to the lodge near Glenboig in the Haggmuir, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Between Calder Iron-works and the lands of Rochsilloch the distance is only about 4 furlongs, while in other places the parish varies in breadth from 2 to 3 miles. Old Monkland is bounded on the north by the parishes of New Monkland, Cadder, and barony of Glasgow; on the east, by part of the parishes of New Monkland and Bothwell; on the south, by Bothwell; and on the west, by the river Clyde, which separates it from Cambuslang and Rutherglen.

Meteorology.—The average ranges of the thermometer and barometer in this district of the country are pretty well known from its vicinity to Glasgow, where registers are regularly kept. But perhaps, the following statement of facts, relating to the prevailing winds, and certain other changes and peculiarities of the weather, may be not less new than interesting. The particulars have been carefully selected and arranged from a general journal of the weather, kept by the late William Mack, Esq. of Fruitfield, and submitted to the author's inspection by Mr Mack's son, John Mack, Esq. of Bellefield. The observations are daily, and the period included is from January 1799 to June 1826—a period of about twenty-seven years.

The following is an account of the prevailing winds from January

1800 to January 1820, including a period of 20 years, or 7304 days. Only the four cardinal points, with the four intermediate points of the compass, are given. When the winds were variable, they are set down for the day in the direction in which they generally blew. With these qualifications, the other results may be relied on. The letters at the top denote the points of the compass, and the figures below the number of days in which the wind blew in that direction. The periods of observation are divided into two portions, namely, from 1800 to 1810, and from 1810 to 1820. Observations are also given for each particular month.

	Days.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
Jan.	First 10 years winds blew,	5	55	63	88	32	49	8	12
	Second do.	3	15	102	144	23	5	5	11
Feb.	First 10 years,	3	29	39	116	24	35	6	30
	Second do.	0	15	42	176	25	6	7	11
Mar.	First 10 years,	2	12	120	91	22	22	9	32
	Second do.	2	7	8	196	12	4	5	3
April	First 10 years,	6	34	72	101	23	10	10	44
	Second do.	1	16	112	127	15	8	7	14
May	First 10 years,	10	17	77	87	33	9	12	65
	Second do.	0	8	24	146	15	2	2	13
June	First 10 years,	3	23	52	100	25	9	3	85
	Second do.	5	21	83	146	14	1	1	37
July	First 10 years,	3	21	68	109	18	23	6	62
	Second do.	1	18	44	202	20	7	2	17
Aug.	First 10 years,	1	29	40	156	42	18	4	20
	Second do.	2	14	44	209	22	6	3	10
Sept.	First 10 years,	8	36	45	110	28	24	4	49
	Second do.	8	32	50	141	27	18	9	15
Oct.	First 10 years,	4	24	61	110	27	24	4	56
	Second do.	4	32	67	122	28	15	12	30
Nov.	First 10 years,	6	19	67	104	16	24	18	46
	Second do.	11	23	62	106	42	20	13	15
Dec.	First 10 years,	2	24	44	124	29	45	4	34
	Second do.	6	24	84	138	24	12	12	12
Total days,		96	548	1643	3149	586	393	166	723

The following table will give the sum total for the particular months for the whole 20 years included between 1800 and 1820.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
January,	8	70	165	232	55	54	13	23
February,	3	44	81	292	49	41	13	41
March,	4	19	201	287	34	26	14	35
April,	7	50	184	228	38	18	17	58
May,	10	25	201	233	48	11	14	78
June,	8	44	135	246	39	10	4	122
July,	4	39	112	311	38	30	8	79
August,	3	43	84	365	64	24	7	30
September,	16	68	95	251	55	39	13	64
October,	8	56	128	232	55	39	16	86
November,	17	42	129	210	58	44	31	61
December,	8	48	128	265	53	57	16	46
Days wind in 20 years,	96	548	1643	3149	586	393	166	723

In 20 years, or 7304 days, the winds were 4458 in a westerly direction, *i. e.* including the west, north-west, and south-west; in an easterly direction 2202 days, including east, north-east, and south-east; 548 south, and 96 only north. The following summary will bring the results more immediately under the eye of the reader:

Winds westerly,	.	.	.	4458 days.
Do. easterly,	.	.	.	2202
Do. south,	.	.	.	548
Do. north,	.	.	.	96
Total days,				7304

In 620 days of January weather there were 227 days of frost, and in 564 days of February weather 134 days of frost. In 1184 days, there were 361 frosty days. They stood thus with regard to the winds.

Days.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
January,	2	17	123	27	4	30	6	18
February,	3	15	54	39	4	10	0	9
Total days frost,	5	32	177	66	8	40	6	27

The average number of frosty days for each month of January for twenty years was 11.7; in February for the same period, 6.14 days. In November and December the days of frost were as follows:—

Days.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
November,	3	2	72	18	3	6	7	12
December,	3	8	111	54	3	13	0	19
Total days frost,	6	10	183	72	6	19	7	31

The total days frost in November for the above number of years was 120 days, which, at an average, gives six days of frost for each month of November. The number of frosty days in December for a similar period was 211, which gives 10.1 days of frost for each month of December in twenty years. For the four winter months, November, December, January, and February, the results will stand thus:—

	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
November and December,	6	10	183	72	6	16	7	31
January and February,	5	32	177	66	8	40	6	27
Total days frost in 4 months,	11	42	360	138	14	56	13	58

Thus, in the period of twenty years, out of 2404 days of winter weather, there were 692 days of frost, which gives on an average of years 33.24 days of frost for the four winter months as above. It will also be observed, that 422 of these days of frost were from the east, while 210 were from the west, which leaves only

60 days for the winds and days of frost from the remaining points of the compass. The following table will bring the above results more in detail under the eye of the reader. The first column of figures contains the number of days collectively for twenty years for the accompanying months; the second column includes the number of days of frost in the months of those years; and the third the average for each month.

	Days for 20 years.	Days frost for 20 years.	Average annual days for each month.
November,	600	120	6.
December,	620	211	10.1
January,	620	227	11.7
February,	564	134	6.14
	<hr/> 2404	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 33.24

The number of days in which it snowed in the respective months of November, December, January, and February, during the whole of the twenty years, with the directions in which the wind blew, is as follows:—

	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.
November,	—	1	14	5	—	3	—	2
December,	—	1	20	13	1	6	—	2
January,	1	2	36	28	11	8	—	3
February,	1	2	22	35	6	6	—	6
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 23	<hr/> —	<hr/> 13

In 2404 days of winter weather during twenty years, it snowed only 235 days. The following table, drawn up on the same principle as that showing the number of days of frost, will exhibit readily the general results:—

	Days for 20 years.	Days do. snow.	Average annual days snow for each month.
November,	600	25	1. 5
December,	620	43	2. 3
January,	620	89	4.14
February,	564	78	3.18
	<hr/> 2405	<hr/> 235	<hr/> 10.40

In the month of March during the twenty years, there were in all 100 days of snow, while in April there were only 48. The average number of snowy days in March is, therefore, 5, while in April it is only 2.8. Most of these, however, are only blasty days; but sometimes heavy snows fall in April, as 25th April 1812, and 8th and 9th April 1818; and in 1809, on the evening of Monday the 29th May, a great snow began to fall, which covered the earth for three days. Wind east and west. The weather was broken by a good deal of thunder on the 16th and 17th of May.

Among the popular errors of the day, we may mention the ready credence given by many persons to the legendary powers of St Swithen, a watery saint, who, if it rains upon his day, (the 15th of July,) is said to “keep his word,” and squeezes the elements of their aqueous contents so effectually, that it rains for six weeks after. As reasoning will not at all times correct superstitions, which are the worst of popular follies, we may try the weight of facts, and we shall see that, at least for the first twenty years of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, St Swithen had either lost, or *voluntarily* consented to give up, his power. Instead of six weeks or forty-two days after 15th July, I have allowed forty-seven days, which carries us to the end of August. For each of the first twenty years of the century the facts are as follow:—

July 15th.	Wind.	Wet days, in 6 weeks.	Weather about 15th July.
1800, Fine, sunny, -	S. W.	4	Warm and dry.
1801, Warm, showery, -	W.	8	Warm, showery.
1802, Warm, mild, -	W.	17	Frost, rain, hail, 12, 13, 14.
1803, Very warm, sunny, -	W.	14	Fine about 15th.
1804, Warm, drought, -	E. & S. E.	19	Fine weather.
1805, Very warm, sunny,	Var. wind.	18	Fine weather.
1806, Warm, thunder showers,	S.	13	Thunder showers.
1807, Warm, showery,	W.	17	Warm, showery.
1808, Great drought, warm,	E.	22	Very dry.
1809, Mild day, -	N. W.	22	14th, wettish—rest dry.
1810, Good dry day, -	W.	18	Warm, mostly dry.
1811, Dry and cold, -	W.	25	Wettish.
1812, Warm and dry, -	W.	8	Warm and dry.
1813, Very warm, -	W.	4	Heavy rain 16th.
1814, Dark, mild, -	W.	21	Dark, dry.
1815, Gentle showers, -	Var. wind.	10	Dry with showers.
1816, Wet day, -	E.	15	Cold, wet.
1817, Frost morn. warm day,	Var. wind.	19	Cold, frosty.
1818, Warm, cloudy, -	S.	8	Warm, showers.
1819, Very warm, sunny, -	S. E.	7	Cloudy, warm.

It would appear that it rained during the above years on five different occasions on St Swithen's day; but instead of the 15th of July being followed on each occasion with six weeks of rain, there were only 63 days of rain in thirty weeks.

It thundered only on 62 out of 7304 days. There was no thunder in January, February, September, or December. In the other months the number of days, with the direction of the winds which brought the thunder, is as follows:—

	N.	S.	E.	W.	S. W.	S. E.	N. E.	N. W.	Variable.
March, .	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
April, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
May, .	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
June, .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
July, .	—	2	4	1	1	6	—	—	5
August, .	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	7

	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.	Variable.
October, .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
November,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0	4	14	10	5	7	—	1	20

Out of the 62 days thunder, 33 occurred in July and August, viz. 19 in the month of July, and 14 in the month of August. The days of thunder here set down include only those electric discharges which were heard in the district. There might be thunder in the night-time which was not heard.

The number of days in which it actually rained, in whole or in part, for each month during twenty years, (as above,) is as follows:—

Days of wind.	N.	S.	E.	W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	N.W.	Variable.
January, - -	—	19	—	43	8	4	1	4	6
February, - -	—	16	7	64	15	6	—	2	5
March, - -	—	13	9	69	11	1	—	1	11
April, - -	—	20	19	43	4	—	—	3	5
May, - -	—	12	35	62	14	3	—	8	17
June, - -	4	19	12	64	13	4	—	7	13
July, - -	1	22	24	75	13	5	—	19	23
August, - -	—	23	23	108	15	2	1	4	18
September, - -	3	34	29	47	18	7	—	8	10
October, - -	1	23	7	70	22	5	2	23	13
November, - -	—	17	8	55	10	2	—	9	15
December, - -	—	4	2	36	8	2	—	4	21
Total winds with days rain for 20 years, -	9	222	175	736	151	41	4	92	157

The total number of days on which rain fell over the space of twenty years was 1587, which gives on an average 79.7 days of rain per annum, or more than two months out of the twelve, of constant uninterrupted rain. The total days of rain, frost, snow, and hail, for twenty years, was as under :

	Days.
Rain, .	1587
Frost,	827
Snow, .	320
Hail, .	30

Total for twenty years, 2764 of rain, frost, snow, and hail.

This gives about 138 days per annum for the onfalls as above, and about 227 for days on which there is no onfall, or, in other words, 2764 stormy or wet days in a period of 7304 days, and during the same period 4540 good days. We do not therefore deserve to be so much pitied for our wet weather, as some of our neighbours believe us to be.

Hydrography.—The Clyde is the principal river in the district. It enters this parish at Daldowie, forming its western boundary, and leaves it at Clyde Iron-works. The tide reaches till within a little distance of the parish, but no part of it is here navigable.

The North Calder is a considerable stream, with fine wooded banks. It rises near the farm of Braco, in the parish of Shotts, and falls into the Clyde at Daldowie. There are various other small burns, which are all lost either mediately or immediately in the Clyde. There are several lochs in the parish, but their banks are tame, and they have no picturesque beauty. Bishop Loch covers a space of about 80 acres; Woodend Loch, 50 acres; and Lochend, 40 acres. Very large pike are sometimes caught in these lochs, occasionally as heavy as $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Monklands are famous for their coal, iron, and other valuable mineral stores. These, as in other places, evidently lie in basins, the thickest seams above the lime, and the inferior seams of coal intermixed with, or lying between, various basins of limestone. The coals wrought in the Monklands are all above the lime, which is at a great depth here, but in proportion as they approach the lime, as it comes to the surface, the lower and inferior seams of coal are only found. The following are the principal seams of coal known to exist in this district, *i. e.* of workable coal.

1st. The upper coal, coarse and seldom workable. Its average distance above the ell-coal is from 14 to 16 fathoms.

2d. The Ell or Mossdale coal, 3 to 4 feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in some places a thick coal, and of excellent quality.

3d. The Pyotshaw, or rough-ell, from 3 to 5 feet thick, and from 7 to 10 fathoms below the ell-coal.

4th. The Main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier, in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of 6 or 7 fathoms.

5th. Humph coal, seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about 10 fathoms below Main coal.

6th. Splint coal. About 4 fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed when got by the proprietors here a great prize.

7th. Little coal, always below splint, the distance varying from 3 fathoms to 6 feet. It is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and is a free sulphury coal of inferior quality.

8th. The Virtue-well, or sour-milk coal, from 2 to 4 feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint.

9th. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and like it is from 2 to 4 feet in thickness.

10th. The Drumgray coal lies 6 fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are besides these ten seams about twenty-three smaller seams between them, none of which are of a workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal measures above the lime may be about 775 feet.

This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them. The first dike that throws in the Monkland seams on the south, runs through the lands of Rosehall, Tannochside, Britishholm, and Calder Park, where it is seen in the burn, and then through the lands of Mount Vernon, where it throws down the coal, and throws in the large field of Rosehall, Birthwood, Britishholm, and Mount Vernon. 2. To the north of the above, a large dike comes from Newarthill, and throws in the coal in Faskin, Palace Craig, Kairnhill, Garnturk, Lower Coats, Drumpellier, Keelhill, and terminates at Easter House. This terminates the Monkland field to the west. 3. Still farther to the north, a third dike enters the parish on the east, at Kippsbyre, passes the lands of Raw by Sommerlee Iron-Works, by the south side of Gartsherrie estate, and then running towards Bishop Loch, it throws in Kippsbyre, Gargunnock, and Gartsherrie fields. The splint coal is found as far north as Gartcloss, after which it and its accompanying strata do not come in again in that direction. 4. Another downthrow dike to the north passes through the estate of Gartsherrie, and throws in the Gartgill and Gartcloss fields. This forms the northern boundary of the Monkland seams.

The following will afford a pretty correct idea of the statistics of the coal workings in this district. The coal pits now in actual operation, or now sinking, with their depths, and the seams of coal found in them, are nearly as follows,—leaving it, however, to be understood, that since the following list was taken, various new pits have been begun, so that every week almost brings with it some new improvements and new workings.

Gartsherrie.—It is of no consequence where we begin, provided

we give an accurate idea of all the principal workings. The succession of strata at Gartsherrie is as follows :—

	Coal.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Coal (first coal),	2	0	0	0	0
2. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	8	0	0
3. Coal (2d),	3	3	0	0	0
4. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	3	3	0
5. Coal (3d),	4	0	0	0	0
6. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	7	3	0
7. Coal (4th),	1	4	0	0	0
8. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	7	3	0
9. Coal (5th),	3	4	0	0	0

1. The Gartloss mine, or inclined plane, is 30 fathoms deep, and contains the Pyotshaw, Main, and Splint coals, and they are now sinking to the Virtuewell and Kiltongue. The Ell-coal, which is 8 fathoms above the Pyotshaw, seems to be off here, but they begin to work it at Mount Vernon, and away west to Glasgow.

2. Gartgill, (Mr Colt), 40 fathoms deep, has the three main seams. The Main and Pyotshaw are within 10 inches of each other, and form a working of 12 feet.

3. Gartsherrie, No. 1, 40 fathoms, all the seams; No. 2, 30 fathoms, all the seams except the Ell-coal, which is here crompt off.

4. Gunnie, (Messrs Baird,) No. 1, 27 fathoms, all the coals except the Ell. No. 2, now sinking 50 fathoms, all the coals.

5. Greenhill, (William Baillie). All the coals except the ell, about 18 fathoms to the splint.

6. Drumpellier (Mr Buchanan,) Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, varying from 36 to 70 fathoms. In one of these pits the Pyotshaw and main coals are wrought together, at an aggregate thickness of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The splint here is very thin, only from 26 to 40 inches.

7. Calder Iron-works,—2 coal-pits, one 100 fathoms, the deepest in the parish; other pit 40 fathoms, all the coals.

8. Palace Craig, 2 pits, one 40 fathoms, another 70 fathoms, all the seams. The upper ironstone, 18 inches in thickness, is about 24 fathoms above the ell coal. The succession of strata in the intervening space are as follows :

	Coals.		Ironstone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Black ironstone,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2. Shale with thin bands of ironstone,	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
3. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
4. Coal interlaced with, stone,	2	10	0	0	0	7	0
5. Sandstone.	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
6. Shale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Coals.		Ironstone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
7. Black shale and clay,	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
8. Coal,	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
9. Slaty clay,	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
10. Fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
11. White fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
12. Sandy fakes, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
13. Sandstone,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
14. Shale and ironstone,	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
15. Black tull,	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
16. Ironstone,	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
17. Fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
18. Black tull,	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
19. Shale and fakes,	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
20. Shale and tull,	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
21. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
22. Coal,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
23. Shale and clay,	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
24. Sandstone,	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
25. Shale and clay,	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
26. Ell-coal,	2	10	0	0	0	0	0

9. Faskin. It was at this place that the coal was first opened up. The Lady Anne seam of coal derives its name from Lady Anne Stirling, wife of Mr A. Stirling. In like manner we may here mention, that Pyotshaw is the name of a place in Cairnhill, Kiltongue is a place near Braidenhill, and Virtuewell is on the estate of Mr Nisbet of Cairnhill, in New Monkland. Engine pit, 75 fathoms, began 1790, got coal 1791. The splint or Lady Anne coal was first found here.

10. Whiteflat, 2 pits, 40 fathoms. The journal of the pit No. 2 is as follows.

	Coal.		Ironstone.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Alluvium,	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2. Sandstone fakes, &c.	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
3. Ell-coal,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4. Shale.	0	0	0	0	0	4	10
5 Coal,	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
6. Fire-clay,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
7. Fakes,	0	0	0	0	3	1	9
8. Sandstone,	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
9. Shale,	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
10. Pyotshaw coal,	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
11. To the splint coal,	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
12. Splint coal,	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
13. To black band ironstone,	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
14. Black band ironstone,	0	0	1	6	0	0	0

11. Keelhill. The oldest working pit in the parish, and has put out more coals, perhaps, than any other in the west of Scotland, having been in active operation for the last thirty years. The pit is upwards of 60 fathoms. The Pyotshaw and main seams are close together, and form an aggregate working of from 9 to 10 feet.

12. Netherhouse. Pits from 30 to 40 fathoms, with the three main seams, Pyotshaw, main, and splint.

13. Easter House. This is the north-west boundary of the Monkland seams. The pits are about 40 fathoms. Three seams are found, but the splint only is wrought. The metals here are much deranged, and the coal much injured with the whin.

14. Mount Vernon. Pit (in Barony,) 70 fathoms. Two seams, Pyotshaw and main. The splint is from 12 to 15 fathoms below, but is so thin that it is not worth working. The strata here are as follow :

	Coal.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Sandstone, &c.	0	0	30	0	0
2. Coal (1st,)	1	2	0	0	0
3. Sandstone, &c.	0	0	27	0	0
4. Coal (2d,)	4	0	0	0	0
5. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	6	0	0
6. Coal (3d,)	4	0	0	0	0

15. Rosehall. Two pits in one shanking. Deepest 26 fathoms to main, and 16 fathoms to splint; in all, upwards of 40 fathoms. The succession of strata here is as follows :

	Coal.		Other rocks.		
	Ft.	In.	Fath.	Ft.	In.
1. Coal (1st,)	1	8	0	0	0
2. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	7	0	0
3. Coal (2d,)	3	6	0	0	0
4. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	3	0	0
5. Coal (3d,)	3	2	0	0	0
6. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	7	0	0
7. Coal (4th,)	1	0	0	0	0
8. Sandstone and shale,	0	0	5	0	0
9. Coal (5th,)	4	4	0	0	0

The enterprising tenants of the Rosehall colliery are Addie and Miller. I have been favoured by Mr Addie with the number of men employed at this work. The additional number employed at other works is very great. At Rosehall, there are, in constant occupation, 117 colliers, 2 bottomers, 3 pit-roads men, 2 pit-head men, 20 labourers, 2 engine-men, 2 smiths, 1 wright, 4 carters, 2 sawyers, 1 manager, 1 clerk,—in all 157.

Ironstone.—The Monkland ironstones are, economically speaking, of immense value, and are the principal source of the wealth and bustle in which this prosperous district is at present so agreeably involved, for if it were not for the ironstone, not one-half of the coals could have been wrought out. The following are the principal bands of the Monkland ironstone.

1. The Upper Black Band. It lies about 24 fathoms above the ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata, page 644. It

is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palace-Craig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick.

2. The Black-Band, also called Mushet's Black-Band, from the name of the person who first wrought it to any extent. This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron-market, and when found to any extent, is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms, and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles.

3. Airdrie Hill Black Band. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 fathoms below the black-band, or Mushet's Band. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdrie Hill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones.

The black band of ironstone is thrown in by a dike formerly mentioned, which runs in a north-west direction through the lands of Woodhall Cathedral Park, the lands of Carnbroe and Shawhead, and on to Kirkwood and Keelhill. There is no ironstone to the south and west, except a very little to north of Carnbroe. A branch dike comes through the lands of Dundyvan, to the south-west side of which none of the black-band is found. This valuable mineral is chiefly found in the lands of Monkland House, Faskin, Carnbroe, Garturk, and Lower Coats, and terminates in the lands of Dundyvan. The boundaries of the district in which these Volcanic treasures lie, are nearly as follows: It is bounded on the west by a straight line drawn from Sommerlee House to Kip's Bridge; from that to Glenmavis on the north; from Glenmavis still northward, and in a south-east direction to the lands of Arden in New Monkland; from Arden to Clerkstone in a southern direction; and then from Clerkstone to Monkland House, &c. The principal ironstone pits now in operation in Old Monkland are as follow:—

1. Raw. Splint-coal and black-band; pit from 27 to 30 fathoms.
2. Locks. Pit 20 fathoms, same band.
3. Kairnhill, two ironstone pits, one 30, another 28 fathoms. Coal, 40 fathoms.
4. Palace-Craig, two pits, one 40 fathoms, another 70 fathoms. The upper black-band occurs here.

5. Garturk or Wilderness two pits, 24 fathoms deep, contain the black-band. The upper coal is here wrought out.

6. Faskin, four ironstone pits, from 10 to 14 fathoms.

7. Monkland, one ironstone pit.

8. Calder Ironworks. Two ironstone pits are now wrought for these works on Garturk estate, 36 fathoms deep. There is a coal-pit here 100 fathoms; the deepest in the parish.

9. Whiteflat or Whifflet, three ironstone pits, and two coal-pits, containing the splint and black-band. Pits 40 fathoms deep.

10. Drumpellier. Ironstone pit here 40 fathoms. Nos. 1 and 2 are wrought out. The ironstone fines off at pit No. 2, averaging only two or three inches in thickness. "It is seen," (as the workmen express it,) "and that is all."

The coal and ironstone pits in the parish of New Monkland are still more numerous; and it is from them that the iron-works in Old Monkland receive their chief supplies. The great iron establishments at Gartsherrie, Sommerlee, Calder, Dundyvan, and Chapelhall, receive a great quantity of ironstone from Rochsilloch, the property of Sir William Alexander. On this property at the time this account was taken up, there were eleven pits, two mines, and two open casts, besides three pits shanking. The black-band here yields from 30 to 40 per cent. of iron. One acre at 8s. 6d. per calcined ton of lordship will yield L. 1000 to the landlord. The output on Rochsilloch alone is 4500 tons per month, and the annual income to the proprietor is about L. 12,600 per annum, on a property, which, if let for tillage, would yield only a few hundreds per annum.

Quarries.—The freestone quarries in the parish of Old Monkland are chiefly as follows:—

1. Langlone Quarry. This is a red freestone, which lies above all the coals, and runs in a compact body through Drumpellier and Britishholm by Mainhill. It is thrown off by a hitch at Kirkwood, but soon comes on again. It then goes on by Mount Vernon and on to Westmuir. It is thrown in by two dikes, which are downthrows. This rock is about 50 feet thick. The same rock is wrought at Mainhill and Haggmill.

2. Souterhouse and Garturk. A fine white freestone, supposed to be a plie of rock beneath the red sandstone, cropping out to the north. It is from 30 to 40 feet thick. The whole of this freestone is consumed at Calder works.

3. Sommerlee Quarry. A white freestone of a somewhat infe-

rior quality, supposed to lie below the ironstone. It is used chiefly by the Sommerlee Company.

4. Coats Quarry. A white pavement, which is the roof of the main coal.

5. Coats and Pottry Quarry. The white roof of the main coal. It lies between the Pyotshaw and main coals, and is about 20 feet thick.

6. Coatsdike Quarry. A white freestone between the ironstone and Virtuewell coal. Belongs to the Messrs Baird. It is from 40 to 70 feet thick. There are a few small quarries besides.

The whinstone quarries are :—1. Rawmen, a hard blue whin or greenstone. It occurs below the Kiltongue coal. The metals dip south from a trouble.

2. Easterhill. This greenstone lies above the splint-coal. It is what the workmen term poky, and does not break clear. No lime is found in the parish of Old Monkland.

The botany and zoology of the parish exhibit no peculiarity of character.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The Monklands were anciently a part of the Abbacy and Lordship of Newbottle, to which they were mortified by Malcolm IV. The original charter may be seen in Anderson's *Diplom. Scot.* These lands formed about a third part of the territorial possessions of the monks of Newbottle, who had also the lands of Carmyle on the Clyde. From their chartularies we learn that they maintained a large grange, or farming establishment, at Drumpellier, then named Dimpelder. For the purpose of keeping up a communication between their eastern and western possessions, they obtained grants of free passage; a right confirmed to them by Alexander II., who allowed them during their passages common pasture for their cattle, for one night, in every part except the growing corn or meadows. It appears from *Acta Parl.* iii. 513, that the lands of Monkland were granted free to Mark Kerr, commendator of the Monastery of Newbottle, about 1587. This individual was created Baron Newbottle 1591, and Earl of Lothian 1606. The Boyds of Kilmarnock afterwards obtained the northern parts of the Monklands, called the Barony of Medrox, contiguous to an ancient seat of the family—the tower of Banheath, which still bears their arms. About 1602, the greater part of the Monklands fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, afterwards Lord Binning and Byres, Earl of Melrose, and finally

first Earl of Haddington. He is described as being a good lawyer and keen-sighted judge, and concluded a profitable political life by the accumulation of a vast sum of money, which he wisely vested in landed property. He discovered a silver mine in the lands of Ballenerieff, in Linlithgowshire, which he took care to secure by a charter, including “*minera, mineralia, auri, et argenti, inter bondas terrarum de Ballencreiff.*” Had he been so fortunate as to secure in the same manner the minerals in the Monklands, they would have been more valuable to his descendants than mines of silver or gold. The Monklands passed from the Haddington family into the hands of the Clellands of Monkland about 1633, and in 1639, they were sold to James, Marquis of Hamilton. The charter is dated 19th November 1639, or the year after the noble Marquis had sat as Commissioner to the celebrated General Assembly which met in Glasgow 1638. These territories passed from the Hamilton family into the hands of the College of Glasgow, and thus have become once more the appropriate possession of a literary community. This purchase was made from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in the reign of Charles II., and included the patronage and tithes of the subdeanery of Glasgow, and of the churches of Calder and Monkland; all of which, except the patronages of the churches, they retain to this day.

The Monklands were divided into two parishes, according to Hamilton of Wishaw, in or about 1660, but more probably about 1640. Long before this period, the land had been almost all feued out to particular heritors, some of whom are very old possessors of their respective inheritances.

Beyond all the above facts, which are authenticated by existing documents, there is a tradition, that a certain pilgrim, in order to do penance for some sin, was obliged to carry a particular stone in this direction from Glasgow; and when he could bear it no farther to build a church at his own expense. The weary pilgrim laid down his burden at the place where the Old Monkland church stands, and the stone is still to be seen.

Chief Land-owners.—General Pye Douglas of Rosehall; Robert Buchanan of Drumpellier; John H. Colt of Gartsherrie; John Sligo of Carmyle; Hugh Bogle of Calderbank; James M‘Call of Daldowie; William Dixon of Faskin; Theodore Wolrond, Calderpark; George M. Nisbet of Cairnhill. The estate of Breadiesholm is also a valuable property.

Parochial Registers.—These consist at present of seventeen volumes. The oldest legible date is January 24th 1692.

Antiquities.—The site of the Clyde Iron-works seems to have been a burying-ground of ancient date. When digging the foundation of the buildings, great quantities of human bones were found deposited betwixt flag-stones. These stones were so placed, as to form a cavity of considerable extent, which was covered with a stone of the same sort. Various earthen urns were found, containing ashes mixed with human bones, on some of which were evident marks of fire. In 1834, when Mr Bowman, a distinguished breeder of cattle, was clearing out a plantation on a gravelly hill near Blair-tummock, two urns, perfectly smooth and of a reddish colour, were discovered. On the Camp farm, near Bailiestone, in casting drains, pieces of horse harness, apparently of ancient date, are frequently turned up.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish in 1755 was only 1813, in 1831 it was 9580. In 1791, the population was 4000, which, since 1755, makes an increase of 2187 in thirty-six years, which is at the rate of upwards of 60 per annum. In 1801, the population was 4006, which was only 6 of an increase in ten years. In 1811, the population was 5469, which is an increase of 1463 in ten years, or at the rate of upwards of 146 per annum. In 1821, the population was 6983, which is an increase of 1414 in ten years, or at the rate of upwards of 141 per annum. The population in 1831 was 9580, which is an increase of 2597 in ten years, which was at the rate of 259 per annum. The annual increase at present is at least double that amount. The increase between 1755 and 1791, as stated in the last report, was “entirely owing to the establishment of manufactures.” These seem to have been nearly in a stationary state from that period till 1811. From that date the coal and iron trade have been continually advancing, and at the present moment the parish of Old Monkland is the principal seat of the iron manufacture in Scotland. In 1831 there were

Inhabited houses,	1499	Agriculture.—Occupiers 1st class,	49
Families,	1805	2d class,	37
Houses building,	8	Labourers in agriculture,	92
Houses uninhabited,	116	Manufacturers,	2
Families employed in agriculture,	93	Retail trade and handicraft,	1441
in trade, manufactures, &c.	1566	Capitalists, clergy, professional men,	
All other families,	146	&c.	66
	—	Labourers not agricultural,	554
Total males,	4966	All other males of 20 years,	49
Total females,	4614	Male servants above 20 years of	
	—	age,	52
	9580	Under 20 years of age,	15
Males upwards of 20 years,	2342	All female servants,	171

In the principal villages in the parish the population was as follows, viz.

Langlone.

Males,	269	All other families,	23
Females,	273	Males above 20 years of age,	129
	542	Male servants,	8
Families,	118	Female servants,	6
employed in agriculture,	1	Inhabited houses,	85
in trade, manufactures, &c.	91		

Dundyvan.

Males,	311	All other families,	13
Females,	267	Males above 20 years of age,	135
	578	Male servants,	3
Families,	124	Female servants,	4
employed in agriculture,	2	Inhabited houses,	89
in trade, manufactures, &c.	109		

Coatbridge.

Males,	397	All other families,	1
Females,	344	Males above 20 years of age,	185
	741	Male servants,	4
Families,	126	Female servants,	107
employed in agriculture,			
in trade, manufactures, &c.	125		

Bailiestone and Crosshill.

Males,	438	All other families,	39
Females,	410	Males above 20 years of age,	212
	848	Male servants,	2
Families,	179	Female servants,	11
employed in agriculture,	14	Inhabited houses,	128
in trade, manufactures, &c.	126		

There is also a considerable village population in the following villages:—Tollcross, Carmyle, Foxley and Broomhouse, Barrachine, Morriston and East Morriston, Bargeddie, Dykehead, and Coatdyke.

In the lists taken up for the Church Commission, the results were as follows:—

1. That part of the parish bounded on the south by the Clyde and Calder, including all to the south of the parish road from Breadiesholm avenue head to the Edinburgh turnpike road, near Bailiestone Toll, and along the south side of the turnpike road to the westmost end of the parish.

Total males and females,	2054
Under 7 years of age,	445
12 years of age,	676

2. To the north of the above district, including all to the north of the parish road, beginning at the end of Longmuir road, passing Breadiesholm avenue, and running on to the turnpike road at Bailiestone Toll, and westward to Barrachine. This district is

bounded on the west by the Longmuir road, onward to the canal at Cuilhill, and from thence to Whitehill, near the parish of Cadder.

Total males and females,	. 1182
Under 7 years of age,	. 292
12 years of age,	. 438

3. That part of the parish included within a line beginning at the south-east corner of the narrow parish road opposite Breadiesholm gateway, crossing the turnpike near Rhins, onwards to Seving Bridge, round by Netherhouse, Commonhead, Cuilhill, Longmuir, Dykehead, and terminating with Mainhill. Also all within a line beginning at Bailiestone Toll, including all on the west of the road, which leads from Bailiestone Toll towards the canal, and all on the south side of the canal to the western extremity of the parish, near Glenduffhill, and all on the north of the Edinburgh road from Barrachine to Bailiestone Toll.

Total males and females,	. 1009
Under 7 years of age,	. 278
12 years of age,	. 412

4. This district is bounded on the south, by Dundyvan or Luggie Burn (except one house south side of it); on the north, by the Glasgow and Edinburgh road from the east, and of Coats Bridge to the west end of Langlone; on the east, by the lands of Coats and Dundyvan Canal cut; and on the west, by the mill or church road. In this district fourteen new houses were inhabited between the time that this census was begun and concluded.

Total males and females,	. 1943
Under 7 years of age,	. 435
12 years of age,	. 633

5. This district includes all to the east of Blair Bridge road, on to where the Kirkintilloch Railway joins the parish of Cadder; and all from Blair Bridge road to the north of Edinburgh road, on to Coats west gate, and all on the west of a line drawn from Coats House, on to where the railway joins the New Monkland parish.

Total males and females,	. 1923
Under 7 years of age,	. 527
12 years of age,	. 753

6. This district includes all to the east of a line from Coats House to Luggie Water near Dundyvan iron-works, to the south of Luggie Water or to Langlone Mill Bridge, to the east of the road from Luggie Mill Bridge, onward to Old Monkland Kirk, and in a line due south to the Calder, and all to north of the Calder, from that point to the eastern extremity of the parish.

Total males and females,	. 1751
Under 7 years of age,	. 447
12 years of age,	. 569

These districts include only 8862 of the inhabitants. The details of the remaining districts have unfortunately not been put into the writer's possession; but the whole population, as taken up in 1837, was 11,577, which, compared with the population of 1831, which was 9580, is an increase, in five years, of 1997, or at the rate of 399 per annum, or rather upwards. At the same rate the national census in 1841 will probably return at least 13,580, or probably more. It is, in fact, almost impossible at present to calculate, upon any rational data, the ratio of increase. Since last general census in 1831, and since 1837, the population has increased vastly. When the census was taken for the Church Commission in 1837, the houses, with their inhabitants, which had been erected and inhabited since 1831, were nearly as follows. But it must be premised, that the increase of houses, or rather of entire villages, since 1837, has been very great.

	Inhabitants.
1. Houses on the south of Garnkirk Railway, a little west of Gartsherrie Inn, - - - - -	30
2. Withe-tree cottage, - - - - -	13
3. Cross-roads, - - - - -	24
4. Two new rows near Gartsherrie Works, - - - - -	200
5. New houses near Crosshill, - - - - -	131
6. New houses Coatdyke.	
7. Locks road new houses, - - - - -	47
8. Houses near old quarry opposite Laigh Coats, - - - - -	20
9. Cainhill bridge new houses, - - - - -	45
10. Calder bridge new row.	
11. Summerlee new houses, - - - - -	150
	<hr/> 660

These were erected previous^o to 1837; and since that period erections have been taking place for the accommodation of the inhabitants on a much more extensive scale. The increase of the population in this parish is almost entirely owing to the coal and iron trade. There is no certain method of ascertaining the marriages, baptisms, and deaths, for the last seven years, as the parish within that period has been divided, *quoad spiritualia*, into three parishes, viz. the Old Parish, and the parishes of Crosshill and Gartsherrie. The proclamations for the following years and in each month of the respective years in the parish church were as follow :

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
January,	10	5	7	12	12	13	9
February,	4	10	6	12	5	7	12
March,	3	6	10	15	9	13	7
April, .	10	10	9	9	6	13	7
May, .	7	3	6	17	21	20	11
June, .	4	12	12	11	14	7	11
July, .	7	4	7	6	16	7	6

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
August,	10	7	7	8	9	5	9
September,	4	9	5	5	12	3	5
October,	9	2	14	7	16	10	16
November,	9	6	17	11	15	17	18
December,	9	8	7	12	14	7	12
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 124

The total number of proclamations in seven years was 755, which gives an average of 108 proclamations per annum. The baptisms in 1831 were 136 in the parish church. The number elsewhere cannot be ascertained. The regular marriages were 103, which is very near the average of the proclamations. There was in that year only one irregular marriage. In the same year, the burials were 52 males and 50 females. The deaths in this district generally are 1 in 169 nearly. The registers, from the change of schoolmasters and other causes, have, for the last seven years, been kept very irregularly. The village population in 1831 was 2038, and the rural, 7470. About 37 heritors pay for schoolmaster's salary, L. 23, 5s. 3d.; 53 heritors pay for poor's rates, L. 212, 7s. 3d. The number of proprietors of land of the value of L.50 and upwards is about 40. The ancient valuation of the parish is L. 6480, 18s. 9d. Scots, and is thus distributed :

Rosehall, . . .	L.733	13	4	Garturk, . . .	L.183	0	0
Daldowie, . . .	321	6	8	Kairnhill, . . .	60	0	0
Gartsherrie, . . .	523	6	8	Neuk and Sandycroft, . . .	61	0	0
Milntown, . . .	182	3	0	Pyotshaw and Scar-hole, . . .	17	0	0
Kenmuir, . . .	174	0	0	Baird's Mailing, . . .	14	0	0
Langlone and Drumpellier, . . .	172	0	0	Creaswoods, N. and S. . . .	47	0	0
Blairtumock, . . .	88	15	8	Faskine, . . .	161	8	11
Bruntbroom, . . .	37	19	3	Bogleshill, . . .	176	0	0
Sutterhouse, . . .	100	0	0	Hutcheson and Carmyle, . . .	122	0	0
Lanlgone, . . .	23	3	6	Fullerton, . . .	40	0	0
Dean Bank, . . .	33	1	7	Glenduff-hill, . . .	49	0	0
Bargainsholm, . . .	26	0	0	Lochwoods, . . .	144	0	0
Brounshill, . . .	14	0	0	Funds mortified to the Col-			
Paddochin, . . .	66	13	4	lege, . . .	133	6	8
Kailyard, . . .	67	6	8	Breadiesholm, . . .	183	3	4
Dundyvan, . . .	140	0	0	Mainhill, . . .	106	3	8
Paton's Wells, . . .	28	0	0				

Natural children 9 per annum ; bachelors, 46 ; old maids, 120.

There are 15 or 16 families in the parish of what may be termed independent fortune, although many or most of them are still connected with trade. The population are mostly connected with the iron and coal trade. A great many Irish are everywhere to be found.

Language.—The true Lowlanders in this district speak with great plainness the *patois* of the country, but they have a few expressions scarcely intelligible to their neighbours. For example, the word infidel is considered as synonymous with idiot ; and when

a man says, "Do you think I am an infidel?" a frequent interrogatory among the handicrafts, he merely means he is no fool, but knows what he is about. The no less common expression, "will you never *deval*?" merely means, will you never give over. In such a concourse of strangers as now prevails here, there are many doubtful or unintelligible characters. These are uniformly termed "*nomalistic* characters." Compellment is also a common word for forcing or compelling one against his will, and *combustibles* is most erroneously applied to the filthy accumulations of animal, vegetable, and earthy matters in ditches and covered drains, which carry away the refuse from their dwellings.

There is now little or no poaching, and no smuggling.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The parish of Old Monkland greatly excels the New Monkland in fertility of soil, and in salubrity of climate. Indeed, the soil here is in all respects very superior to the soil above the coal-fields in other parts of the country. The land very seldom attains any very considerable elevation, and in most instances it is level, and generally slopes with a gentle declivity to the Clyde. The principal uncultivated places are Gartgill moss, Lochwood, Drumpellier, and Coatsmuir or Muirhall, in all about 1500 acres. Towards the north, however, where the coal crops out, the peat mosses come in in great abundance. The arable soil in the parish is of three kinds. That along the banks of the Clyde and Calder is a strong clay, but, from high cultivation in many places, now resembles a good loam. This soil produces luxuriant crops of grain, particularly of wheat, and yields sometimes from 12 to 16 bolls per acre. The middle of the parish is a light sand, affording excellent crops of oats and potatoes. Towards the north, as already stated, are extensive tracts of moss. The farmers in this district have peculiar facilities for procuring lime and manure by the canal and railways. In former times, the ordinary rotation of crops was to turn up before oats or peas; then summer-fallow and wheat; then peas and beans; and then oats and grass seeds. About the west end of the parish there is now a rotation of four years, viz. potatoes, wheat, hay, and oats. Some pasture a year or two between the hay and oats, or have turnips instead of potatoes. Turnips yield from 25 to 30 tons per acre; 30 tons is the average, but 40 are often obtained; potatoes 45 bolls per acre, or even 7 pecks per fall, which is at the rate of 70 bolls per acre. In other parts of the parish, as about Gartsherrie,

the rotation is, 1. oats, sometimes two crops; 2. potatoes; 3. wheat; 4. hay; 5. pasture; 6. pasture. Wheat here averages 8 bolls per acre, but is often as high as 12; oats 6 bolls; potatoes 40 to 50 on best lands; hay 150 stones per acre. The average rental of the land throughout the parish is L. 2, 5s., much of it is below this, and many acres let much higher. There are about 200 acres of undivided common. The parish is very well wooded, and may have 1200 acres in plantation.

The cattle here are of a very superior sort; the cows mostly of the Ayrshire breed, and the horses of the Clydesdale breed. Perhaps no parish in Scotland has taken more first prizes at the great cattle-shows in various parts of the country. The breeders here have repeatedly taken first premiums from the Highland Societies' shows, and others, for mares, stallions, bulls, cows, &c. Mr Bowman and Mr Drew have been deservedly often rewarded for their great skill and perseverance in rearing the best sorts of stock. Mr Baird of High-cross, near Old Monkland Kirk, is one of the ablest and most enterprising of those meritorious individuals to whom the agricultural interests of this district are so highly indebted. Mr Cairn and Mr Finlay have also stocks of a very superior order. Considerable improvements are everywhere carrying on in the reclaiming of waste lands. Mr Johnstone of Gartcloss has been a very successful improver of moss, and has made many successful experiments on the Gartcloss moss. His method is, 1. to drain; 2. to dig; 3. to put on earth on the surface; 4. manure. The drains are what are here termed *goats*, *i. e.* deep ditches about six yards apart. The digging costs L. 4 per acre, putting on the clay, L. 6, draining, L. 4. Perhaps, generally speaking, it will take from L. 20 to L. 24 to put an acre in crop. About 20 tons of Glasgow dung at 5s. or 6s. per ton are required, but 15 bolls of oats have been obtained from an acre of moss thus reclaimed. The usual duration of leases is nineteen years. The farm-houses are generally in good condition.

Flax was formerly much sown in the parish, but at present only very partially. The lintseed was generally sown on ground well manured with dung or lime, after one crop had been taken from it. The time of sowing is April, and it is ready for pulling about the 1st of August. Nine women at 10d. per day will pull an acre, or about 16 stones. Thirty or forty years ago, this was a profitable way of procuring a return to the farmer, one individual having been known to get L. 240 per annum for 30 acres. One of the prin-

cial causes of the high degree of cultivation into which this parish has been brought is its vicinity to the city of Glasgow. When a merchant or trader has made a little money, he purchases a piece of land, builds an elegant villa, and improves his property at the dearest rate. The parish is also greatly indebted to a patriotic and extremely well conducted and successful agricultural association, the "Old Monkland, Bothwell, Barony, and Cadder Farming Society." This institution was set on foot about ten years ago, under the name of the "New Farming Society;" and the first premium was awarded to Mr Robert Law, 26th February 1830. At the last ploughing match, 15th February 1839, on Mr Baird's farm at High-cross, 28 ploughs started, and various prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. Among one of the premiums was 1500 drain tiles. The whole parish is divided into 87 ploughgates. The rate of labour in Old Monkland, as proved to the trustees of a late meeting of heritors, was as follows: eight hours labour for an able man, and able horse, and proper cart, 6s. per day. Wages for a labourer ten hours, 2s. per day. The total gross produce from land, including the portion for landlord, tenant, and for working the ground, is about L. 36,000, the houses about L. 4000.

The parish is generally well fenced with thorn hedges. Trees of all sorts thrive well, but the Scotch fir does not stand the smoke, which seems to fill up its pores. No species of fir or pine endures the smoke from the collieries, and even furnaces for a length of time. Hard-wood, however, suffers but little from it.

Manufactures.—The great, the all-engrossing manufacture of this parish is the iron trade. Out of the eighty-eight furnaces for the manufacture of iron, which at present exist in Scotland, sixty-five are in this parish, or in its immediate neighbourhood. The furnaces now in operation in the parish are,—

Names of Works.	Owners.	In blast.	Out of blast.	Building.	Contemplated.
1. Gartsherrie,	W. Baird and Co.	7	- 0	- 1	- 6
2. Dundyvan,	Dunlop and Co.	5	- 0	- 1	- 4
3. Monkland,	Monkland Iron Co.	5	- 0	- 0	- 0
4. Clyde,	James Dunlop,	4	- 1	- 0	- 4
5. Summerlee,	Wilsons and Co.	5	- 0	- 0	- 2
6. Carnbroe,	Alison and Co.	2	- 0	- 2	- 2
7. Calder,	W. Dixon and Co.	6	- 0	- 0	- 0

This last is on an elbow of Bothwell parish, and Monkland iron-works are upon its borders, but both are intimately connected with the parish of Old Monkland. There were, at the time when this estimate was taken, thirty-four furnaces in blast, but by the time this account meets the public there will be many more. Supposing

each of the thirty-four furnaces to yield 100 tons per week, the annual produce will be 176,800 tons per annum. For producing a ton of iron, 3 tons of coals, and from 5 to 6 cwt. of lime are required. Allowing 3 tons of coals as above for the manufacture of one ton of iron, the thirty-four furnaces now in blast will alone consume 530,400 tons of coal per annum, and at least 884,000 cwts. of lime. These iron-works alone consume an equal amount of coals in a year, as the city of Glasgow, including the different manufactories and public works, and more lime than is consumed by all the farmers in the county of Lanark. In 1806, the produce of pig-iron throughout the whole county of Lanark was only from 9000 to 10,000 tons per annum, and the coals consumed about 130,000 tons. In the beginning of 1794, the produce of pig iron was only 3600 tons, by which 36,000 tons of coals were consumed.

The state of the iron trade at these several periods will stand thus,—in

Years.	Tons of pig iron produced.	Tons of coals consumed.
1794,	- 3,600 -	36,000
1806,	- 9,000 -	130,000
1839,	- 176,800 -	530,400

Several of the iron companies in this parish are directing their attention to the manufacture of bar iron. The Monkland Company are procuring mills and forges capable of producing 220 or 230 tons of malleable iron per week; and the Dundyvan Company are also making suitable preparations for the same purpose, on a still more extensive scale. The steam-engines employed at several of the above works are very powerful. At Gartsherrie, there are two engines, the one has a steam-cylinder, 45 inches diameter, and an air-cylinder, 80 inches. The second engine has a steam-cylinder, 48 inches, and air-cylinder, 90 inches diameter. At Dundyvan, the steam-cylinder of the engine is 45 inches, and the air-cylinder, 90 inches in diameter. At Monkland, the steam-cylinder is 42 inches; the air-cylinder, 77. At Clyde Iron-works, the steam-cylinder is 40 inches, the air-cylinder, 80. At Summerlee, the steam-cylinder is 48 inches, the air-cylinder, 93. At Calder, there are two engines, one of 52, and another of 40 horse-power. At Gartsherrie, the air-vessels substituted for the water-pressure or regulator are of enormous size. The largest is 11 feet diameter, and 43 feet high, and has a capacity within of 4000 square feet; the lesser is 10 feet diameter, and 40 feet high, and contains an area of 3000 square feet. The whole of these iron-

works are in full blast for seven days in the week, except Gartsherrie and Summerlee, where no work is done on Sabbath. The loss of so many days in the year might, at first sight, seem to be a great sacrifice to the respectable and conscientious proprietors of these works, but in reality it is not. The men work with more spirit and effect through the week, with the knowledge of a day's interval from labour before them, and the moral habits are advanced so as to render all concerned better servants, and more valuable members of society. Where this boon is granted, the proprietors also get their choice of the best hands; indeed, where steady men are not employed, this boon, for obvious reasons, cannot be granted.

One of the great causes of the unprecedented advancement of the iron trade in this district is the abundant command of the black-band of ironstone, united to the no less important introduction of the heated air-blast. Without the black-band, the furnaces could not produce the same quantity of iron in the same time, and at the same cost, and by the substitution of heated for cold air, in keeping up the blast, the saving of coal or fuel has been also very great. The progress of this, like the progress of some other great discoveries, is somewhat obscure, and has not as yet been sufficiently investigated, or fairly and fully set before the public. In the history of the hot blast, as applied to the smelting of iron, as in the history of the steam-engine, the merit does not exclusively belong to one individual, but was the result of varied skill and varied application. A digest of the actual progress of this invention, which can be attested by documents and abundance of parole evidence, is as follows:

1. Mr Sadler, chemist to the Admiralty, was the first to notice the effects of heated air, and describes fully "a furnace for extricating oxygen, and other general purposes," also "an apparatus for heating the stream of air," with "observations on the air-vessel of fire-engines, to show in what manner it may be applied to blowing engines." The treatise itself is published in Nicolson's *Philosophical Journal* for April 1798, and is decidedly a treatise explaining the application of heated air to furnaces.

2. Mr Stirling, one of the ministers of Kilmarnock, in December 1816, obtained a patent for his "invention of diminishing the consumption of fuel," &c. In that portion of his specification which applies to furnaces, his plan is to "cause it to pass through long narrow flues to the furnace." The great principle of Mr Stir-

ling's patent was, that "a constant stream of heated air might be kept up by its being passed through long and narrow flues, alternately heated, by which a more intense heat might be produced with less expenditure of fuel. This was the first patent taken out for the application of heated air to furnaces.

3. In October 1828, James Beaumont Neilson, Esq. of Glasgow, obtained letters-patent from His Majesty, for an improved application of air, to produce heat in furnaces, where bellows or other blowing apparatus are required. In this patent, it was expressly specified, that "the blast or current of air so produced is to be passed from the bellows or blowing apparatus into an air-vessel or receptacle, made sufficiently strong to endure the blast, and through and from that vessel or receptacle, by means of a tube, pipe, or aperture, into the fire, forge, or furnace." This application of Mr Neilson's, although not a new principle, has been deservedly highly prized by all who understand it, and he has the merit of being the first to apply heated air, especially, to the fusion of iron. The great defect of Mr Neilson's apparatus was, that it did not long resist the united action of heat and oxygen, and did not admit of the air being heated above 200° Fahrenheit.

4. Mr Dixon of the Calder Iron-works has the merit of having been the first to discover that, with heated air, common pit-coal could be used instead of coke. He also substituted for Mr Neilson's apparatus, a long range of pipe, through which the air was driven, and to which, surrounded by a flue, the heat was applied.

5. The Messieurs Baird of Gartsherrie found that the insertion of a pipe of less diameter, closed at the end, for receiving the blast within the main one, so as to force the air through the space left betwixt the circular surface of the pipe, so introduced, and the inner surface of the main pipe to which the flame was applied, produced a more intense and equal heat; and therefore, the result to which they arrived was, that the benefit of the heated air in the smelting process could only be obtained by a method the reverse of that which had been recommended by Mr Neilson; that is to say, by diminishing the space for the passage of the air, where heat was to be applied, instead of increasing the quantity of air, by having a large vessel or receptacle for that purpose.

6. In the last stage of this great and important discovery, the merit is also unquestionably due to the Messrs Baird, of having been the first to lead the heated air through a series of branch-

pipes, which diverge from the main or supply-pipes by which the air is transmitted from a large air-receiver, alluded to in a former page. These tubes are connected with the main-pipes leading from the air-receiver, and are cased in brick-work, and heated from below. The air passes through these tubes, which are heated so as to be red hot, and enters into the smelting furnace at a temperature from 600° to 612° Fahrenheit. This last and great improvement is now universally adopted, and it is to the Messrs Baird, especially to James Baird, Esq. of Gartsherrie, that we are indebted for an invention as new and important in the history of heated air, as Watt's invention was in the history of the steam-engine. The Messrs Baird were clearly entitled to a patent had they thought fit to apply for it, but these gentlemen have generously sacrificed self-emolument, and that in various ways, greatly to their own loss.

The following tables will give some idea of the comparative advantages and progressive saving accomplished by this great discovery. In 1829, when combustion was produced by cold air, there was required :

		Ton.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.
Coal.	1. For fusion, 3 tons of coke, corresponding with	6	13		
	2. For the blowing engine, - - -	1	0		
		<hr/>		7	13
Limestone,	- - - - -			0	$10\frac{1}{2}$

In furnaces blown with air heated at 450° , and fusion being produced by coke, the results were—

		Ton.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.
Coal.	1. For fusion, 1 ton 18 cwt. of coke, corresponding with	4	6		
	2. For hot air apparatus, - - -	0	5		
	3. For blowing machine, - - -	0	7		
		<hr/>		4	18
Limestone,	- - - - -			0	9

With air heated at 612 the results are—

		Ton.	Cwt.	Ton.	Cwt.
Coal.	1. For fusion, - - -	2	0		
	2. For hot air apparatus, - - -	0	8		
	3. For blowing engine, - - -	0	11		
		<hr/>		2	19
Limestone,	- - - - -			0	7

It appears that the introduction of hot air into furnaces has been attended with great saving ; 1. by admitting of the use of raw coal instead of coke ; 2. the saving of fuel used in smelting is in proportion to the temperature to which the air is raised ; 3. hot air has increased the make of the furnaces by more than one-third, and has of course saved much expense in the article of labour ; 4. one steam-engine can blow at least four blast furnaces instead of three.

It was long doubted whether iron made with raw bituminous coal and heated air would answer for malleable iron. Several experiments have lately been made to this effect, which have been attended with the most satisfactory results. Messrs Beecroft, Butler, and Co., at their works at Kirkstall, near Leeds, lately found that 4 cwt. 2 qrs. of Scotch pig iron yielded by the process of boiling instead of puddling, blooms of 4 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. each, showing only the comparative trifling waste of 20 lbs. in a charge of 4 cwt. 2 qrs., and the quality of iron was found to be equal at least to any made from cold air.

The castings take place at these works every twelve hours. The iron obtained is generally a mixture of No. 1 and No. 2. The average produce of the raw ironstone varies from 22 to 34 per cent.; when calcined it varies from 40 to 50 per cent.; the average is 44, at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton. On an average, the manufacture of a ton of pig iron requires 4856 lbs. of coal, or 2 tons 8½ cwt. The hot air apparatus consumes about 8 cwt. to a ton, which raises the total quantity to 2 tons 16½ cwt., or about 2¾ tons to the ton of pig iron. Each furnace is fully charged twice in the twenty-four hours. Each single charge, at an average, requires about 660 lbs. of coal, 520 lbs. of calcined iron ore, and 100 lbs. of limestone; *i. e.* 154 such charges produce about 17 tons 15 cwt. or 18 tons 17 cwt. in twenty-four hours. As ordinary tuyers would not resist the high temperature to which they are exposed, water tuyers have been substituted similar to those used in refineries. The temperature at the place where the tuyer enters the furnace is a brilliant white heat, and the flame which escapes from the tunnel-head is of a bright red, whilst that of the old furnaces supplied by coke and blown with cold air is of a yellowish hue. The pressure of the blast upon the iron receiver is, on an average, about 2½ lbs. According to the dimensions of the blowing cylinder, the quantity of blast was formerly 2827 cubic feet per minute for each furnace when blown by cold air, and is now only 2120 cubic feet. The following tables will prove interesting:

Furnaces blown by cold air.				Furnaces blown by heated air.			
	T.	C.	T. C.		T.	C.	T. C.
1. Coal for fusion.				Raw coal,	2	0	
3 tons coke correspond to	6	15	-	" "	0	11	
For blowing engine,	1	0		" "	0	8	
	— 7 15				— 2 19		
For heating apparatus.				3780 lbs. 56 per cent.			1 18
2. Calcined Ore 3523 lbs.				704 lbs.			0 7
Average 57 per cent.		1	15				
3. Limestone,		0	10½				

The following table will show the value of the materials used by the two processes :

Materials used.	With cold air.					With hot air.				
	ton.	cwt.	L.	s.	d.	ton.	cwt.	L.	s.	d.
Coal for fusion at 5s. per ton,	6	13	1	13	3	2	0	0	10	0
For the blowing machine at 1s.8d. per ton,	2	0	0	3	6	0	11	0	0	11
For heating apparatus,	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Calined ore, 12s. per ton,	1	15	1	1	0	1	18	1	2	9
Limestone at 7s.	0	10	0	3	6	0	0	0	3	6
Labour, 10s.	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
General charges, interest of capital, 6s.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
	L.3 17 3					L.2 13 10				

The total cost of erecting a heating apparatus is estimated at about L. 130, 16s. for each blast furnace, thus:—Brick work, L. 20; iron work for furnace, L. 12; cast iron pipes, L. 33, 8s.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Nearly the whole population, with the exception of those connected with rural operations, and a few weavers and other necessary tradesmen, are absorbed in the coal and iron trade. There is no great town in the parish, but many of the villages are increasing daily, and, indeed, the centre of the parish, about Longlone and Coatbridge, is one large village. In 1794, the number of colliers, bearers, and others connected with that business in the parish was at Fullarton, 150; Barrachnie, &c. 75; Mr Stirling's, 160; Captain Christie's, 50; total, 435. At present the number employed is about 3000.

Market-Town, &c.—The nearest market-town is Airdrie, in New Monkland, on the immediate confines of the parish. The communications in all directions by roads, railways, and the canal, are such as might be expected in a great commercial district. There are in the parish forty-four miles of roads, and ten miles of turnpike. About L. 500 per annum is raised for road-money, but in some places, from the great increase of carting from the collieries to the canal and railways, the parish roads are very bad. Four great railways pass through this parish, or enter into it by immediate junctions or connections, viz. the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Ballochnie, the Garnkirk and Glasgow, and Wishaw and Coltness. Besides these, the Monkland and Glasgow Canal extends through almost the entire length of the parish. The revenue of the canal may be L. 15,000 per annum, and that of the railways L. 20,000. Twenty years ago, there was no public conveyance between this and Glasgow. A track-boat was put upon the canal about that time. The Garnkirk Railway Company run a train of carriages by steam four times a day between Glasgow and Airdrie; open carriages, 8d., close

carriages, 1s. The canal boat runs twice a day; fares, 4d. steerage, 6d. cabin. The steam trains, including stoppages, go in an hour, the canal boats in two hours—the distance by both is about ten miles. The difference is 4d. per hour. Some take the cheaper, to save money, but the greater number the dearer, to save time. The canal rates have been reduced since the introduction of railways nearly one-third, and yet the revenue is in a thriving condition. In 1831, when the last population list was taken up, the passengers, goods, &c. were as follows :

	Tons coal dross.	Tons iron.	Tons sundries.	Total tons.	Amount.
	201,607	8,729	12,138	222,474	L.12,191 7 8
Sheepford tonnage,	10,156	246 4 4
Passage-boat passengers,	25,129	456 13 0
Toll-bar,	427 7 4
Rents,	107 15 0
Total,					L.13,429 7 4

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is situated near the centre of the parish, (which is much longer than broad,) rather to the west side, where it is only 400 or 500 yards from the confines of the parish of Bothwell. It was built in 1790, by Mr Robert Watson, at the very moderate charge of L. 500. It is seated for 894: add 8 seats to the corner of Rosehall galleries, 902 Eight pounds Scots entitles to one sitting. The whole seats are in the possession of thirty-six individuals. The estates of Gartsherrie and Garturk, &c. have 138 seats; Rosehall, &c. 102; Carmyle, &c. 88; Drumpellier, Faskin, &c. 70; Breadiesholm, 58; Daldowie, 42, &c. There are two parishes, *quoad spiritualia*, viz. Crosshill and Gartsherrie. The new church at Crosshill was the first in Scotland on the Church Extension principle. The church contains about 600, and has no galleries, owing to the walls being too low.

This parish is bounded on the south by the turnpike road from Shotts to Glasgow; on the west, by the Barony parish of Glasgow; on the north, by the parish of Cadder; and on the east, by the Old Monkland parish road leading from Lusshill to Crosshill, from Crosshill to nearly opposite Breadiesholm gate, thence by the parish road, which leads past the west of Commonhead, thence in a straight line to the Bishop Loch, a little to the east of Lochside farm-house, including all the houses and families within said district, comprising a population of 2600.

The church at Gartsherrie is a very elegant fabric. It contains 1500 sittings. It is 69 feet long and 49 feet wide, besides a large lobby and stairs. The height is 34 feet, the tower 136 feet, with

spire at west end. The estimated expense is L.3300. The bell was cast by Mr Burgess, brassfounder, Glasgow. It cost 1s. 4d. per lb., in all L. 180. This parish is bounded on the east and north, by the parishes of New Monkland and Cadder; on the west by the road leading from Chryston to Cuilhill colliery; on the south, by the boundary line between the estates of Gartsherrie and Drumpellier, to the point where that line joins the road leading from Blair Bridge to Gartsherrie; from that point by the foresaid road leading from Gartsherrie to Blair Bridge; afterwards by the road leading from Merriston Bridge to the new Edinburgh road; by the new Edinburgh road to the point where it crosses the Gartsherrie Burn; and by the Gartsherrie Burn and Airdrie side Burn to Sheepford Lock, including a population of 3388 souls. The two rows of houses between the old and new Edinburgh roads still belong to the original parish. The minister has a free house and a bond for L. 150 per annum.

In the six districts included under the population estimates the comparative number of churchmen and of those belonging to other denominations is as follows :

			Churchmen.		Other denominations.
1. District,	-	-	764	-	1209
2. Do.	-	-	927	-	208
3. Do.	-	-	581	-	212
4. Do.	-	-	1413	-	402
5. Do.	-	-	1357	-	550
6. Do.	.	.	1833	-	876
			<hr/> 6875		<hr/> 3457

As No. 3 of the population list is wanting, this only contains a portion of the population.

The tithes of this parish, together with the grassums at giving leases, belong to the College of Glasgow.

1. Gross amount of teinds belonging to the College :

	B.	F.	P.	L.		L.	s.	d.
Meal,	-	173	3	2	0	-	139	16 6
Bear,	-	18	0	0	0	-	16	19 7
Money,	-					-	546	9 6

Value thereof, L. 703 5 7

2. Applied to ministers' stipends and communion elements out of the gross College teinds :

	B.	F.	P.	L.		L.	s.	d.
Meal,	-	136	0	0	0	-	109	7 4
Barley,	-	136	0	0	0	-	146	0 7
Money,	-					-	8	6 8

Value thereof, L. 263 14 7

3. Value of the unappropriated College teinds, L. 439, 11s.

Education.—There is one parochial school, and three branch schools, but one of these is at present vacant. The instruction given at these schools consists of English reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, and Greek; to which might be conveniently added, practical mathematics, land-surveying, and composition. The salary of the parish schoolmaster is L.31, and that of each of the others, L.6, 15s. 11d. per annum. The amount of school-fees cannot be given, as no returns were received from the teachers. The other emoluments of the parish schoolmaster are derived from the office of session-clerk; but the amount is not ascertained. At the schools not parochial, English reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping are taught, and at some geography, history, mathematics, and Latin. Children taught to read under five years of age, males, 44; females, 71; total, 115. From five to fifteen, males, 576; females, 448; total, 1024. To write from five to fifteen, males, 204; females, 114; total, 318. Attending school at Broomhouse, 24; Bailieston, 45 to 60; Swinton, 36; Old Woman Merriston, 20 both sexes; sewing-school, Camp-houses, 14.

Library.—There is a library at Longlone, containing about 500 volumes.

Poor.—The sum of L.212, 7s. 3d. is paid for the poor per annum by fifty-three heritors. This sum is not sufficient; but a voluntary contribution is raised as follows, by proprietors and tenants of minerals, who bind themselves only for twelve months.

General Pye Douglas,	L.7	0	0	T. Johnston, for Garteloss,	L.2	0	0
Drumpellier, for collieries, &c.	25	0	0	William Young, for Cairnhill,	5	0	0
William Baird and Co.	17	10	0	Wilson and Co. Summerlee,	10	0	0
William Dixon, Calder,	15	0	0	James Frew and Co.	2	0	0
James Dunlop, Clyde,	12	10	0	Kirkintilloch Railway Co.	5	0	0
G. M. Nisbet, Cairnhill,	2	0	0	Monkland Canal Co.	0	0	0
W. F. Campbell, Woodhall,	3	0	0	Millar and Eadie,	7	0	0
Messrs Murry and Buttrey,	6	10	0	W. M'Adam, Easter House,	3	0	0
William Hozier, Whiffat,	6	0	0	Tenants of Minerals,	2	0	0
James Merry, for Rhiny,	5	0	0				
Ja. Gemmel, for Netherhouse,	2	10	0				
					L.168	0	0

Alehouses.—The number of alehouses is 110.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The population of this parish is at present advancing at an amazing rate, and this prosperity is entirely owing to the coal and iron trade, stimulated by the discovery of the black band of ironstone, and the method of fusing iron by the hot blast. New villages are springing up almost every month, and it is quite impossible to keep pace with the march of prosperity, and the increase of the population.

February 1840.

PARISH OF GOVAN.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. M. LEISHMAN, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—ACCORDING to Lesly, the parish of Govan obtained its name from the excellence of its ale, which, in his days, was famed over the whole of Scotland. This beverage, (*οἶνος ἐκ κριθέων*,* barley-wine,) he tells us, was made without hops, and after being kept for about seven years, was found, in its taste and colour, to be so like Malvoisie (*Malveticum vinum*,) as to be mistaken frequently for this wine.† Lesly supposed, therefore, it would appear, though he does not say this, that the name of the parish was compounded of the two Saxon words *god win*, (good wine).‡

Extent and Boundaries.—The parish, *quoad civilia*, is about six miles long, and near the centre, where it is widest, about three miles broad. It is bounded by Renfrew on the west; New Kilpatrick, Barony, and Glasgow on the north; Barony, Gorbals, and Rutherglen on the east; and by Cathcart, Eastwood, and the Abbey parish of Paisley on the south. It lies chiefly in Lanarkshire, and contains about ten square miles. The lands of Hags, Titwood, and Shields, belonging to Sir John Maxwell, are situated in the county of Renfrew. Hamilton of Wishaw says,§ that these lands were disjoined from the sheriffdom of Lanark, and an-

* Herod. lib. ii. cap. 77. Boethius, when describing "the maneris and leiffing of our auld faderis," says of them, "the common drink that thay usit was ayll." (Hist. Scot. Introd. Desc. Cap. xvi. Bellenden's translation.) "Come hostess," says Piscator, "give us some of your best *barley-wine*, the good liquor that our honest forefathers did use to drink of." Isaac Walton's Complete Angler, Part 1. Chap. v., first published in 1653.

† Region. et Insul. Scotiæ Descriptio, Ioanne Leslæo, Episcopo Rossensi, pp. 4, 10. Romæ, 1578. Reprinted, 1675.

‡ This etymology, whatever may be thought of it in other respects, is at least as good as another which has been hazarded, and with which we are afraid the Trustees on the river Clyde will be greatly shocked. As this river intersects the parish, it has been imagined, that the name Govan may have been derived from *ganhan*, which in Gaelic is pronounced, we are informed, *gavan*, and signifies a ditch. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. iii. p. 674.

§ Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew, p. 29. Printed by the Maitland Club, 1831.

nexed to the sheriffdom of Renfrew, “for the conveniencie of Sir George Maxwell,” who died in 1677. But the original charter granted to John Maxwell of Pollok by the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 8th June 1581, describes the lands in question (terras de Haggis, terras de Govan-Schiellis, terras de Titwood,) to be in the barony and regality of Glasgow, and in the county of Renfrew. Part of Crosshill, and nearly the whole of Polmadie, are likewise comprehended in the county of Renfrew.

Topographical Appearances.—The figure of the parish, if we include along with it the parish of Gorbals, which was formerly connected with Govan, is not unlike that of England. In the one case, as well as in the other, when looking at their respective maps, a fanciful person will at once recognize the dolphin’s head and tail. In the centre of the parish, there is a richly cultivated plain, which is skirted on both sides by ground slightly elevated, and presenting a soft undulating appearance. The parish is studded with the villas of the opulent merchants of Glasgow, and the fields are in general divided, as in the most beautiful parts of England, by hedge-rows, which, with their “verdant screen,”* add both to the warmth and to the picturesque beauty of the country.

Meteorology and Hydrography.—The prevalent winds are from the south-west. This fact is very evident from the general inclination of the trees to the north-east, and from the longest and strongest roots being sent out in an opposite direction to support them. This is one of the many wise provisions of nature. It has been noticed, therefore, that, though the centre of gravity is thrown towards the north-east, more trees are torn up by violent winds, when these blow from that point than when they blow from any other.† The temperature of the lower districts of the parish, in consequence of their sheltered situation, and the dryness of the soil, is comparatively mild and genial. Invalids and strangers have often remarked this. The Clyde, joined by the Kelvin, divides the parish near its centre. Before the waters of these two rivers meet, the Clyde, for about three miles, proceeds along the north side of the parish, separating it from Glasgow, while the Kelvin, for more than two miles, winds its way along the eastern boundary. It would seem that the Kelvin formerly joined the Clyde above the present ferry-house, which stands on the east bank of the Kelvin; or perhaps the ground, on which the ferry-

* Scott’s Marmion.

† Naismith’s Agriculture of Clydesdale, p. 3.

house or Point House, as it is called, is built, may originally have been a delta. We cannot, in any other way, account for the fact, that this is the only part of the parish of Govan which is found east of the Kelvin. In an old legal instrument in the Glasgow Chartulary, "the islands between Govan and Partick" are mentioned.* There are no such islands now. In Blaeu's map of the county of Renfrew, however, which was published at Amsterdam in 1662, "Whyt Inch," and part of the property now called Meadowside, appear as islands. These may have been the islands referred to in the instrument. At the same time, it is not improbable that another island, at the mouth of the Kelvin, may also have been one of them, and that it may have been deprived of its insular form by being connected with the main-land, at a still earlier period than the others. The shallowness of the Clyde not many years ago will almost appear incredible to those who now see ships of 600 tons burthen, and drawing 16 or 17 feet of water, proceeding majestically up that river, and depositing, in the store-houses of Glasgow, the cargoes which they bring from the most remote parts of the world. At the mouth of the Kelvin, in 1770, according to a survey made by the celebrated James Watt, the depth was only 3 feet 8 inches at high water, and 1 foot 6 inches at low water.† Previous to this time, the Clyde was not navigable for vessels of more than 30 tons burthen, and in summer even such small craft were often stopped by the shallowness of the river.‡ On the 26th of May 1660, Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the "coal heugh" in Gorbals, complained to the magistrates of Glasgow, that he could not get his coals loaded at the Broomielaw, owing to a scarcity of water, and that he had been obliged, on this account, to crave licence to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of Nethier Pollock, for the purpose of loading them "neare to Meikle Govane."§ There were formerly three fords in the lower part of the parish, by which the Clyde might usually be crossed with perfect safety. One of these, which was near Braehead, was called the Marline ford. There was another near the present ferry; and the third, was situated at the east end of the village of Govan. The most remarkable height on record to which the Clyde has risen, in consequence of heavy rains, is thus taken notice of in

* "Et insulas inter Govan et Perthec." Tom. i. p. 12, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glasg.

† Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, Vol. i. p. 291.

‡ Pennant's Tour, Vol. ii. pp. 130-131.

§ Glasgow Burgh Records.

Gray's MS. Chronicle.* “In 1454, on the 25th and 26th of November, ther wes ane right gret speit in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile housis, bernis, and millis, and put all the town of Govane (Govane) in ane flote, quihile thai sat on the housis.”

Geology and Mineralogy.—The substrata belong to the coal formation, and contain a considerable portion of its usual fossil remains. A good deal of interest was excited, about twelve or fourteen years ago, by the discovery of the roots of a number of fossil trees at Balgray, on the banks of the Kelvin. There were nearly thirty of these. They were standing close to one another, and in their natural position. But not more than two feet of the trunks were attached to the roots, and no organic remains whatever were visible in the superincumbent rock. One of those fossil roots was covered over by the proprietor to protect it from injury. It measures about two feet and a-half in diameter. Another, the trunk of which measures two feet in diameter, is preserved in the Andersonian Museum in Glasgow. They have all the appearance of belonging to the dicotyledonous class of plants. The upper surface of the coal measures is very generally covered with diluvial matter, containing rolled stones, indicating the action of currents from the north-west. Above the diluvium, there are alluvial beds of sand and finely laminated clay, in which recent marine shells have been met with. These are in general similar to such as are at present found in the Frith of Clyde. Some were lately discovered in stratified clay in Balshagry and Cartnavel, at least 80 feet above the level of the sea.† From a remote period, coals have been extensively worked at the Govan collieries, at present in the possession of Mr W. Dickson. These form a part of the valuable mines, known by the name of the Glasgow Coal Fields. The following seams lie contiguous to each other.

	Feet.	Inches thick.
1. The Mossdale or upper coal,	4	3
2. Rough ell,	3	6
3. Rough main,	4	0
4. Humph,	2	6
5. Splint ell,	3	9
6. Splint main,	7	0
7. Sour-milk,	2	6

There are other seams, at a greater depth, which will no doubt

* Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. iii. p. 587.

† Mr Smith of Jordanhill, who has paid much attention to this deposit, has formed a catalogue of these shells, containing about 150 species. Nearly a tenth part of these is not known to exist in the present seas.

be worked when those seven are exhausted. * The dip or inclination of the coal, at Jordanhill and Cartnavel, on the north side of the Clyde, is to the north-west. But at Bellahouston, on the south side of the river, where a pit has been recently sunk to the depth of $19\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the dip is to the east and south-east. In this latter pit the coal that is raised is only 19 inches thick, but 8 inches of that are parrot or cannel-coal, which sells at a high price for the purpose of being converted into gas. At Jordanhill and Cartnavel, in a depth of not more than 50 fathoms from the surface, there are no fewer than sixteen beds of coal, which vary in thickness from 3 inches to 2 feet. Two of these are worked. One contains about 7 inches of gas coal of the finest quality; the other is considered a very good household coal. Above the gas coal, there is a very valuable seam of black-band ironstone, from between 10 to 15 inches thick, and lower down, there are several seams of that description of ironstone, which is named clay-band, ranging in thickness from 5 to 12 inches. This was proved by the late Mr Colin Dunlop to contain from between 30 to 33 per cent. of iron.

Zoology.—The less common birds are the goldfinch (*Fringilla carduelis*); the golden-crested wren (*Motacilla regulus*); the buzzard (*Falco buteo*); the grey owl (*Strix ulula*); the white owl (*Strix flammea*); the siskin (*Fringilla spinus*); the teal (*Anas crecca*); the bald-coot (*Fulica atra*); the water-hen (*Fulica chloropus*); the kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*); and the starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). In the fifth volume of the last Statistical Account of Scotland, under the article Glasgow, a list is given of the various kinds of fish that have been found in the river and Frith of Clyde. There are much fewer salmon now caught in the Clyde than formerly. We may form some idea of the spirit and industry of the fishermen of former times, and likewise of their success, when we find it stated, that in the sixteenth century, the burgesses of Renfrew, who enjoyed the privilege of fishing salmon on both banks of the Clyde, had often sixty boats so employed, during the whole of the spring and summer. † An old fisherman assures the writer, that, fifty years ago, ten salmon were caught at the different fishing stations in the parish for one that is caught now. He attributes this falling off to the pollution of

* Account of Minerals belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow, p. 17. Glasgow, 1836.

† “Sexaginta piscatorias naves.” *Leslæi Scotia Descriptio*, p. 10.

the river by a busy manufacturing community; to the disturbance given to the fish by the steam-boats; and likewise to the formation of the dikes on both banks of the Clyde, as the drawing of the nets is in many places thereby obstructed. Porpoises have sometimes appeared as far up the river as this parish. One, which was about ten feet long, was caught in a net at the Broomielaw, on the 13th of February 1793. Five others were killed at the same place in May 1801. In Carmile Dam, four miles above Glasgow, about sixty years ago, a still more uncommon fish, a sturgeon, was killed, which measured eight feet in length. It was shown in Glasgow to the curious for two or three days.*

Botany.—Along with other plants the following are found in different parts of the parish :

- Pinguicula vulgaris*, on the north bank of the Clyde, and in the moss near Shieldhall. The Laplanders are said to use it as a rennet for milk.
- Iris pseudacorus*, north bank of the Clyde. In Arran, its roots are employed to dye black, and in Jura, mixed with copperas, to make ink. Its seeds, roasted and ground, are an indifferent substitute for coffee.
- Phleum pratense*, very plentiful in the meadow below Partick. This is an excellent grass for permanent pasture, and for presenting a rich sward even among woods.
- Agrostis stolonifera*, on the banks of the Kelvin. This is a good grass for mossy or wet land.
- Poa fluitans*, in deserted beds of the Clyde, below Partick. The seeds, under the name of manna-seeds, are sold in Holland and Germany, and imported into this country, as a mild nourishing food. Its herbage contains a very great quantity of saccharine matter. The farmer might find it advantageous to cultivate this grass in situations which are frequently flooded, were he to raise parallel ridges, from which the cattle might gather it out of the water.
- Poa trivialis*, in meadows on the banks of the Clyde.
- Poa pratensis*, very common.
- Cynosurus cristatus*, in dry pastures throughout the parish.
- Lolium perenne*, very common.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*, on both banks of the Clyde. It is this grass, which smells like woodruff, (*Asperula odorata*), and which gives its pleasant fragrance to newly made hay.†

* Denholm's History of Glasgow, pp. 97, 428, third edition.

† These grasses are not mentioned on account of their rarity, but merely with a view to direct attention to their characters and qualities. Moist land, that hardly maintains a green appearance, when sown only with common rye-grass and clover, would be found more productive were it sown with the following grasses, and with the quantities stated to the acre: One bushel of Page's perennial rye-grass; one-half bushel of *Alopecurus pratensis*, (meadow foxtail-grass); six pounds of *Poa trivialis*; five pounds of red clover; four pounds of white clover; and two pounds of yellow clover. The following mixture, along with the proportions of rye-grass and clovers which have now been specified, would be found advantageous in poor dry land: one-quarter bushel of *Festuca duriuscula* (hard fescue-grass); two pounds of *Cynosurus cristatus*; two pounds of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*; and two pounds of *Poa pratensis*. For the purpose of making a beautiful lawn, one-eighth bushel of *Festuca ovina* (sheep's fescue-grass); and two pounds of *Phleum pratense*, should be substituted for the red clover and the *Festuca duriuscula*. These suggestions will be deemed more valuable when it is stated that they are given on the authority of Mr Murray, the intelligent superintendent of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, to whom the writer is almost wholly indebted for the information contained under this head. Mr Murray says it consists with his own knowledge, that among the larch woods about Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, a grass rent of 10s. to 15s. the acre was annually obtained

Galium verum, sandy banks of the Clyde, below Partick. The milk of the best Cheshire cheeses is said to be coagulated with this plant. Highlanders employ its roots to produce a red dye. They boil them with the yarn, along with some alum, to fix the colour.

Menyanthes trifoliata, below Partick, adjoining the Clyde. Its leaves, used as tea, are represented to be a good tonic.

Anagallis arvensis, sandy fields below Partick. Its flowers, which are of a beautiful scarlet colour, close on the approach of a storm.

Verbascum thapsus, north banks of the Clyde below White Inch.

Adoxa moschatellina, foot of hedge below Partick.

Pyrola minor, in wood at Craigton sparingly.

Nuphar lutea, deserted bed of the Clyde below Partick. The flowers, from their smell, have obtained in England the name of brandy-bottles.

Cochlearia officinalis, abundant on the north bank of the Clyde, below the Kelvin.

Botrychium lunaria, grassy banks of the Clyde, below White-Inch.

Lichen rangiferinus, in mossy ground near Shieldhall. This lichen forms the principal food of the reindeer in Lapland.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Events.—After the treaty had been concluded which was agreed upon between the Queen Regent and the Protestant party at Leith, on the 24th of July 1559, the confederate Lords proceeded to Linlithgow, and afterwards to Stirling. They had no confidence in the promises of the Queen Regent, and justly feared that her object was, with the aid of French soldiers, to deprive them both of their civil and religious liberties. They therefore subscribed for their mutual defence a bond, in which they pledged themselves to hold no communication with her without each others knowledge and consent, and they resolved to have a meeting with “their kin and friends upon Govan Muir,* beside Glasgow.” This meeting, however, the Queen Regent artfully contrived to prevent, by writing to all suspected persons of note, as if she had been perfectly assured of their friendship and loyalty, under the pretext of apprising them of what was intended, and praying them to hold themselves and their retainers in readiness to assist her should their services be required. “Gouen-Mure, neire to a hill called Langeside,”† is likewise signalized in Scottish history as the place where the army of the ill-fated Mary was defeated, after her escape from the Castle of Lochleven.

Eminent Men.—Constantine, King of Cornwall, having resigned his crown, is represented, in the ancient chronicles of Scotland, to have come to this country, from Ireland, in the train of St Columba, in the year 565, and to have founded a monastery at Govan, of which he was the first abbot. It is also said that he was buried

from ground, which, previous to its being planted, did not yield 1s. an acre, and that, in this instance, the sward consisted almost wholly of *Phleum pratense*, with a small portion of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

* Knox Hist. of Ref. p. 142. Glasg. 1831.

† Balfour's Annales of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 344.

in his own monastery, after labouring to convert the inhabitants of Kintyre, at whose hands he received martyrdom.*

Andrew Melville was the first minister of Govan after the Reformation. In consequence of the death of the Popish incumbent, the rectory and vicarage of Govan became vacant, during the minority of James VI. The nephew of Melville tells us, that the Regent Morton offered this "guid benefice, peying four-and-twentie chalder of victuall," to his uncle, who was then Principal of the University of Glasgow, on condition that he would not press upon the church his views of ecclesiastical polity; and in the hope of ultimately gaining him over to his party, that the Regent kept the living undisposed of for nearly two years. Morton discovered, however, that Melville had too noble a mind to be wrought upon by a sordid consideration. He therefore conveyed the temporalities of the parish to the College of Glasgow, devolving upon the principal the duty of serving the cure, with a view, says his admiring and affectionate nephew, "to demearit Mr Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprichtnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavie tentationes."† Andrew Melville, along with some other ministers, and the magistrates of Glasgow, has been charged with having formed a deliberate design to demolish the cathedral, as a monument of idolatry, and for the purpose of obtaining materials with which to build other smaller churches. And the barbarous intention, it is affirmed, was frustrated by the resolute conduct alone of the craftsmen of the city. This story is not well authenticated. There is no reference to it in the burgh records; nor is it once alluded to in the records of the privy-council, before whom, it is said, the chief actors in the "little disturbance" were cited to appear. It rests solely upon the authority of Archbishop Spotswood, whose prejudices may have rendered him credulous, and who is known in other instances to have shown no indisposition to give an unfavourable view of the conduct of the men with whom, at one period of his life, he had appeared zealously to co-operate.‡

* Forduni Scotichron. Tom. i. p. 130. Extracta e Chron. Scot. pp. 33-34, MS. in Bib. Coll. Glasg.

† James Melville's Diary, p. 42.

‡ In consequence of an application for information as to this point to Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy-Clerk Register, that gentleman, with his usual courtesy, informs me that he has discovered nothing whatever on the subject of Spotswood's "little disturbance" in the records of the privy-council of that period. With regard to the weight that ought to be attached in this case to the unsupported testimony of Spotswood, Dr M'Cric has pointed out, in the history which the archbishop wrote,

What Middleton says of the transaction is evidently borrowed from Spotswood. In a comparatively modern publication* it is stated that the "cathedral was preserved at the Reformation from a rabble that came to destroy it from the country, by the townsmen, who, though zealous reformers, listened to the judicious remonstrances of the chief magistrate: 'I am for pulling down the High Church,' said he, 'but not till we have first built a new one.'" This is another version of the affair. According to Spotswood, it was not a rabble from the country, but the magistrates themselves, who were prevented from destroying the cathedral, when, by tuck of drum, they had collected workmen for the purpose. There must, however, have been, one would think, some foundation for the story. On the 7th of March 1587, "The commissioneris appoyntit be ye kingis maiestie anēt yair jugemētis to be gevin for reparation of ye hie kirk, and haill brethrene of ye kirk and session of Glasgw thinkis gud yat ye lache stepill† be tane down to repair ye mason work in ye said kirk, and bell and knock be transportit to ye hiche stepill, and yat the kirk haif ane quoynzie left at ye stepill foresaid for relief yairof."‡ Dr M'Crie, who found this minute quoted, but not quite correctly, in Wodrow's MS. Life of Mr David Weemes, asks with characteristic acuteness, if this could be the order which occasioned the riot referred to by Spotswood? "If so," he says, § "it happened ten years after Melville left Glasgow." What strengthens the conjecture of Dr M'Crie is the fact, that the "lache stepill" or western tower was actually not taken down, and that on the 5th of February 1589, (OS.) the session ordered it to be inspected, "and ye decayt places yairin to be sichtit and repairit." It is also worthy of notice, that, on the 25th of April 1588, the session appointed certain

various instances of misrepresentation where Melville is concerned. And in one of the original letters prefixed to Dr Burns's edition of the "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland," we find Wodrow (p. xxi.) expressing a wish that "the unlucky turns that Spottiswood gives to matters, and the facts which, as a complete party man, he suppresseth, were to be taken notice of, and his disingenuity exposed."

* Newte's Tour in England and Scotland, p. 67. London, 1791. That respectable personage, Andrew Fairservice, likewise gives an account of what took place on this occasion, which, though it is a little more particular, is no doubt equally authentic with the others.—Waverley Novels, (Rob Roy,) Vol. viii. pp. 29–30.

† This resolution must be regarded as a proof of the good taste of the parties concerned. Mr A. Maclellan, in his interesting "Essay on the Cathedral Church of Glasgow," (Glasgow, 1833, 4to, p. 62.) says, regarding the laigh steeple and the consistory house, that "placed in the most conspicuous situation, on approaching the cathedral, they thrust their ungainly forms between it and the spectator.—Their architecture marks no period nor displays any thing but the poor ambition which could be contented with creating even deformity."

‡ Records of Glasgow Kirk-Session.

§ Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 440.

commissioners “to pas to ye lache kirk, onder the hie kirk, and yair visie the paivementis contenit yrin how far ye samein as yet remains unstollen,” and on the following day it is thought expedient “that rather the samein be transportit and tane away to mak paivement in the lache kirk, callet the Blakfreir kirk, yn yat ye samein sall be stollen and tane away.”* This certainly was rather an adventurous proceeding, on the supposition that, a few years before, when it was proposed to make a quarry of the cathedral, “the crafts of the city in a tumult took arms, swearing with many oaths that he who cast the first stone should be buried under it.”†

When Melville was translated to St Andrews in 1580, he was succeeded by Mr Thomas Smeton, who was before his removal to Glasgow minister of Paisley, and who, like his predecessor, was considered one of the most learned men of his age. His appointment passed the Privy-Seal on the 3d of January 1581.‡ Smeton was perfectly versed in the writings of the fathers. In early life, after spending some time in Paris, he went to Rome, where he was received into the Society of Jesuits. He afterwards re-

* Records of Glasgow Kirk-Session.

† Spotswood. History, p. 304. The truth is, it was mainly owing to the consistory or kirk-session of Glasgow, that the cathedral was preserved in those days from falling into ruins. Along with the provost and magistrates, the principal and regents of the University, and the ministers of certain parishes in the country, the most intelligent and influential of the inhabitants of the city, were members of that body. The oldest record of their transactions which has been preserved begins with the year 1583. From this record, it appears that, on the 20th of October 1586, the session, considering it “yair dewtie to be cairfull for to see ye rewins of ye kirk repairit, and finding ye matter of greit importance,” applied to the magistrates and council to “find out sun gud overture howe ye said kirk may be repairit.” This application was renewed on the 3d of November. On the 7th of December 1587, the session thought it right that the deacons of the different crafts should meet with the provost, bailies, and council, “to gif yair advise and judgement” respecting the reparation of the high kirk. On the 25th of January following, commissioners were sent to the General Assembly by the session, to petition for “ane commission wi licens fra ye kingis majestie for reparation of ye hie kirk of Glasgw, the best way the toun and parochin of ye samein may.” Another royal commission was applied for through the magistrates and council, on the 1st of August 1588. Accordingly, Mr Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew, as we find from a minute of the 30th January thereafter, received the King’s letters, “to nominate stenteris for stenting to repair the hie kirk.” The Duke of Lennox on the 21st of November 1588, and the prior of Blantyre on the 17th of July 1589, were requested by the session to do their “part in repairing of ye queir of Glasgw.” On the 13th of November 1589, the magistrates and session unanimously resolved, that the whole of the penalties that might be received by the session, in all time coming, should be “allenerlie employed upon ye repairing of ye kirk and kirk work, be ye mutuell ayse of ye mgratis and sessioun.” And on the 23d of April 1590, the session ordained that all the canons of Glasgow should “be urgit for ye reparation of the kirk of Glasgw, and specialie ye chapter-house yairof.” These and similar extracts, which might be produced, may serve to show that the Reformers of Scotland were not the Vandals they have been represented to be, and that in Glasgow the leading men among them were justly proud of their magnificent cathedral.

‡ Register of Privy-Seal, Vol. xlvii. fol. 61. M’Cric’s Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 207.

visited Paris, and was in that city at the time of the massacre of St Bartholomew. In the course of eight days, according to Sully,* 70,000 Protestants were put to death in the city and provinces. The Pope ordered a Te Deum to be sung, and medals to be struck in honour of the event. And the famous Muretus, whom the perfidious Charles dispatched to Rome to communicate the intelligence, delivered in the presence of the Pope an elaborate oration, in which he declared, that "the River Seine rolled on with greater majesty after having received the carcasses of the murdered heretics."† It was known in Paris that Smeton had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He escaped, therefore, the fate of the unhappy Huguenots, solely through the intervention of Sir Thomas Walsingham, the English ambassador, in whose house he took refuge, and whom he accompanied to England. He died in Glasgow on the 13th December 1583, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral.‡ An epitaph in honour of Thomas Smeton and Alexander Arbuthnot, who was Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and who died the same year, was composed by their friend and distinguished coadjutor, Andrew Melville. He describes them as "two luminaries of our nation lately extinguished in the north, and in the meridian of their glory." But it is easy to see from the language he employs, that if he had great respect for Arbuthnot, Smeton§ had attracted a still larger share of his admiration and esteem.

* Memoirs of Sully, Vol. i. p. 45. London, 1810.

† Christ. Observ. Vol. xxxv. p. 478.

‡ Spotswood's Hist. p. 335. Baillie's Letters, Vol. iii. p. 886, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glas. Wodrow's Life of Smeton, MSS. in Bib. Coll. Glas. Mackenzie's Scenes, Vol. iii. p. 194. M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. pp. 117, 283.

§ "Vix heu, vix raptum deflevimus Arbuthnetum,
Vix heu justa datis solvinus inferiis:
Et premit altera mors, et funere funus acerbat:
Et magno extincto lumine majus obit.
Ille quidem Arctoa tenebras de nocte fugabat,
Fulgebas medio Glasgua stella die.
Quod si luce sua spoliata est noxque diesque
Nostra, cheu quantis obruimur tenebris!
Aut ergo e tenebris revoca lucem: aut hominum lux
Christe redi; ut nobis stet sine nocte dies."—

Delitiæ Poet. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 121.

In a letter to John Row, dated January 18, 1578, Smeton is thus characterized by Melville, "Smetonius acerrimus bonæ causæ propugnator."—(MSS. in Bib. Adv. M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 185, note.) When Hamilton, the apostate, published a book full of furious invective, and libellous charges against the Protestants of Scotland, Smeton was urged by his friend, Andrew Melville, to write a reply to it. This he undertook to do, and in a very short time, he produced a work which, for the keenness of its reproofs, the force of its reasoning, its classical diction, and profound learning, is justly entitled to a distinguished place among the writings of that age.

The last Principal of the College of Glasgow, who officiated as minister of Govan, was Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig. His father was Archbishop of Glasgow, nephew of Robert Lord Boyd, and grandson of David Earl of Cassillis, and great-grandson of Robert, Earl of Arran. There is a memoir of Robert Boyd, written by the indefatigable Wodrow, among his unpublished MSS. in the Library of the College of Glasgow.* When compiling it, Wodrow had access to some valuable papers in the possession of the Trochrig family. It is full of minute and interesting details, which illustrate the manners of the times, and throw considerable light on an important period in the history of our own church, and of the Protestant Church of France. The title is itself an epitome of Boyd's Life.† The early part of his education was received in the academy at Ayr. After graduating at Edinburgh in 1595, he left Scotland, on his way to France, on the 1st of May 1597.‡ Learned Scotsmen were at this time resident in almost all the universities and colleges of that country. In some of these, most of the professors were natives of Scotland. Boyd soon found himself, therefore, surrounded by his countrymen. During the greater part of the time he lived abroad, Boyd was connected with the University of Saumure.§ It was chiefly through

It is dedicated to King James, and has this title, "*Ad virulentum Archibaldi Hamiltonii Apostatæ Dialogum, De Confusione Calvinianæ Sectæ Apud Scotos, Impie Conscriptum Orthodoxa Responsio, Edinburgi, 1579.*" There is in it an account of the last hours of John Knox, by one "*qui ad extremum vsque spiritum ægrotanti assedit.*" The following affecting description, which has the vivid colouring of a picture by an eye-witness, is likewise given of the horrible atrocities of St Bartholomew's Eve. "*Nulla cani capitis reverentia, nulla doctissimorum hominum ratio habitata fuit. Grandævæ matres, virgines, puellæ, ipsique infantes abstracti uberibus, miseroque partu jam instante mulieres partim pedibus siliariorum calcantur in plateis, partim vero unco in Sequanum trahuntur, paucos carceri committunt, quos statim postea horribiliter trucidant,*" p. 117. Dempster pronounces Smeton's work to be "*opus verborum ornatu non inelegans,*" though his prejudices as a Roman Catholic lead him to add, as might be expected, "*sed doctrina vacuum.*" (*Hist. Eccl. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 586.*) In 1581, the General Assembly appointed "ane method of preaching to be printed and put in Scotts be Mr Thomas Smeton." *Booke of the Universall Kirk*, edited by A. Peterkin, p. 219.

* Wodrow MSS. Vol. xv.

† The title is, "*Collections on the Life of Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, in the shire of Air and bailayrie of Carriek, Professor of Philosophy in the Colledge of Montauban, Minister of the Gospel in the Church of Vertuile, and Pastor and Professor of Theology in the University of Saumure, in France; and Principal of the University of Glasgow, Minister and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, and Minister at Paisley.*"

‡ The celebrated Andrew Revet states erroneously, that his friend arrived in France in 1604. *Robertii Bodii Prelectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios, Andreae Riveti Epistola. p. 2. Londini, 1652.*

§ In that university, in 1612, there were two Professors of Divinity, one Professor of Hebrew, one Professor of Greek, two Professors of Philosophy, and five Regents. *Quiek's Synodicon, Vol. i p. 388.*

the influence of Duplessis Mornay,* whose friendship he enjoyed till his death, that he was removed from Vertuille to that university. In October 1614, having been appointed by King James to preside over the University of Glasgow, he left Saumure, along with a French lady, whom he had married but a short time before. They came to England by Dieppe, and, after spending a few days in London, proceeded to Scotland.† At his installation, as Principal of the University of Glasgow, Boyd stipulated that he should be allowed to make a trial of his office for one year; that he should not be called upon to undertake all that the Principal was required to do by the foundation charter, which he did not think any one man could perform; and that he should be excused from correcting the students‡ with his own hands, and from taking

* "Mornay,——

Servit également son eglise et la France
Censeur des courtisans, mais à la cour aimé;
Fier ennemi de Rome, et de Rome estimé."

La Henriade, chant premier, vers 151. "Duplessis Mornay le plus vertueux et le plus grand homme du parti Protestant naquit à Buy le 5 Novembre 1549. Il savait le Latin et le Grec parfaitement, et l'Hebreu autant qu'on le peut savoir: ce qui était un prodige alors dans un gentilhomme. Il servit sa religion et son maitre de sa plume et de son épée."—Note de l'Editeur.

† The following extracts from Wodrow's Life of Boyd may be gratifying to political and domestic economists: "He agreed with a coachman at London, and gave him L. 24 Sterling for his coach and four horses to take him and his family to Edinburgh, the coachman paying for the horses by the way. They parted from London, November 24, and arrived at Edinburgh in seventeen days, upon the 10th of December, and were generally speaking, 10s. a-day for their own and the coachman's meat. From Edinburgh they came to Glasgow upon Thursday, December 31st, and lodged with Sir George Elphinstown of Blythwood [who was married to a daughter of Lord Boyd,] till January 27, 1615." (p. 68.) "He observes, that when he came to Glasgow, he gave Mr Taylour, for coming to his wife an hour every day, and teaching her to read English, for about three months, an angelot, value 10 merks." (p. 71.) The items next mentioned, will startle, I have no doubt, the modern comptrollers of some presbytery clubs. "He ate, save when abroad, every month at the presbytery, and they paid 6d. a-piece for their dinner, and sometimes 8d. a-piece when they called for wine. I find him very charitable, and giving largely to poor objects, and particularly to some Flemish and other foreigners in straits. No small branch of his outgoings is for books." (p. 74.) "He gives sometimes nineteen merks, sometimes eighteen, for a carcass of beef." Ibid. The contrast between the former and the present state of Glasgow will appear strange to some, when they find that he procured "most of his furniture from Edinburgh and London,—his clothes for himself and his lady, their pouter [pewter?] their chairs, and all kinds of spices and drugs, and what they needed in physic, and all his candle. It seems he could not be provided in those in Glasgow." For a horse to Govan, "he gave 8d., and, at lowest, half a merk; to Paisley, 1s. 6d." Wodrow, who died in 1734, thinks these charges quite exorbitant. He is therefore disposed to think they must have included a charge for an additional horse for the servant of the Principal. Ibid.

‡ Wodrow's Life of Boyd, p. 70. He made a similar stipulation in the presence of the magistrates and council, before he entered upon the duties of his office as Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was of opinion, that to have things well ordered, and good manners duly maintained and observed, "personal castigation of the students was necessary." But for him to inflict this, besides being repugnant to his nature, and at variance with his former practice, he thought would be inconsistent with his sacred character. He admitted that his predecessor at Glasgow, Mr Patrick Sharp, was not of this mind. But then, said he, Mr Sharp merely conti-

his place at the college table. The violent proceedings of Archbishop Law, in enforcing conformity, excited the indignation of Boyd. That prelate went to some young men, who were at that time attending the university, whom he saw seated at the communion table, and commanded them to rise, if they would not receive the elements in a kneeling posture. One of these was Mr John Livingston, who was afterwards minister of Ancrum. The next day, the Principal told Mr Livingston, that, in the course of two or three weeks, he was to celebrate the communion at Govan, when he, and any of his companions who might choose to accompany him, would have an opportunity of communicating in the manner they had been accustomed to do. Along with Mr Robert Blair and the other regents of the university, he likewise expostulated with the Archbishop for driving from the communion table those whom Christ would welcome, adding, "that the table was not his, but Christ's, and yet he had dealt as imperiously as if removing his horse-boys from the bye-board." * When Boyd demitted his office as Principal in 1621, he wished to retain his charge as minister of Govan. But he was not permitted to do this. He died at Edinburgh, on the 5th of January 1627, in the 49th year of his age. "He spoke and wrott Latine most nativly and fluently," says Mr John Livingston. † "I have heard him say that, if he were to choose a language wherein to deliver his minde with the most ready freedom, it would be the Greek tongue." According to Mr Matthew Crawford, ‡ the predecessor of Wodrow at Eastwood, it was said of Boyd, that "he was more eloquent in the French than in his mother tongue, more eloquent in the Latin than in the French, and more eloquent in Greek than in Latin." Nor is the testimony of a learned foreigner less honourable to him. Andrew Rivet, § who was pastor of the church

nued "his wonted custom whereunto he was inured in the grammar school," from which he was removed to be Principal of the university. What he proposed, therefore, was, that the oldest regent, or sub-principal, should correct offenders, or that each of the regents should, under the direction of the Principal, correct his own students. *Ib.* p. 172. See also M'Crie's *Life of Melville*, Vol. i. p. 83. Milton, according to his learned biographer, was one of the last students who suffered the indignity of corporal correction at Oxford.

* *Life of Mr Robert Blair*, written by himself, p. 37. *Life of Mr John Livingston*, written by himself, p. 6.

† *Livingston's Remarkable Observations*, p. 41, MS. in Bib. Ad.

‡ *Wodrow's Life of Boyd*, p. 119.

§ *And. Riveti Epist. ut supra.*

The following works of Robert Boyd have been published: 1. "*Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios*," fol. Londini, 1652. This was a posthumous work. Prefixed to it is an epistle by Andrew Rivet "*De vita, scriptis, moribus, et felici exitu, Roberti Bodii*." This is followed by an "*Epistola ad Lectorem*," from Principal Baillie, who studied under Boyd at Glasgow, and held his memory in profound veneration. 2. *Monita de filii sui primogeniti institutione*, 8vo, 1701. 3. "*Heca-*

of Touars, and with whom Boyd resided for some time, when he first went to France, declares that he had acquired as great facility in the use of the Greek and Latin languages, as he had of his vernacular tongue, and, moreover, along with a pure pronunciation, that he had as perfect a command of French.

Some notice must likewise be taken of Mr Hugh Binning, who has been justly characterized* as "an extraordinary instance of precocious learning and genius." At the early age of nineteen, he succeeded as Regent of Philosophy the celebrated James Dalrymple,† who was afterwards President of the Court of Session, and Viscount Stair. As minister of Govan, he was the successor of Mr William Wilkie. His ordination took place on the 8th of January 1649, when Mr David Dickson, one of the theological professors in the College of Glasgow, and author of "*Therapeutica Sacra*," presided.‡ When Cromwell came to Glasgow in

tombe Christiana," which is dedicated "Reverendo Præsuli agnato et amico suo charissimo D. Andreæ Bodio Argatheliæ Antistiti dignissimo." Both of these have been printed among the "*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*," Tom. i. p. 208. Boyd also composed a laudatory poem on King James, which may be seen in Adamson's "*Muse's Welcome*," and which, as is observed by Mr Chambers, the author of the "*Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen*," appears to have been overlooked by Wodrow.

* Chambers's *Lives*, Vol. i. p. 208.

† It was the practice at that time, when a regent's office was vacant, to cause a programme to be placed over the college gate, announcing that the situation was to be filled up on a certain day, and that it should be given to the individual, who, after competition, should be pronounced to be *dignior et doctior*. Mr James Dalrymple, who was then a captain in the army, and not more than twenty-two years of age, was thus induced to present himself as a candidate for the office, and was elected, after sustaining in buff and scarlet, the military uniform of those days, a public disputation with the other competitors. (Binning's *Life* prefixed to his works, p. 5. Glasgow, 1768, Report of University Commissioners, 1830, p. 221.) The day of election was "IV. Id Martii, 1641," (*Annales Coll. Glasg.*) In the same year, the salaries of the regents were raised to 500 merks, "by reason of the dear rate of all things." The appointment of Hugh Binning as successor to Dalrymple is dated "iii Cal Nov. 1646." *Id.*

‡ Glasgow Presbytery Records. In the printed life of Binning, it is stated (p. 7,) that before his time, "whoever was principal of the College of Glasgow was also minister of Govan." This is a mistake. Wodrow is likewise wrong when he says, that "Mr William Wilky seems to have been the first separate minister of Govan." (Life of Mr David Weemes, Wodrow MSS. Vol. xv. p. 37.) The first minister of Govan, who did not at the same time hold the office of Principal of the University, was Mr James Sharpe. In a "Contract about the stipend of Mr Sharpe, minister of Govan, 1637," it is set forth, that "be an act of ye governors and masters of the said Universitie and Colledge, maid the twentie day of December, the year of God jai vi and twentie-ane, It was appointit, that ye kirk of ye parochin of Govane, qrof for a lang space the principall of the said Colledge was minister, sould thereafter be served be ane other to be minister, resident at the said kirk;" and further, that, "according to the qlk act, the said Mr James Scharpe was admitted minister of Govane." It is then agreed that, in addition to the manse and glebe, the stipend of Mr Sharpe should be increased to "fyve hundredth merks usuall money of the realme, twentie-four bollis beir and eight bollis meil, or the price of ye said victuall, according to ye yeirlie feirs modified be ye Comrs. of Glasgow, togedder with ye whole mailis and duties to be payed to ye tacksman of ye vicarage of ye small teinds." (College Papers, MSS.) When the office of minister of Govan was disjoined from that of the Principal, the former was

1651, a discussion on some of the controverted points of the times was held in his presence, between his chaplains, the learned Dr John Owen, Joseph Caryl, and others on the one side, and some Scots ministers on the other. Mr Binning, who was one of the disputants, nonplused, it is said, the Independents, which led Cromwell to ask, who was that learned and bold young man? His name, he was told, was Binning. "He hath bound well, indeed," said he, "but," laying his hand on his sword, "this will loose all again." * The late Mr Orme † was of opinion that there is nothing improbable in the account of the meeting. But that such a meeting took place is absolutely certain. This appears from two letters which were written by Principal Baillie, who was at that time Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow. ‡

bound to "read some public lecture in the common schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the officers of the University and Masters of the College." (Account of University of Glasgow, [written by Dr Thomas Reid, Prof. of Moral Phil.] in former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. xxi. Append. p. 24.)

For a number of years previous to this, the non-residence of the minister of Govan was felt to be a grievance, and complained of by the parishioners. At a presbyterial visitation on the 1st of June 1596, "It is fund yt yair is na residence of a mist. at the kirk of Govane, qlk is havelie lamētīt be ye elderis of ye kirk of Govane." (Glasg. Presb. Rec.) "It is fund and lamētīt," at a subsequent visitation, on the 12th of February 1606, "yat yair is not ane to teiche ye youthe of ye parochin of Govane dwelland besyde ye kirk yairof, quha may avaitt on ye effairis of ye said kirk, and do his dewtie yairuntill, as salbe injoynit to him. And yis is ordenit as a refer to be comettit to ye nixt Synod, That ye Synod may give yair jugemet and declaratiuon anēt." (Id.) Charles I. granted to the College a charter of confirmation and *novodamus*, under the Great Seal, dated St James's, 28th June 1630, which was ratified on the 28th of June 1633, by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland. This charter gave full power to the College to present a qualified person to the church and parish of Govan, their presentee being astricted to reside in the parish. The words of the charter are, "Cum plenā et speciali potestate, moderatoribus dicti Collegii de Glasgow presentibus, eorumque successoribus in futurum, elegendi, nominandi, seu presentandi et acceptandi ministrum pro deservitione euræ apud dictam ecclesiam de Govan, qui præstabit suam actualem residentiam apud dictam ecclesiam." (Information for Heritors of Govan, against Principal and Professors of the College of Glasgow, 1795, p. 19. Glasg. Presb. Rec. 18th June 1746.) During the time that Episcopacy was established in this country, the College of Glasgow appointed "one of their number to vote at the election of the Archhishop of Glasgow," as Govan had been a prebend of the cathedral. Parishes in Scotland, p. 208, Macfarlan MSS. in Bib. Ad.

* Biog. Scot. p. 169. Dumfries, 1835.

† Memoirs of Dr Owen, pp. 93, 96.

‡ In a letter dated April 22, 1651, and addressed to Mr Robert Douglas, Baillie says, after mentioning that Cromwell had unexpectedly made his appearance in Glasgow, with the principal part of his army, and had gone to hear sermon on the Sunday, in the forenoon to the Inner Church, and in the afternoon to the Outer Church, "That night some of the army were trying if the ministers would be pleased of their own accord to confer with their general. When none had shown any willingness, on Monday a gentleman from Cromwell came to the most of the brethren severally desiring, yea requiring them, and the rest of the ministry in town, to come and speak with their general. All of us did meet to advise, and after some debate we were content all to go and hear what would be said. When we came, he spoke long and smoothly, showing the scandal himself and others had taken at the doctrine they had heard preached, especially that they were condemned, 1. as unjust invaders; 2. as contemners and trampers under foot of the ordinances; 3. as persecutors of the ministers of Ireland. That, as they were unwilling to offend us by a public contradicting

After a short but brilliant career, Binning died of consumption in September 1653, before he had completed his twenty-seventh year. A marble tablet, with an inscription in classical Latin, was erected to his memory by his friend Mr Patrick Gillespie, who was then Principal of the University of Glasgow. It has been placed in the vestibule of the present parish church. Binning was styled by his contemporaries the Scots Cicero. The whole of his works are posthumous publications.*

Land-owners.—The lands and barony of Gorbals, which consist of 515 acres, belong to the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, the corporation of Glasgow, and the incorporated trades of that city. They were bought from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerton in 1650, and were held in cumulo till the year 1789, when they were divided by the three corporations who now possess them, according to their respective interests. The valued rent of Hutcheson's Hospital is L. 500 Scots; that of the corporation of Glasgow and of the incorporated trades is L. 250 Scots each.† The other principal landed proprietors are, Miss Oswald of Scotstown; Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart.; Alexander Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, M. P.; James Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill; Alexander Johnstone, Esq. of Shieldhall; Moses Steven, Esq. of Bellahous-

in the church, so they expected we would be willing to give them a reason when they craved it in private. We showed our willingness to give a reason either for these three, or what else was excepted against in any of our sermons. The time appointed for this was this day at two o'clock at Cromwell's lodgings; but this morning he sent us word it would be to-morrow, and at that same time and place he would attend us." (MSS. Letters, Vol. iii. pp. 286-288, in Bib. Coll. Glasg.) In another letter, addressed to Mr Andrew Ker, dated Friday, May 2, 1651, Baillic says, "How our conference with Cromwell was contrived, or for what ends, I may well guess, but can affirm nothing. It was put on us that we could not decline it. You will see the sum of it drawn up by Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie, the main speakers. We had no disadvantage in the thing." (Id. p. 290.) Two volumes of Principal Baillie's Letters were published in 1775, at the suggestion of Dr Robertson, the historian, and Mr David Hume. When a new edition is presented to the public, which has been long called for, it will contain, it is to be hoped, the entire collection. Many other letters, besides those which have been quoted, which are not found in the two printed volumes, are full of interest. In 1648, when Cromwell first came to Edinburgh, he had likewise a conference there with some of the Scots clergy on religious topics. Mr Robert Blair, who was chaplain to Charles I. was one of those who were appointed by the Commission of the Assembly to meet with him. As usual, Cromwell shed abundance of tears. On leaving the house, however, Blair said somewhat roughly to Mr David Dickson and Mr James Guthrie, his two associates, who had been imposed upon by Cromwell's professions, "If ye knew him as well as I do, ye would not believe a word he says. He is an egregious dissembler, and a great liar." *Life of Blair*, p. 108.

* Messrs A. Fullerton & Co. of Glasgow have now in the press an edition of the works of Hugh Binning, with notes and a preliminary commentary by the writer of this account. Another edition, at present publishing by Messrs William Whyte & Co. Edinburgh, is intended to form part of their "Select Library of Scottish Divines."

† *Hist. of Hutcheson's Hospital*, pp. 48-57.

toun; George Rowan, Esq. of Holmfauldhead, &c. The valued rental of the parish is nearly L. 5000 Scots. After the Reformation, a commission was granted to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, to feu the lands of the lordship and regality of Glasgow, "to the effect," says Hamilton of Wishaw, "that the tenants, being thereby become heretable possessors of their severall possessions, might be encouradged by vertue and politie to improve that country."* The following is a list of the names and properties of certain heritors in the parish of Govan, who previously possessed their lands as the rentallers of the Archbishop, and who, in the year 1595, united in obtaining a charter of confirmation from James VI. The list is taken from this charter.

George Gilmour of the 10s. land in Little Govan.

John Anderson Junior, of the 15s. land there.

David Boll of the 10s. land there.

James Murdoch of the 20s. land there.

William Stevine, son of Thomas Stevine, in Meikle Govan, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

The said William Stevine of three aeres of mill lands there.

John Gibson in fee, and Elizabeth Turnbull, widow of John Gibson, in liferent of the 25s. land in Meikle Govan.

James Anderson of 6s. 3d. land there.

Mrs Henry Gibsone in

Thomas Clydsdaille in liferent, and George Clydsdaille in fee of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Andrew Watson of the 6s. 3d. land there.

James Rowand in east end of the 18s. 9d. land there.

James Sellare there, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

John Anderson, otherwise Mathie there, of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Thomas Hill, son of Mr Laues Hill there, of the 25s. land in Ybroeks (Ibrox.)

William Hill of the 18s. 9d. land there.

James Anderson, son of David Anderson, of the 12s. 6d. land there.

John Hill of the 21s. 3d. land there.

Margaret Gibsone in liferent, and Janet Rowand, also in liferent, her daughter, of the 18s. 9d. land there.

John Rowand of the 6s. 3d. land there, which formerly belonged to John Anderson, son of Walter Anderson.

Andrew Hill of the 25s. land there.

Thomas M'Nair, son of John M'Nair, of the 18s. 9d. land there, formerly belonging to John Semple.

Thomas M'Nair Senior, in liferent, and James M'Nair, his son, in fee, of the 25s. land there.

John Rowand, son of Thomas Rowand, of the 25s. land there.

The said John Rowand, in east end of Meikle Govan, of the three aeres of mill lands there.

Robert Andersone of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Andrew Patersone of the 12s. 6d. land there.

James Rowand Junior, of the 37s. 6d. land there.

The said James Rowand of 6s. 3d. land there, which formerly belonged to John Clunie.

John Paterson, son of Andrew Paterson, of the 6s. 3d. land there.

Patriek Johnstone of the 12s. 6d. land there.

* Description of Sherifdom of Lanark, p. 28. Great Seal Record, B. 37, No. 108. Gibson's Hist. of Glasg. p. 61.

Stephane Rowand Junior, of the 18s. 9d. land there.
 Janet Hill in liferent, and Thomas Gibson her son, in fee of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 James Rankine of the 6s. 3d. land there.
 John Rowand or Greenhead of the L. 3, 15s. land in Meikle Govane.
 John M'Nair, in Ferrie Boats, of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 Michael Hutcheson, in Westshiells, of the 34s. land there.
 The said Michael Hutcheson of the 8s. 8d. land of Balshegrae.
 Isobell Snodgrass in liferent, and John Sheills, her son, in fee of the 30s. land in Westsheills.
 Andrew Patersone Senior, in liferent, and John Paterson, his nephew, in fee of the 21s. 8d. land there.
 The said Andrew Patersone of the 19s. land there.
 Marion Scott in liferent, and William Elphinstone, her son, in fee of the 15s. land there.
 John Hutchesone, brother of the said Michael Hutchesone, of the 13s. 4d. land there.
 Patrick Brownsyde of the 4s. 4d. land there.
 Walter M'Nair there, of the 13s. 4d. land there.
 Matthew Montgomerie of the 15s. 8d. land there.
 Patrick Matthew in liferent, and John Stewart de Rossland* in fee of the 4s. 4d. land there.
 The said John Stewart of Rossland, of the 4s. 4d. land there, formerly belonging to Walter Rowand.
 The said John Stewart of the other 8s. 8d. land in Belshagrae.
 William Alexander there, of the 4s. 4d. land there.
 John Rowand, son of John Rowand there, of the 4s. 4d. land there.
 John Reid and Robert Hutcheson in Garthnavil, of the 8s. 11d. land there.
 William Anderson of the 8s. 11d. land there.
 John Shanks of the 8s. 11d. land there.
 James Gibsone, in Balgray, of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 John and Bartholomew Duncans of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 Robert Hutchesone there, of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 The said Mr Henry Gibsone of the 12s. 6d. land there.
 Agnes Gibsone, in Hyndland, in liferent, and Ninian Dennistoun, her son, in fee of the 5s. land in Hyndland.
 John Sheills and William Robertson in Partick of the 13s. 4d. land there.
 Robert Allaneson of the 6s. 8d. land there.
 William Sheills, there, of the 20s. land there.
 John Allan of the 6s. 8d. land there.
 Thomas Shanks of the 13s. 4d. land there.
 Walter Craig of the 6s. 8d. land there.
 John Alexander of the 6s. 8d. land there.
 John Crawford of the 6s. 8d. land there.
 William Younger of the 6s. 8d. land, which formerly belonged to William Harvie, and of the 26s. 8d. land, and of the yard called the Bishop's Orchard, and of the 6s. 8d. land, called Browland, and of three acres of mill lands there.
 John Cuning, in Byres of Partick, of the 20s. land there.

The heritors of Govan still pay to the Crown, as coming in place of the Archbishop, the following annual feu-duties, which are understood to be nearly the same in amount as the rents which were drawn by the church before the Reformation :

Scots money,	-	-	-	-	L. 91 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
			B.	F.	P.
Meal,	-	-	391	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

* This John Stewart of Rossland is elsewhere described in the charter as holding "the office of forester and custodier of the new forest called the Park of Partick."

				B.	F.	P.
Barley,	-	-	-	1	2	1 $\frac{9}{12}$
Corn,	-	-	-	41	2	2 $\frac{14}{4}$
Capons,	-	-	-	111	$\frac{3}{12}$	
Poultry,	-	-	-	106	$\frac{8}{12}$	
Salmon,	-	-	-	92	$\frac{5}{12}$	

Previous to the year 1825, the College of Glasgow for more than a century enjoyed, by successive renewals from the Crown, a beneficial lease of these and other rents and revenues, which formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. Since then the lease has not been renewed. But in lieu of it, on the 7th of August 1826, His Majesty George IV. was pleased to grant to the College an annuity of L. 800 for fourteen years.* The teinds of the parish, which are the property of the College, subject to the payment of the minister's stipend, are nearly all valued. These amount annually to about L. 940.

Parochial Registers.—The records of the kirk-session contain an uninterrupted history of its proceedings from January 15, 1710. Some years ago, an old volume was discovered, and restored to the session, by the descendants of a former elder of the parish. It commences with the 15th of May 1651, and ends with the 11th of May 1662. The date of the earliest entry in the register of baptisms and marriages is July 2, 1690. In the year 1729, in place of the baptisms, the births of children were, for the first time, recorded. Since the year 1817, a list of the interments in the parish churchyard has been kept.†

Hospital of Polmadie.—Persons of both sexes were admitted into this asylum, which was dedicated to St John, and maintained in it during life. The church and temporalities of Strathblane were annexed to it, along with a part of the lands of Little Govan.‡ The privileges of the hospital were confirmed by Alexander III., and afterward by Robert Bruce, at Rutherglen, in the eleventh year of his reign; and in 1333, a charter of exemption was granted by the Earl of Lennox.§ Patrick de Floker was made master of the brothers and sisters, and pensioners of the hospital of Polmadie, in 1316; by Robert Wiseheart, || Bishop of Glasgow, who

* Rep. of Com. for visiting Univ. of Glasgow, 1839, p. 19.

† It will be seen from the following minute in the session records of this parish, that the compulsory plan of education adopted in Prussia is not altogether an original system. "The samen day (June 26, 1653) the session does ordain that everie elder in their severall qrters do search who have children able and fit to come to schoole, and does not send them, to deall wt them for that effect, and to signifie that if they prove deficient hereinto, according to an old act of session, they will be oblidged to pay their qrtter, as well as if they came to this schooll."

‡ Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 329.

§ Id. pp. 306, 365.

|| Id. p. 319.

died the same year. In 1319, William de Houk was nominated to the same office by Edward II. ;* and William de Kirkyn-tullach by Queen Margaret,† May 18, 1367. The master and brothers of the hospital of Polmadie received a precept from bishop Glendoning,‡ dated May 10, 1391, commanding them to receive Gillian de Vaux as a sister and portioner. William de Cunyngham,§ Vicar of Dundonald, was appointed to the mastership of the hospital by the Earl of Lennox. But Bishop Glendoning laid claim to the right of presentation. He, therefore, commanded William de Cunyngham to give up his charge, under the pain of excommunication. And on the 7th of January 1424, in the west chapel of the Castle of Edinburgh, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, formally surrendered to William Lauder, Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of the kingdom,|| any real or supposed right he had to present to the mastership of the Hospital of Polmadie, and to the church of Strathblane. In the year 1427, Bishop Cameron, with the consent of the chapter, erected the Hospital of Polmadie and the church of Strathblane into a prebend of his cathedral. The erection was confirmed by a bull of Pope Martin V. The person collated to this prebend was required to provide for the support of a vicar in the parish of Strathblane, and to give salaries to four boys to sing in the choir of the cathedral.¶ The “ vestiges of religious houses” ** which were to be seen towards the end of the last century in the neighbourhood of Polmadie, but which are not visible now, were, it cannot be doubted, the ruins of the hospital.

St Ninian's Hospital.—Leprosy was formerly so prevalent in this country as to claim the attention of the Scottish Parliament.†† About the middle of the fourteenth century, an hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with this frightful distemper was founded by Lady Lochow, the daughter of Robert Duke of Albany. This hospital was dedicated to St Ninian. The tract of ground, therefore, on which it stood, and on which a part of Hutchesontown is now built, was called St Ninian's Croft.‡‡ There was connected with the hospital of St Ninian a chapel, which was

* Rym. Fœd. Tom. iii. p. 786. † Cart. Clasp. Tom. i. p. 417, ‡ Id. p. 445.

§ Id. p. 459.

|| Id. p. 557.

¶ Id. p. 523.

** Former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. v. p. 541.

†† Ja. I. pa. 7. cap. 105. There was a leper hospital at King-ease, near the town of Ayr, which is said to have been founded by King Robert Bruce, who is represented to have died himself of leprosy. Spottiswood's Relig. Houses, App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, p. 532.

‡‡ M'Ure's Hist. of Glasg. pp. 52-54.

rebuilt and endowed in 1494, by William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn, and rector of Glasford. The chaplain was the master of the grammar school of Glasgow, who, besides giving security for the safe custody of the missals, valued at 12 merks Scots, and of the silver chalices, weighing fourteen ounces, was required to supply the inmates of the hospital with a certain quantity of fuel, and likewise to give twenty-four poor scholars 2 shillings Scots each to sing seven penitential psalms, with the *De profundis*, on the anniversary of the death of the founder, and for the repose of his soul.* After the Elphinstone family obtained the lands of Gorbals, the rents and feu-duties which had been appropriated to the support of the hospital were misapplied. The charge of the poor “leper folk,” therefore, seems to have devolved upon the session of Glasgow.† The situation of St Ninian’s Hospital was not far from the south end of the Gorbals bridge.‡ No remains of it whatever now exist; but a plain old building, which stood till lately near the bridge, between the main street of Gorbals and Muirhead Street, commonly received the name of the Leper Hospital.§ Close to this spot a considerable quantity of human bones were not long ago discovered, plainly indicating the locality of *the leper’s churchyard*. On the east side, and near the centre of the main street of Gorbals, an antiquated edifice, which has been called, from time immemorial, *the chapel*, is still standing. It seems to be certain that this is the site of St Ninian’s Chapel, if not the

* Cart. Glasg. Tom. ii. p. 930.

† “The sessioun ordenis David Hall, maister of work, and Johnne Seott, to visie the lipper folkis house beyonde the brig, to see how ye samen may be reformat, sie-lyk yai ordene Steven Glasgow, watter baillie, to gif in ye rental of ye lipper folkis, yis day viij dayes” (Glasg. Sess. Rec. 20th October 1586.) “The sessioun ordenis Johnne Seott, thesaurer to ye kirk, to gif furt, of ye penitentis silueir he hes in hand, swa mekill silueir as will be straye, stobbis, and rigging, to repair ye puir lipper folkis hous beyonde the brig of Glasgow, and as will satisfie ye workmanship in handling ye samen, and that ineontinent heirefter ——— provyding yat ye pnt reparation to be hald of ye said puir folkis house astriet not the kirk to ye wp-haldin of ye samen, in tymes cuning, neither derogate or abstraet ye burden fra these persones, gif ony be quha hes ben or may be fund astrieted, to repair ye samen. As also ordenis ye said watter baillie to gif wp yis day viij days the number of ye puir in ye said hospitalle, and quha are yai yt aucht to haif place yairin.” (Id. 2d November 1587.) William Maxwell of Cowglen, in 1625, bequeathed “to the lipper folk at ye Bridgend of Glasgow xxs.” Com. Rec. M’Ure’s Hist. note by edit. p. 66.

‡ “Ad hospitale leprosorium degentium prope pontem Glasguensem.” Cart. Glasg. *ut supra*.

§ That this old building at one time formed a part of St Ninian’s Hospital seareely admits of a doubt. The charter of a eonterminous property describes it to be situated on the east side of the High Street of Gorbals, and bounded by that “meikle yard belonging to the borough of Glasgow on the east, and the hospital ealled the Leper’s Hospital, and kirkyard thereof, on the north.” The following entry appears in a rental-book of the eity of Glasgow, dated 1760, “D. Gemmil for the back land in the leper-house, 1s. 8d.”

chapel itself. M'Ure says, that the friends of Sir George Elphinstone buried him privately in his own chapel, "adjoining to his house." The tower which is connected with the building in question, he also says, was erected by Robert Douglas, Viscount Belhaven. We know not on what authority Mr Brown states, in his *History of Glasgow*, (Vol. ii. p. 117,) that the chapel was rebuilt by Sir George Elphinstone. As it could not be a very old structure in his time, it was probably repaired only by him, after "the hail images—altares—and all kynd of monuments of idolatrie" had been removed by the Duke of Chatelrault, * when he came to Glasgow in 1559, or by others, in conformity with the act of council passed in 1560.

Doomster Hill.—This was the name which was formerly given to a small circular hill on the south side of the Clyde, and immediately opposite the ferry-house. It is supposed to have been one of the law hills of the country. The utilitarian and the antiquary will be differently affected when they learn that a reservoir for the use of an adjoining dye-work has been formed on the top of this tumulus, or hillock, as it is called, in the oldest titles of the property. The depth of the reservoir is about 12 feet. The perpendicular height of the hill itself is about 17 feet, and the diameter of its base about 150 feet. When the reservoir was deepened a few years ago, three or four rudely formed planks of black oak were dug out of it. Some small fragments of bones were likewise discovered, and a bed of what seemed to be decayed bulrushes. This proved the mound to be, at all events, an artificial one. And nothing forbids us to suppose that it may cover the ashes of some ancient hero, who now sleeps there unknown to fame.†

Ancient Urns.—In 1832, seven of these were found by some workmen, when baring the surface of a quarry near Partick, on the property of Mr Bogle of Gilmorehill. One was broken by the workmen before they knew what it was. The other six were found on the two succeeding days. They were not more than three feet

* Spotswood Hist. p. 140.

† One of two barrows, in the parish of Thornborough, in Buckinghamshire, was lately cut through, under the direction of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. It was above 20 feet high, and nearly 40 across. In the course of digging some coins of Constantine, and several bronze vases, much corroded, but perfect in shape, were discovered. Some glass vessels were also found, which were "covered over with a thick piece of oaken planking," and in which had been deposited the ashes and fragments of the bones of the person in honour of whose memory the tumuli had been raised. *London Standard*, November 30th 1839.

"Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus." *ÆNEID*, Lib. iii. v. 62.

below the surface of the ground, and placed within a few feet of one another. Some of them are 14 inches high, 10 inches in diameter at the top, and 4 inches at the bottom. The others are smaller, but of the same form. The fragments of bones which were found in them were placed irregularly one above the other. They contained likewise a small portion of hair.*

Haggs Castle.—This is a very picturesque ruin. It was built in 1585 by one of the ancestors of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, and “D. Margaret Conynghā, his wyfe.” There is an inscription over one of the doors to that effect, which is now read with difficulty. On the 6th of November 1667, information was received by the presbytery of Glasgow, or the ecclesiastical body, which, under an Episcopal form of government, continued improperly to take that name, that a conventicle had been held in the Haggs, in the parish of Govan. They therefore gave orders that the persons who were reported to have been present should be summoned to a meeting, which was appointed to be held on the 20th of the same month. On that day John Logan, one of the persons arraigned, manfully “confessed that he was present at ye forsaid conventickle, and not onlie refused to give his oath to declare who preached, or wer then present, but funder declared he wold not be a Judas, as otheris, to delate any that wer ther present.” His name and those of the other recusants were ordered to be given up to the Archbishop, along with an account of the proceedings. Their sentence is not recorded. Wodrow says, that, in the year 1676, Mr Alexander Jamieson, who had been ejected from the parish of Govan, because he refused to conform to Episcopacy, “gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggs, within two miles of Glasgow, along with another clergyman. Mr Jamieson did not again drink of the vine till he drank it new in the Father’s kingdom.”† The family of Pollok suffered severely for thus keeping and being present at house and field conventicles. By a decret of the privy-council, December 2, 1684, Sir John Maxwell had a fine imposed upon him of L.8000 Sterling. When he refused to pay this arbitrary and oppressive exaction, he was committed to prison for sixteen months, though all, it appears, he could be charged with was, that he had received into his house

* Among the Romans the practice of burning the dead arose from its being discovered, that the bodies of those who were slain in their distant wars were dug up by their enemies. Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. vii. cap. 53.

† Wodrow’s Hist. Vol. ii. p. 318. Glasgow, 1830.

and conversed with some of the non-conforming clergy.* It was the cruel and tyrannical course adopted by the Court and the High Commission in those days, that led the amiable and pious Bishop Leighton † to declare, “that he could not concur in planting of the Christian religion itself in such a manner, much less a form of Government.”

Another dilapidated building, which was utterly devoid of interest, except on account of some imaginary associations connected with it, stood till lately, on the west bank of the Kelvin, below Partick. It was said to be the ruins of a country residence which belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow. And the person who was positively affirmed to have erected it was Archbishop Spotswood, in 1611.‡ But it is now certain that the supposed “bishop’s castle” belonged to George Hutcheson of Lambhill, the founder of Hutcheson Hospital, and was built by him. The contract for its erection, which George Hutcheson, who was a notary in Glasgow, entered into with William Millar, mason in Kilwinning, is in the possession of a descendant of the family of Hutcheson. In the said contract, with the proverbial caution of his country and profession, the standard foot is declared to be “ye said George’s awn fute.” Were more proof wanted to show how little dependence can be placed on local traditions of this kind, it might be supplied by Hamilton of Wishaw, who says,§ “Above this where Kelvin falls into Clyde, is the house of Pertique, a well built and convenient house, well planted with barren timber, large gardens, inclosed with stone walls, which formerly belonged to George Hutcheson, founder of the Hospital Hutcheson in Glasgow, and now to John Crawford of Mylntoun.” There can be no reason to doubt, however, that before the Reformation the Bishop of Glasgow had a mansion either on the site of the house in question, or somewhere else in the vicinity of Partick. In the Glasgow chartulary there is an instrument which sets forth that certain differences that had arisen between William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his chapter, had been referred for arbitration to the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, and to the Abbot of

* Wodrow’s Hist. Vol. ii. pp. 227–324, Vol. iv. p. 141.

† Bishop Burnet, who was then a young man, was pressed to go into any of the vacant churches that he liked. But, says he, “though I was entirely Episcopal, yet I would not engage with a body of men that seemed to have the principles and tempers of inquisitors in them, and to have no regard to religion.” History of his own Times, Vol. i. p. 279.

‡ Chalmers’s Caledonia, Vol. iii. pp. 629, 639.

§ Description of Sheriffdom of Lanark, p. 29.

the Holy Cross, Edinburgh. This instrument is dated 30th June 1362, at the bishop's mansion, Partick. *

Old Tombstone.—In 1645,† the inhabitants of this part of the country were visited with one of those periodical irruptions of the plague, which formerly spread such alarm, and produced such fearful mortality over the whole island. Business was at a stand in many places. The ordinary intercourse of life was suspended. Nor could the accustomed rites of burial be attended to by those who, by a law of harsh necessity, were shut out from the sympathy and friendly offices of the world, and by a regard to their own safety, unwillingly compelled, almost as soon as life was extinct, to bury their dead out of their sight. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the aged chroniclers of the neighbouring village are right when they represent an old grave-stone that still may be seen, as designed to mark the spot where a victim of the plague was hurriedly buried. This unambitious monument lies flat upon the ground, near the east side of a field, which forms part of the farm of Laigh Craigton, and not more than half a mile south from the parish church. It contains this simple intimation, HERE LYES WILLIAM MURDOCH, SON TO NINIAN MURDOCH, CRAIGTON, WHO DECEASED THE 7 OF MARCH, 1645, OF THE AGE 15.

III.—POPULATION.

The village of Govan was classed among the largest in the kingdom‡ in the sixteenth century. The population of the parish has increased rapidly of late. This has been chiefly owing to its vicinity to Glasgow, in the prosperity of which city, as a place of great commercial and manufacturing importance, the parish of Govan has largely participated.

The population of the parish of Govan, including Gorbals, which was then incorporated with it, was in 1775, §	4389
The population of the parishes of Govan and Gorbals in 1793, ||	8318
in 1836, ¶	46475
The population of that part of the parish of Govan which was annexed, <i>quoad sacra</i> , to Gorbals, was in 1771, **	500
The population of the same district in 1793,	800
in 1831, ††	26695
at present, (1839,) above	35000

* "Apud manerium dicti Dni Glasgisis Epi de Perthik." [The transcriber has by mistake written Perchik.] Tom. i. p. 401.

† Brown's History of Glasgow, Vol. i. p. 83, Vol. ii. p. 138.

‡ Supra Renfroum urbem ad duo millia est amplissimus ad Cludæ ripam pagus, Govanum nomen habet, ob coctionem optimæ cerevisiæ." Leslæi, Scot. Descrip. p. 10.

§ Dr Webster's Returns.

|| Former Statistical Account of Govan.

¶ Second Report of Commissioners for Religious Instruction, pp. 589, 634, 635.

** Former Statistical Account of Gorbals.

†† Government Census.

The population of the parish of Govan exclusive of annexation, was	
in 1793,	2518
in 1836,	6281
The population of the village of Govan was in 1836,	2122
of Partick and rural part of the parish south	
of the Clyde,	2857
The number of families in the village of Strathbungo was in 1793,	35
in 1836,	85

In the landward part of the parish, the actual rental of more than sixty proprietors is estimated at L. 50, and upwards. There are in the village of Govan, or belonging to it, and supported by the parish, 3 insane, 3 fatuous, 3 blind, and 1 deaf and dumb persons.

There is nothing very peculiar in the general character of the people. In the village of Govan,* there are 340 hand-loom weavers. It has long been remarked of these men by their employers, that in regard to their external appearance, and good conduct as workmen, they would not suffer from a comparison with persons of the same class in any part of the country. The present generation, it is to be hoped, will not forfeit the good name they have inherited. For many years, it is too well known, the hand-loom weaver has received for his labour very inadequate remuneration. His mind has been depressed by this. While the smith, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the mason, and the power-loom weaver, have been earning from 14s. to 25s. a week, the unfortunate hand-loom weaver has often been obliged to content himself with earnings ranging from 5s. to 8s. Wiser heads than his cannot comprehend how, in a well regulated commonwealth, such an unequal state of things should be found to exist. When a stagnation of trade takes place, the effect is immediately felt by the hand-loom weaver, whose small earnings are still farther reduced, while the cotton-spinner, who is engaged in a branch of the same manufacture, continues to be paid according to a rate, little if any thing below the usual scale of prices. If this be the result of the establishment of trades' unions, and if, on account of the poverty of the hand-loom weaver, or from some other cause, the formation of a trades' union in his case has been found to be impracticable, it is not surprising that he should wish for the interference of the Legislature in his behalf, in one shape or another, that the interests of one class in the community may not be sacrificed to those of another.

* A cha. list agitator, who met with no countenance in this village, lately reported to his convention, that "Govan was no go."

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The whole of the land is arable, and, generally speaking, the soil is excellent. The stranger who might be disposed to visit Govan Moor, on account of its historical associations, would be somewhat surprised to see, instead of the purple heath, well enclosed fields, producing as luxuriant crops as any in the kingdom. The appearance of the country about Moss-House and Heathery-Hall would probably astonish him as much. The usual rotation of crops is, potatoes, wheat, hay, grass for pasture, and oats. The turnip,* an exotic from Flanders, was cultivated for the first time in this neighbourhood, by Mr William Cross of Parkhouse, Sheriff of the county of Lanark, who introduced it into the parish in the year 1756. In no part of the country is the produce of potatoes greater than in the parish of Govan. This is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the farmer being able to draw a plentiful supply of manure from Glasgow. The average rent of land is about L. 4 the acre. The wages of good labourers are 10s. a-week in winter, and 12s. in summer. Masons, carpenters, and other artisans, usually get the same wages which they do in Glasgow. The duration of leases is in general from ten to fifteen years. In two or three instances only is a grain rent paid, the amount of which is regulated by the fiars of the county.

Improvements at White Inch—A great part of the farm of White Inch, which lies along the north side of the Clyde, below Partick, is low ground. Mr Smith of Jordanhill, who is the proprietor of this farm, has granted permission to the Clyde Trustees to deposit the earth there, that is cut away from the banks in widening the river, and the mud or gravel, that is lifted by the dredging-machines in deepening it. During the last three years, L. 23,856, 13s. 1d. have been paid for dredging in the harbour, and for depositing soil at White Inch. This sum includes L. 3027 paid for wages to a number of men, who were recommended by the Glasgow committee for relief of the unemployed operatives. These men were furnished with implements of various kinds, at an additional expense to the Trustees of upwards of L. 500. In the course of the last year, 145,822 cubic yards of soil have been laid down. The soil is taken to White Inch in punts, which are towed by a steam-boat. It is then removed by a contractor, who is provided by the Trustees with railways, rail-waggons, &c. and

* Brown's History of Glasgow, Vol. ii. p. 175.

who receives, for depositing it on the ground, and for covering it with two feet of good earth, taken from the surface of the ground in its original state, 7d. a cubic yard. The average height to which the ground is raised is 10 feet. In some places it is elevated about 15 feet. The superficial extent of the whole is 68 acres. It is believed that the value of the farm, since the Trustees commenced their operations has been nearly doubled.

Fishery.—The salmon-fishery was let for the first time about fifty years ago, to one tacksman, by the different heritors, whose lands give them a right to fish in the Clyde. The rent obtained was L. 30. Immediately afterward, the rent rose till it reached L. 326 annually. Since the year 1812, however, it has fallen, so that for the present lease of three years, the annual rent is only L. 60.

Produce.—The average gross value of the raw produce is supposed to be annually, as follows :

Potatoes and turnips,	864 acres, at L. 18 per acre,	L. 15,552	0	0
Wheat,	864 do. at L. 12 do.	10,368	0	0
Oats,	864 do. at L. 9 do.	7,776	0	0
Hay,	864 do. at L. 8 do.	6,912	0	0
Pasture,	864 do. at L. 8 do.	6,912	0	0
Gardens and orchards,	- - - - -	1,375	0	0
Fisheries,	- - - - -	150	0	0
Coals,	- - - - -	30,000	0	0
Quarries, ironstone, and brick-clay,	- - - - -	10,000	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised, L. 90,045 0 0

Manufactures.—In Hutchesontown and Tradeston, and the contiguous districts of the parish of Govan, there are 47 steam engines, with an aggregate of nearly 1500 horse power. More than a third of these are constructed on the high pressure principle. In the different cotton and power-loom factories, in the same part of the parish, in some of which bleaching and printing operations are also carried on, there are 90,500 mules, 23,308 throstles, and 3297 looms, giving employment to between 4000 and 5000 people. In a factory recently established in Tradeston, 50 persons are employed, having the charge of 80 looms, in the weaving of satin, velvets, silk veils, sashes, &c. And near Port Eglinton, a carpet manufactory has been established for several years, in which 241 men, 150 women, 69 boys under fourteen years of age, and 94 girls are employed.

The iron-works of Mr William Dixon claim a more particular description. The invention of the hot-blast by Mr James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, was the commencement of a new era in the iron trade. Dr Andrew Ure,* a very competent authority,

* Dr Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, p. 694. London, 1839.

has pronounced this to be "one of the greatest discoveries ever made in smelting and founding iron." The process, however, though it has been introduced into the works near Glasgow for several years, has as yet scarcely passed the borders of Scotland.* Mr Dixon, in addition to similar works at Wilsontown and Calder, has erected two hot-blast furnaces, in the immediate neighbourhood of his extensive collieries in this parish. Other two are now erecting, and will be in operation in the course of a few weeks. His intention is to erect eight in all, each of which will produce the average quantity of 4000 tons of pig iron annually. Near his blast furnaces, Mr Dixon is likewise constructing a bar-iron manufactory, in which he will have forty-two puddling furnaces. These, if kept constantly at work, will make, according to the lowest calculation, 400 tons of bar-iron weekly.

In the village of Govan, 81 men and 37 women are employed in a dye-work. The weekly wages of the men are from 12s. to 16s. and of the women, from 6s. to 7s. At a short distance from that village, a factory for throwing silk was erected in 1824. There was previously no work of the kind in any part of Scotland. The number of persons employed in this factory averages 250. Of these, the larger proportion are children, none of whom are under eight years of age. The grown up people are at work eleven hours a-day, and the children from ten to eleven hours. The factory generally stops at seven o'clock in the evening, with the exception of Saturdays, on which it stops at three o'clock in the afternoon. The wages of the men vary from 12s. to 18s., of the young women from 6s. to 7s., and of the children from 2s. to 5s. a-week. The healthy appearance of the children connected with this work, in consequence of its lower temperature, and the great care that is taken to produce proper ventilation,† is in general very different from

* Dr Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, p. 699.

† Govan factory "is heated by steam, and the steam pipes, instead of being suspended from the ceiling of each flat, are disposed in beds in the ground floor, within a few inches of the ground. Round the bottom of the ground floor are perforations in the walls, through which is constantly rushing a current of fresh air, which, being heated and rarified by the steam beds, ascends from them through holes and pipes in the floor, to the upper stories, producing a constant supply of pure and warm air, from the bottom to the top of the factory. The benefit of this is evinced by the total absence of that feeling of suffocation met with in most other factories. The boiler is fed with boiling water, by means of a subsidiary boiler, which the proprietor has called a *Colville*, in honour of a young man Peter Colville, whose suggestion it was. Besides saving fuel, the operation of the steam is thereby more steady, not being damped by the influx of water comparatively cold. The Colville is placed at the side of the large boiler, constituting for its length one side of the flue, and is thus kept boiling by that heat which otherwise would be lost in the wall." Swan's Views on the Clyde, with Leighton's Historical and Descriptive Illustrations, pp. 59-60.

the sallow complexions of those young creatures, whose unhappy destiny it is to be immured in a cotton factory. Every benevolent mind, however, must desire to see a well regulated factory act, framed with a view to secure to children of both sexes, before they are admitted into our public works, the rudiments, at least, of a good Scriptural education. Since the year 1828, a power-loom factory has been established in Partick, in which 160 individuals are employed. In this factory the wages of the men are upon an average L. 1 a-week, and of the women from 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Partick likewise contains a printfield, and a work for bleaching cotton fabrics, in which the whole of the operations are carried on within doors. About 180 persons are employed in the former, and 82 in the latter. In the printfield, the printers, when fully employed, will earn from L. 1, 5s. to L. 1, 10s. a-week. In the other work, the weekly wages of the men, exclusive of labourers, are from 15s. to L. 1, and of the females, 15 of whom are under eighteen years of age, from 3s. to 7s. a-week.

Navigation.—A new quay, faced with blocks of granite, has been lately formed on the south side of the Clyde, immediately in front of Clyde Buildings, Tradeston. The length of it is about 2000 feet. The Clyde has been widened and deepened at the same place. The Broomielaw, therefore, presents the appearance now of a very capacious harbour. But the crowded state of the berths on both sides of it already shows that the accommodation provided is not adequate to the rapidly increasing trade of the river.*

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Barony of Gorbals.—The burgh of the barony and regality of Gorbals comprehends, along with the parish of Gorbals, the four districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston in the parish of Govan. In 1687, this regality was disposed by the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone, who obtained from James VI. a charter of confirmation in 1611. In 1647, it was conveyed to the magistrates of Glasgow by Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerton, the nephew of Lord Belhaven, who had purchased it from the creditors of Sir George Elphinstone.† In this way, the magistrates and council of that city have still the

* The amount of the tonnage and harbour dues for the year ending 8th July 1837, including L. 687, 1s. 3d., the third instalment of redemption dues on the lower stage of the river, was L. 37503, 0s. 1d.; for the year ending 8th July 1838, L. 38934, 1s. 3d.; and for the year ending 8th July 1839, L. 45292, 4s. 2d. The progressive increase of the dues, previous to these dates, is shown in the account of the city of Glasgow in this work, p. 198.

† Statement for Barony of Gorbals, by Henry Paul, Esq. chief magistrate of Gorbals, pp. 3-5. Glasgow, 1834.

right of nominating the magistrates and councillors of the burgh of Gorbals; though, in point of fact, these are now elected by the Parliamentary constituency of the barony; the magistrates and council of Glasgow simply sanctioning the appointment of the persons thus elected. In every other respect, the Barony of Gorbals, which has a police establishment of its own, is independent of the city of Glasgow, though it forms a part of the same Parliamentary burgh, which, by the Reform Act, sends two members to Parliament.

Means of Communication.—That part of the parish which constitutes a portion of the Barony of Gorbals, and which is now one of the largest suburbs of Glasgow, enjoys, of course, in regard to means of communication, all the advantages which that city possesses. In the villages of Govan and Partick, there are penny-post establishments, which transmit letters to and from Glasgow twice a-day. There are also two public conveyances, of the description now known over the whole kingdom, under the name of omnibuses, which ply at different hours between these two villages and the neighbouring city. Four great roads pass through the parish. One of these connects Glasgow and the large manufacturing town of Paisley. It is 48 feet broad, and, till it enters the county of Renfrew, it has an excellent foot-path on each side, for the convenience of the numerous foot-passengers who are seen constantly travelling along it. Another road leads to Kilmarnock and Ayr. The other two are nearly parallel with one another, and with the Clyde, which separates them. The one leads to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, through Renfrew; and the other conducts to the West Highlands, through the town of Dumbarton. Since the last Statistical Account of the parish was written, a horse and carriage boat has been put upon the ferry, which connects the two parts of the parish at the village of Govan. At this ferry all the steam-boats which ply on the Clyde, with the exception of those of the largest class, land and receive passengers. The Glasgow and Johnstone Canal likewise passes through the parish, and for a short distance, the northern boundary of the parish is touched by that branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal which joins the Clyde at Bowling-bay. Along with their other local advantages, the people of this parish have access to Glasgow by three bridges, besides the one which connects Gorbals with Glasgow. The Glasgow bridge, which is built of granite, is a magnificent structure. It connects the parish of Govan with Glasgow, immediate-

ly above the Broomielaw, and forms the principal entrance to that city from the west. The length of it is 500 feet, and it is 50 feet broad within the parapets, the roadway being 32 feet, and each of the side paths 9 feet. This bridge is consequently several feet wider than Waterloo Bridge, London. The day on which it was opened was the 1st of January 1836, and the cost of the erection was L. 34,427, 18s. 11d. The architect was our celebrated countryman, the late Thomas Telford, Esq. During the time the Glasgow bridge was rebuilding, the public had the use of a wooden bridge, which was placed opposite Portland Street, Laurieston. This temporary erection is now closed against horses and carriages, but it is still open to foot-passengers. A wooden bridge was formerly placed at the foot of Crown Street, Hutchesontown. A handsome bridge, built of stone, which was substituted for this, and which cost L. 22,440, 3s. 4d., was opened to the public in June 1834. The Glasgow and Greenock and the Glasgow and Ayr railways, the operations of which are already far advanced, are expected to be completed in the course of another year. The line common to both, till it reaches the town of Paisley, will pass through this parish for about three miles. It may be interesting, perhaps, to some to see the accompanying statement of the amount of tolls received by the trustees of three of the principal turnpike roads in the parish, for the years specified. The Renfrew road, it will be perceived, is the only one whose revenues have not kept pace with the increasing traffic of the country. The period when these began to decline is connected with the introduction of steam-boats into the Clyde. Prior to this important era, there was constant travelling on the Renfrew road by persons proceeding to and from Glasgow and Greenock. Daily communication was kept up betwixt these two places by means of carriers' waggons and stage-coaches, which are no longer found necessary.

I. Rental of the Parkhouse Toll-bar for the Three-mile house and

Renfrew roads, at the time they constituted one trust :

Rental from 15th May	1780 to 15th May	1781	~~~~	L. 143	0	0
	1781	1782	~~~~	180	0	0
	1782	1783	~~~~	200	0	0
	1783	1784	~~~~	170	0	0
	1784	1785	~~~~	184	0	0
	1785	1786	~~~~	186	0	0
	1786	1787	~~~~	186	0	0
	1787	1788	~~~~	217	0	0
	1788	1789	~~~~	190	0	0
	1789	1790	~~~~	232	0	0
	1790	1791	~~~~	236	0	0
	1791	1792	~~~~	260	0	0
	1792	1793	~~~~	270	0	0
	1793	1794	~~~~	263	0	0

II. Rental of the Parkhouse Toll-bar, after each road was placed under a separate trust:

Rental from	Three mile House Road.	Renfrew Road.
15th May 1794 to 15th May 1795	L.296 8 0	L.180 0 0
1795	1796 356 0 0	200 0 0
1796	1797 351 0 0	200 0 0
1797	1798 390 0 0	440 0 0
1798	1799 446 0 0	455 0 0
1799	1800 551 0 0	510 0 0
1800	1801 540 0 0	528 0 0
1801	1802 750 0 0	530 0 0
1802	1803 867 0 0	575 0 0
1803	1804 1075 0 0	780 0 0
1804	1805 950 0 0	613 0 0
1805	1806 1191 0 0	617 0 0
1806	1807 1120 0 0	640 0 0
1807	1808 1270 0 0	670 0 0
1808	1809 1170 0 0	638 0 0
1809	1810 1555 0 0	308 0 0
1810	1811 1730 0 0	420 0 0
1811	1812 1354 0 0	530 0 0
1812	1813 1000 0 0	690 0 0
1813	1814 895 0 0	735 0 0
1814	1815 990 0 0	765 0 0
1815	1816 905 0 0	800 0 0
1816	1817 960 0 0	855 0 0
1817	1818 955 0 0	800 0 0
1818	1819 800 0 0	780 0 0
1819	1820 555 0 0	860 0 0
1820	1821 550 0 0	705 0 0
1821	1822 590 0 0	720 0 0
1822	1823 545 0 0	630 0 0
1823	1824 675 0 0	625 0 0
1824	1825 1380 0 0	785 0 0
1825	1826 1460 0 0	830 0 0
1826	1827 1470 0 0	835 0 0
1827	1828 1315 0 0	750 0 0
1828	1829 1210 0 0	610 0 0
1829	1830 1205 0 0	600 0 0
1830	1831 1270 0 0	635 0 0
1831	1832 1408 18 5	669 0 0
1832	1833 1166 13 4	583 6 8
1833	1834 1276 13 4	638 6 8
1834	1835 1270 0 0	635 0 0
1835	1836 1306 13 4	570 0 0
1836	1837 1436 13 4	593 6 8
1837	1838 1550 0 0	650 0 0
1838	1839 1590 0 0	670 0 0
1839	1840 1806 13 4	778 6 8

III. Rental of Gorbals and Muirhouses Toll-bars.

Years.	Annual rentals.	Years.	Annual rentals.
1800—1	- L.900	1810—11	- L.2060
1801—2	- 1020	1811—12	- 2600
1802—3	- 1300	1812—13	- 2750
1803—4	- 1470	1813—14	- 2730
1804—5	- 1255	1814—15	- 2895
1805—6	- 1340	1815—16	- 3155
1806—7	- 1190	1816—17	- 3200
1807—8	- 1463	1817—18	- 3315
1808—9	- 1205	1818—19	- 3670
1809—10	- 1270	1819—20	- 4000

Years.	Annual rentals.	Years.	Annual rentals.
1820—21	- L.3505	1830—31	- L.2455
1821—22	- 3400	1831—32	- 2850
1822—23	- 3300	1832—33	- 3205
1823—24	- 3535	1833—34	- 3000
1824—25	- 3760	1834—35	- 3220
1825—26	- 4300	1835—36	- 3660
1826—27	- 4170	1836—37	- 4010
1827—28	- 2618	1837—38	- 3980
1828—29	- 3105	1838—39	- 4260
1829—30	- 2960	1839—40	- 4440

Ecclesiastical State.—David I., whom Hector Boethius* tells us, the first James pronounced to have been a sore saint to the Crown, bestowed the lands of Govan (Guvan cum suis divisis,†) upon the Church of St Kentigern, or, as he was also called, St Mungo. In 1136, the same monarch, when present at the consecration of the Cathedral, after it had been rebuilt, gave likewise to the see of Glasgow a part of the lands of Perteyc or Partick, and he afterwards added to this the grant of another portion of the same lands.‡ The rights and privileges conferred by these and similar benefactions were confirmed to the church of St Mungo by bulls from the following popes: Alexander III., Lucius III., Urban III., and Honorius III.§ The prebend of Govan was instituted by Bishop John, commonly called Achaian, who died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh, after having filled the Episcopal chair for thirty-two years. The emoluments of the prebend were increased by Bishop Herbert, who was Chancellor of Scotland, and presided over the diocese till the year 1164. He made Help his clerk prebendary.|| In 1319, on the 20th of

* Hist. Scot. lib. xii. cap. 17. † Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 8.

‡ Id. pp. 5, 12. Spot. Hist. p. 112. Cronica de Melrose, p. 6. MS. in Bib. Ad. The lands of Partick, Perteyc, Perdeyc, Perthec, Perdheyc, or Perthec, as the name is variously spelled in different charters, anciently comprehended a portion of the parish of Renfrew. Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, gave to the monks of Paisley, the island, near his town of Renfrew, “along with the right of fishing between that island and Perthec,” (cum piscatura inter ipsam insulam et Perthec. Registrum Monasterii de Passelet, pp. 11, 409, 411.) This island is obviously the *King's Inch*, and the Perthec referred to is clearly *Wester Partick*, which, with the lands of Blawerthill, was in 1452 conveyed by James II. to the Stewarts of Arthurlie. It was afterwards possessed by the Maxwells of Pollok, and now belongs to Mr Speirs of Elderslie. (Crawford's Hist. of Renfrewshire with cont. pp. 9, 67, 284, 341, 343.) At a still earlier period, Wester Partick appears to have been vested in the family of Pollock. William, King of Scotland, gave a charter of confirmation to the church of St Mirin, and the monks of Paisley of “illam donationem quam Helias de Perthec eis fecit per concessionem Petri de Polloc fratris sui, de ecclesia de Mernes.” (Reg. Mon. de Pass. p. 100.) The name Partick was probably derived from particate (particata). David I. granted to the church of Holyrood, a house in Renfrew, “five *particates*, and one draught of a net for salmon.” (Mackie's Hist. Desc. of Monastery, &c. of Holyroodhouse, p. 17.) A particate was “ane ruid of land.” Skene de Verbor. Signif.

§ Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. pp. 29, 65, 103, 141.

|| Id. pp. 12, 13. Keith's Hist. Cat. of Scot. Bishops, pp. 231, 232. Edin. 1824.

July, the see of Glasgow being vacant, Edward II of England, who was then at York, appointed to the prebend of Govan, in the church of Glasgow, "*Johannes de Lund.*"* This unfortunate Prince, in the course of that summer, made an unsuccessful attempt to regain possession of Berwick, and to recover his lost power in Scotland. He was not in a good condition, therefore, to enforce respect to his presentation, which was perhaps never seen by the chapter of Glasgow. The name of William de Govan, one of the canons of the church of Glasgow, appears in various old charters.† His name is also attached to an inventory ‡ of all the ornaments,

* *Rym. Fœd. Tom. iii. p. 785.* His name was probably Lundy. A Sir Richard Lundy, a Scotchman of birth and family, attached to the interests of the first Edward, is mentioned by Hume. (*Hist. of Eng. Vol. ii. p. 285, Lond. 1825.*) There was, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, in 1401, a grievous deficiency of canonical vestments, and other "*pleasand playokis,*" as Andro de Wyntoun oddly terms them. (*Cronykil of Scotland, B. ix. C. vi.*) To supply this deficiency, (*grandem et detestabilem ornamentorum defectum*), the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, imposed upon each of the prebendaries, a tax, which was regulated by the amount of their respective incomes. The sum paid by the prebendary of Govan was 40 shillings (40 solidos, not L. 3, as is erroneously stated by Chalmers, *Caled. Vol. iii. p. 675.*) *Cart. Glasg. Tom. i. p. 454.*

† *Id. pp. 559, 571, 575.*

‡ *Id. pp. 527—542.* Along with numerous gold and silver chalices, patines, crucifixes, censers, fonts, pastoral staves, owches, rings, and a variety of splendid vestments, for the use of the Bishop and the officiating Priests, we find in this curious collection, two silver crosses gilt, adorned with precious stones, and having inserted in each of them a small fragment of the original cross, (*una particula ligni Domini*); a part of the girdle, a few hairs, and some of the milk of the blessed Virgin; a part of the manger in which our Saviour was laid; part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; part of the hairy shirt of the patron saint; part of the skin of St Bartholomew; part of the cloak of St Martin; and two sacks of the bones of known and unknown saints; (*duo sacculi linei cum ossibus S. Kentigerni, Sancti Tenau, et aliorum decessorum Sanctorum*). The price of relics fell wonderfully after the Reformation. Frederic, Elector of Saxony, in the early part of his reign, collected these from every part of Europe. Burcardi, a German monk, was employed to procure some for him in Italy. These were afterwards returned by Spalatinus, the Secretary of Frederic, along with a letter to Burcardi, dated 28th of July 1522, in which he says, "you will receive all the relics you sent to us, and also the cross, to be sold by you for what you can get for them. For here, even the common people have so far changed their opinions, that they think it enough for them, as it certainly is, to be instructed by the word of God, and to have faith and confidence in God, and love to their neighbour." (*Seckendorf, Com. Hist. et Apol. de Lutherismo, lib. i. p. 223. Lipsiæ, 1694. Bayle Dict. Art. Vergerius.*) James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, when he retired to France with the French fleet in 1560, took along with him the plate, chartulary, and other things of value belonging to the Cathedral. Some of these he ordered to be deposited, after his death, in the monastery of the Carthusians at Paris, and others in the Scots College there, "appointing the same to be delivered how soon Glasgow should become Catholic." We do not perceive in the inventory "the image of our Saviour in beaten gold, and the portraits of the twelve apostles in silver which Spotswood speaks of. (*Hist. p. 477.*) Neither are these taken notice of in the description of the records, images, crosses, and relics, carried off by Beatoun, which was sent from Paris to Dr M'Kenzie, in the beginning of the last century. (*M'Kenzie's Lives, Vol. iii. p. 465. Edin. 1722.*) With regard to the chartulary, Dr Gordon, Principal of the Scots College, Paris, caused a copy of it to be taken in 1766, for the purpose of presenting it to the University of Glasgow. This he did, through Professor Cumin, who was in Paris at that time. (*Brown, Hist. of Glasg. Vol. ii. p. 74.*) The original, along with other valuable

relics, and jewels of the church of Glasgow made by command of the Lord Bishop and chapter on the 24th of March 1432.

Mr Thomas Cameron,* canon of Glasgow, and prebendary of Govan, was elected Rector of the University on the 25th of October 1453. He was the prothonotary of the Pope. An obit† was founded for him in the church of Glasgow. Johannes Oterburn,‡ prebendary of Govan, subscribed, in 1480, along with the other canons, and the Dean of the Cathedral, a deed increasing the salaries of the vicar's choral (*vicariorum chori*), serving in their respective stalls. Malcolm Durans,§ one of the canons and prebendary of Govan, founded in 1497, in the church of Glasgow, a chapellany of the Holy Cross. He was probably succeeded by Walter Betoun. For in the year 1525, Adam Colquhoun, official of Glasgow, publishes an apostolical letter from Clement VII. which is witnessed by Walter Betoun, Rector of Govan. (*Waltero Betoun, Rectore de Gowan*||). Two years after this the rector of Govan obtained the unenviable celebrity of being one of those who, in the city of St Andrews, assisted at the trial, and signed the sentence of Patrick Hamilton,¶ the first Protestant martyr in Scotland. The last Popish incumbent of Govan was Stephen Beatoun. He was presented to the parsonage and vicarage of Govan on the 3d of October 1561, by the Queen, *jure coronæ*. Like many others of the Popish clergy, he was permitted to retain the temporalities of his office, as long as he lived. He abused this indulgence, by giving, immediately before he died, a lease of the teinds for nineteen years, to his brother, Archibald Beatoun,** chantor of Moray. Though, therefore, the College of Glasgow got a gift of the benefice at the death of Stephen Beatoun, all that they obtained from it for nearly twenty years, was not more than 300 merks annually.††

MSS. was brought to this country at the time of the French Revolution by Abbe Maepherston, a member of the Scots College, who placed it in the hands of the learned author of Caledonia.

* Annales. Univ. Glasg.

† Chalmer's Caled. Vol. iii. p. 675.

‡ Cart. Glasg. Tom. ii. p. 759.

§ Id. p. 963. || Id. p. 1115.

¶ Spot. Hist. p. 63.

** This was one of the "two read nebbit teades" which Mr Peter Blackburn, the oeconomus or steward, of the College, saw in his dream, leap out of "a cup full of barmie drink" when seated, as he supposed himself to be, at the College table. James Melville's Diary, pp. 49, 50, apud M'Crie's Life of Melville, Vol. i. p. 435.

†† Nova Erectio, Evidence of University Commissioners, University of Glasgow, Vol. ii. p. 239, printed 1837. Information for College of Glasgow against Herit. of Govan, 1795. p. 9. Statistical Account of University of Glasgow in former Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. xxi. Appendix, p. 20. The Rector of Govan, being one of the thirty-two prebendaries of the Cathedral, had a parsonage house in the Rottenrow. (M'Ure's History of Glasgow, p. 46, reprinted 1830.) His place

Previous to the death of Stephen Beatoun, Mr James Gibson was appointed an exhorter in the parish. As it was impossible for many years after the commencement of the Reformation, to provide ministers for all the parishes in Scotland, exhorters and readers were substituted for them in many places. The provision allowed to the exhorter of Govan, out of the patrimony of the church, was very scanty. If he was passing rich, it must have been with forty merks a-year.* Since the Reformation, there have been sixteen ministers in the parish of Govan; 1. Mr Andrew Melville;† 2. Mr Thomas Smeton; 3. Mr Patrick Sharpe. There is a short memoir of him written by the indefatigable Wodrow. When he drew up that memoir, Wodrow does not seem to have been certain whether or not Patrick Sharpe ever officiated as minister of Govan. But the name of “Mr Patrick Schairp, Principall in the College, Minister at Govane,” appears in the very first minutes which have been preserved of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow.‡ On the 4th of March 1607, he was appointed con-

at Govan was supplied by a curate or vicar pensioner. “The session ordains Robert Ingramme to bring his testimoniall yis day aucht dayes, fra ye vicare of Govane, be quhom ye said Robert alledges him to be mareit with Gibson, with quhom he haldis house, quilk testimoniall most contain ye tyme and place of their marriage.” (Glasgow Session Records, 22d July 1585.) A “capellanus de Guvan” is mentioned in Regist. Monast. de Pass. p. 175. This was probably the chaplain of the Lady Altar in the Church of Govan. At the Reformation, James Hill, the chaplain of the Lady Altar of Govan, reported that the chaplainry produced 12 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of meal, and L. 1, 6s. in money, MS. Rental Book, p. 26. Chalmers’s Caledonia, Vol. iii. p. 676.

* “Goven, James Gibson, Exhortar, xl. merkis.” Regist. of Min. Exhort, &c. p. 31. Printed by Maitland Club, 1830.

† The Foundation Charter, entitled *Nova Erectio*, dated 13th of July 1577, which was granted to the College of Glasgow, by the Earl of Morton, during the minority of James VI., and which conveyed to the college the rectory and vicarage of the parish church of Govan, provided, that while the Principal was to reside in the college, and discharge other important duties, he was to preach every Lord’s day to the people of Govan, for, says the charter, “we have thought it to be right, when our college is supported out of the tythes and revenues of that church, that they who provide temporal things should receive spiritual things, and not be defrauded of the bread of life, which is the word of God.” As Principal, Melville was allowed, by the charter, 200 merks annually, and for discharging the functions of minister of Govan, three chalders of grain, while he and the three regents had upheld for them, out of the funds of the college, a common table, (“sine luxu et profusione.”) It was likewise enjoined by the charter that, out of the teinds of Govan, four bursars should be boarded at the college table, and that, in appointing these, care should be taken, “not to admit the rich in place of the poor, and that drones do not feed on ‘alvearia,’” (*Nova Erectio*, ut supra.) These four bursars were boarded in the college till the Revolution, when the common table was given up. They now receive, as an allowance for their board, L. 10 annually. (Rep. of Univ. Com. p. 272. Printed 1831.) This is understood to be a liberal sum, as in 1578, the value of ten bolls of oatmeal was thought sufficient for the maintenance of a single bursar. (*Idem*. p. 227.) The right of presenting to these bursaries is, by the charter, vested in the Earl of Morton and his heirs. But it does not appear that this right, though claimed by his present Lordship, has ever been exercised by any of his family. The Principal and professors, so far as is known, have always been accustomed to present.—*Id.* pp. 235, 271.

‡ Presb. Rec. “Vigesimo quarto die mensis Octobris 1592.” “Mr Patrick

stant moderator of the Presbytery, by a letter from His Majesty's Council, which was presented by the Earl of Abercorn.* The affairs of the college having become embarrassed, through supposed mismanagement on his part,† Principal Sharpe was induced to demit his office on the 11th of August 1614. He died in May 1615.‡ 4. Mr Robert Boyd. 5. Mr James Sharpe. He was elected one of the regents of the College of Glasgow on the 15th of October 1610.§ After being minister of Govan for about eighteen years, he was translated to Leith in 1539, on the presentation of Lord Balmerino, and with the unanimous consent of the General Assembly, having succeeded Mr William Wishart,|| parson of Restalrig, who was deposed by the Assembly that met the preceding year at Glasgow. He died in 1645,¶ a victim, it is supposed, to the plague, as in the course of that year not fewer than 2736 persons, in the town of Leith, were carried off by this fearful malady; being more than one-half of the whole population. Principal Baillie classes James Sharpe among the eminent men belonging to the College of Glasgow, when he was first connected to it.** 6. Mr William Wilkie. Like the minister who preceded and the one who followed him, he was, previous to his appointment to the parish of Govan, a regent†† in the College of Glasgow. He produced to the presbytery from the College a presentation in his own favour, on the 22d of January 1640.‡‡ Mr William

Sharpe and Elizabet Jak cotentit to marre for performing of marrage betwixt yame, and making of na brydellis, his friend Mr Blaise Laurie, [one of the regents of the college,] cautioner and souertie for yame vnder the pain of ten lib. money." Glas. Ses. Rec. 19th August 1591.

* Glasg. Presb. Rec.

† Wodrow, MSS. Life of Boyd, Vol. xv. pp. 63, 64.

‡ Com. Rec. Glasg. "The brethren having read and considerit the paines and travills taken be Mr Patrick Scharp, Principall of the Colledge of Glasgow, and his lessones, upon the catechisme and grounds of religione, allowes of the same, and thinks them very necessar and profitable, and therefore ordaynes them to be printed." (Perth Assembly, 14th March 1597. Book of Univ. Kirk, p. 476.) Dempster, who calls Sharpe, "vir eruditus," says of him, "Græce ac Latine multa edidit. Ego vidi tantum in orationem Dominicam commentarium, ex Patribus Græcis Latinisque." (Hist. Eccl. Gent. Scot. Tom. ii. p. 600.) The only work of his which I have seen, is a small duodecimo volume, having for its title, "Doctrinæ Christianæ brevis explicatio. Edin. 1599." It is a commentary on the three first chapters of Genesis, the Apostles' creed, the sacraments, the decalogue, and the Lord's prayer.

§ Annales Coll. Glasg.

|| Records of Kirk of Scot. Edited by A. Peterkin, p. 256.

¶ Rec. of Kirk Ses. of South Leith.

** Bodii, Prelectiones ad Ephes, Epist ad Lectorem, p. i.

†† "By a recommendation of the General Assembly, not long after our Reformation from Popery, the regents were only to continue eight years in their profession, after which, such as were found qualified were licensed, and upon calls after trials admitted to the holy ministry." Truth's Victory over Error, Glasgow, 1725, preface by Robert Wodrow, p. xi.

‡‡ Glasg. Presb. Records.

Wilkie was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in 1642, to visit the College of Glasgow, when, among other things, the commissioners ordained, that the Greek text of Aristotle should be analysed *viva voce*, and thereafter the sense of the text written; that the disputation of the students should continue in their classes, and in the public schools; that the students in private should speak Latin, that they should be exercised in lawful games, such as golf, archery, and the like, and abstain from all games that are unlawful, as carding, dicing, and such others as are prohibited by their laws; and that every master should educate his own students through all the four classes.* The synod deposed Wilkie on the 29th of April 1649. He was accused and convicted of not preaching against Hamilton's engagement, of associating with malignants, and of being remiss in the exercise of discipline.† Principal Baillie, who presided at the first presbyterial visitation for investigating the charges which were brought against him, thought he was treated with undue severity.‡ 7. Mr Hugh Binning. 8. Mr David Veitch. Being a protester, he could not obtain license from the presbytery of St Andrews. He therefore presented himself for the purpose of being licensed by them to the presbytery of Biggar, to whom the famous Samuel Rutherford gave this strong testimonial respecting him, that "the like of Mr Veitch in his age for great learning and piety, he had never known." The heritors and elders of Govan elected him to be their minister, on the 14th of May 1654.§ It was the intention of Mr James Durham, minister of the Inner High Church of Glasgow, to nominate him to be his successor, with the permission of the Town-Council. Being reminded of this on his deathbed, he said, "Mr David Veitch is too ripe for heaven to be translated to any church on earth. He will be there almost as soon as I." His words proved prophetic. Mr Veitch preached to his parishioners, and took a solemn leave of them, on the Sabbath immediately after his pious friend's death, and expired on the following Friday.|| He was but twenty-seven years old when he terminated his earthly career. Wodrow represents him to have been an admirable scholar, and a man of great piety. He likewise says, that he was a most laborious

* Regist. of Gen. Ass. apud Evid. of Royal Com. Univ. of Glasg. Vol. ii. pp. 258, 260.

† Glasg. Pres. Rec.

‡ Letters, Vol. ii. p. 338.

§ Govan Session Records.

|| Mem. of Veitch and Brysson, edited by Dr M'Crie, pp. 14, 17.

minister, and particularly acceptable as a preacher to the people of his parish.* 9. Mr Alexander Jamieson. He was a regent in St Andrews, in the College of St Leonards. There is a very graphic account of his election to that office, according to the mode of the time, in Lamont's Diary. (Edin. p. 5.) He was chosen to be minister of Govan on the 26th of March 1659, after he had preached twice on that day in the parish church. Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, along with three other heritors and the elders of the parish, were appointed to "goe and signifie their unanimitie in calling of him unto the ministrie."† He was afterwards married to a sister of Sir George Maxwell.‡ It was by the fatal act of council passed at Glasgow, October 1st 1662, that he was dispossessed of his charge. Mr Jamieson was one of the nine "suffering Presbyterian ministers," who, in 1673, licensed Professor Wodrow, the father of the historian, to preach the gospel. He was considered one of the most acute philosophers and profound theologians at that time in Scotland, and, as Wodrow informs us, he had no small share in preparing the "Apology for persecuted Ministers," which was published not long after this.§ In the act of council dated "Halyrudhouse, September 3, 1672," Alexander Jamieson was ordered to confine himself to the parish of Killallan, in the diocese of Glasgow, in which he was to be allowed to discharge, along with other ministers similarly situated in other parishes, some of his ecclesiastical functions, and to receive a small proportion of the parochial stipend, upon certain conditions.|| But he was one of ten ministers who met to draw up reasons for refusing the Indulgence, as it was termed.¶ 10. Mr John Hay. Some presbyteries were completely broken up by the ejection of the non-conforming clergy, who were compelled by the Act of Council, dated Edinburgh, August 13th 1663,

* *Analecta*, Vol. iv. p. 170. MSS. in Bib. Ad. † Govan Session Records.

‡ Wodrow, *Analecta*, Vol. iv. pp. 213, 216. In those days, when the belief in witchcraft was almost universal, Sir George Maxwell was thought to have been deprived of life by means of the incantations of four witches and a wizard, who were burned for this supposed crime at Paisley, on the 20th of February 1677. The evidence upon which these poor creatures were convicted is detailed at length in a letter which his son Lord Pollock, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, wrote to Professor Sinclair, and which is published in Sinclair's "Satan's Invisible World Discovered," — (pp. 1—18.) We are told that it was suspected at the time, that Janet Mathie, the principal witch, "had also wronged Mr Jamieson, minister at Govan." Law's *Memor.* pp. 111, 120, 127. See also prefatory notice by the editor, p. lxxiv.—

§ Wodrow's *Hist of Ch. of Scot.* Vol. i. p. 328. Life of Professor Wodrow, by his son, p. 54.

|| *Hist. of Indulgence*, p. 35. Id. p. 48.

¶ Wodrow, *Hist. of Ch. of Scot.* Vol. p. 227.

to remove with their families, twenty miles from their former parishes, six miles from any cathedral church, and three miles from a burgh. The archbishop, therefore, and the diocesan synod issued an order, requiring that, wherever four or five ministers could be brought together, they should constitute themselves into a presbytery in the old presbytery seats. In compliance with this order, a few ministers met at Paisley, on the 29th of October 1663, along with "Mr John Hay and Mr William Forbes of the presbiterie of Glasgow—correspondents for a time to assist them." Mr Hay is called in their minutes, "Mr John Hay, younger," to distinguish him from Mr John Hay, parson of Renfrew.* 11. Mr Gabriel Russell. On the 28th of February 1666, he produced to the presbytery, "severall testimonials from Jedburgh and the Colledge of Aberdeen, where he was ane student."† By appointment of the archbishop, he received institution in September 1667, at the hands of the moderator, who, after prayer and thanksgiving, delivered to him "the Bible and keyes of the kirk; and immediately passed to the manse and gleib and gave him in-festment thereof."‡ 12. Mr John Pettigrew. When James VII., with the secret design of re-establishing Popery, suspended, in

* Rec. of Paisley Presb. The writer has not been able to discover the date of Mr Hay's institution to the benefice, as both the session and presbytery records of the period have been lost. But on the 19th of November 1663, "John Hay, Minister of Govan," is represented to have executed an edict from the Archbishop at the parish church of Kilbryde, preparatory to the institution of Mr James Crichton, as minister of that parish (Glasg. Presb. Rec.) Indeed, the whole of the Glasgow Presbytery Records, previous to 1774, are in a very imperfect state, having been greatly injured by the fire, which destroyed the Laigh Church and session-house, on the 8th of February 1793. This calamity is the more to be deplored that, after having been missing for about a hundred years, nine volumes of these records had been restored to the Presbytery only the year before. (Denholm, Hist. of Glasg p. 96. Cleland's Annals of Glasg. Vol. ii. p. 475, 479.) As they cannot now be handled even with the utmost care, without sustaining injury, a copy has been taken at considerable expense, of what is legible of them, from the years 1592 to 1627. If the remaining volumes are not transcribed soon, as they are almost in a state of tinder, their contents, as an authentic memorial of the times, will be irrecoverably lost.

† Glasg. Presb. Rec. A contemporary historian says, that the curates, as the country people called them, "were fetched almost wholly out of the north country, where they found a sort of young lads, unstudied and unbred, who had all the properties of Jeroboam's priests, most of them of two or three years standing." (Kirkton, Hist. of Ch. of Scot. p. 160.) Nor is the description more flattering which is given of them by Bishop Burnet, and which may be seen in his History of his own Times. He pronounces them to have been "the dreg and refuse of the northern parts." (Vol. i. p. 284, Oxf. 1833.) As the learned prelate is so severe in his remarks on the clergy of his own church, he may be pardoned for the bitter things he says of the Presbyterian clergy. His candour, however, leads him to admit respecting the latter, that they "were related to the chief families in the country, either by blood or marriage, and had lived in so decent a manner that the gentry paid great respect to them." He adds, that, "as they lived in great familiarity with the people, and used to pray and talk often with them in private, so it can hardly be imagined to what a degree they were loved and revered by them." Id. p. 281.

‡ Glas. Presb. Rec.

1687, the execution of the laws against non-conformity, the Presbyterian clergy, who, during the late period of persecution, had been imprisoned, driven into exile, or silenced, proceeded to re-construct their presbyteries, or where their numbers had been reduced by death, to form these ecclesiastical courts out of the remnants of former adjoining presbyteries. The first meeting of the united presbyteries of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr was held in Glasgow, on the 30th of August in that year.* On the 15th of September, "the brethren of the united presbyteries," having received a petition from the parish of Govan for supply, appointed Mr John Pettigrew to preach there the next Lord's day. Mr James Wodrow received on the same day a similar appointment. Mr Pettigrew was ordained, January 5th, 1688.† 13. Mr Charles Coatts. In consequence of the resignation of Mr Pettigrew, who was allowed to retain, during his lifetime, the manse and glebe, with L. 400 Scots of the stipend, Mr Coatts was nominated and called to the parish by "the session with the heritors and many masters of families," on the 20th of December 1711, and ordained on the 2d of May 1712. He seems to have been with the King's army at Stirling, in the capacity of chaplain, during the Rebellion in 1715.‡ He died December 31st 1745. 14. Mr William Thom.§ There was strong opposition to his settlement on the part of the parish. He received his presentation on the 26th of May 1746, but was not ordained till the 25th of February 1748. The presbytery refused to sustain the call of Mr Thom, "ne-mine contradicente," on the ground of its having but few signatures attached to it. After his case had gone to the General Assembly,|| however, he was inducted by a committee of the synod

* Wodrow's Hist. of Ch. of Scot. Vol. iv. p. 434. About two years before this, at Polmadie, a party of soldiers from Glasgow, under the command of Major Balfour, shot three men in cold blood, because they would not pray in express terms for King James VII. (Id. p. 250.) "After the libertie in July 1687, by the appointment of the genrll meting at Edinr, in August in ye year forsd, the presbyteries of Glasgow, Paisley, and Dumbartone, did join together and made up ane pre-byterie, by reason of the paucitie of miners, which continued untill Deer of ye sd year." Records of Presbytery of Paisley.

† Glasgow Presbytery Records.

‡ Govan Kirk Session Records.

§ The facetiæ of Mr Pettigrew and Mr Thom, though both much famed for their caustic wit and humour, have not yet found their way, that I am aware of, into any published collection of *memorable and witty sayings*. The satirical vein of Mr Thom, however, may be seen in a small volume of his, consisting of sermons, tracts, letters, &c. printed at Glasgow, 1799.

|| The case of Mr Thom was not quite correctly reported by Robert Whigham, Esq. Advocate, when giving his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the past and present state of the Law of Church Patronage in Scotland. He appears to have thought (Minutes of Evidences, pp. 427,

of Glasgow and Ayr. 15. Dr John Pollock, who was ordained to his pastoral charge on the 21st of July 1791, and died on the 7th of May 1820. The education of the young, to which he justly attached great importance, occupied a large share of the attention of Dr Pollock. Nor was he less distinguished for his judicious and humane management of the affairs of the poor. The present incumbent received ordination as minister of this parish on the 1st of March 1821.

The parish church, which is beautifully situated at the west end of the village of Govan, and within 300 feet of the river Clyde, was built in 1826, according to a plan furnished by Mr Smith of Jordanhill. Its distance from Glasgow is about three miles. It is a simple Gothic structure, with lancet windows and battlements, and is capable of containing nearly 1100 persons. The design of the tower and the spire rising from it was taken from the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The churchyard, in which "the hallowed fane" is placed, and which is raised several feet above the adjacent ground, is surrounded by a double "row of reverend elms, —long lashed by the rude winds."* The manse is placed, as it ought to be, near the church. There was a considerable addition made to it a few years ago, so that there is now ample accommodation for a minister's family. The glebe, which consists of seven acres, has been supposed to be worth L. 25 annually. The stipend is 10 chalders of meal, and 10 chalders of barley. It was augmented in the year 1818. It must have been very inconvenient for the inhabitants of Gorbals to attend the parish church of Govan. But no attempt appears to have been made to erect a place of worship in that quarter, till after the beginning of the last century. On the 30th of May 1728, the heritors of Govan unani-

449,) that it was a case "upon the principle of the Act 1690, or where the patron waived his right of presenting in favour of the heritors, elders, and heads of families," whereas it was the college who presented. He was likewise led to believe that "the patrons offered a leet of two young men, after having indulged the parish with a hearing of four." It was not the patrons, however, but the presbytery, without any communication with the patrons, who allowed the parish to have a hearing of the four probationers. And what the patrons offered to a deputation from the heritors and elders on the 5th of May, was, that "they would indulge them with a leet of two out of the four who had preached before them, provided that, upon the twenty sixth of May instant, they came instructed to declare, that the majority of heritors and elders would choose one of these two so named by the University." This proposal was declined. The college, therefore, on the 26th of May, resolved by a majority, to present Mr Thom, Professor Anderson, desiring "to have it marked that he did not vote for presenting Mr Thom, in regard he had reason to think that he would not be agreeable to the majority of the legal callers of that parish." Minutes of Rector's Meetings. See also Presb. Rec. 26th March 1746.

* Blair's Grave.

nously acceded to the prayer of a petition from the feuars, elders, and inhabitants of Gorbals, who had then begun to build a church for themselves, on ground which had been given to them by Mr John Geills Wright, that the Gorbals and the Moor of Gorbals should be formed into a new parish, the petitioners undertaking to provide a competent stipend for the minister. This church was opened for public worship by Mr Charles Coatts, minister of Govan, on the 16th of January 1730.* The collection on that occasion amounted, we are told, to L. 24 Sterling.† A considerable debt, however, remained for some time upon the building. This in 1743 was not less than L. 368, 15s. 3d. In that year, therefore, the presbytery and synod appointed collections to be made in the different parishes, throughout their bounds, to liquidate the debt of the church of Gorbals.‡ The formation of the new parish was opposed by the magistrates of Glasgow, as superiors of Gorbals, and likewise by the College, who were unwilling to surrender their patronage.§ It was not consequently till the year 1771, that the Lords Commissioners of Teinds disjoined the village of Gorbals, with the churchyard belonging to it, from the parish of Govan, and erected it into a new parish, under the name of the parish of Gorbals.|| By the decret of disjunction, the patronage of the new parish, along with the teinds, was expressly reserved to the College of Glasgow, who soon afterwards sold it to the feuars and elders of Gorbals for 1000 merks Scots. Mr Thom, the minister of Govan, and several of the heritors were desirous that the new erection should include that part of the parish of Govan, which

* Govan Kirk Session Records.

† Wodrow's Anal. Vol. vi. pp. 110-111.

‡ Govan Kirk Session Records, 31st July 1743.

§ Wodrow was of opinion the inhabitants of Gorbals were somewhat ungenerously treated, when making such laudable efforts to provide, for themselves and their families, additional means of religious instruction. We learn from him, that what the magistrates of Glasgow wished was "to bring in the inhabitants of the Gorbals or Bridgend, to bear Scot and lot with them. In qlk case" he adds, "they offer (March 1731) to pay the expense of the building of the church, and to give a stipend and manse to the entrant. Thus, through selfish views, this excellent design is like to be broken, the inhabitants of Gorbals not being willing to be brought in subjection to the taxes of the town of Glasgow." Anal. Vol. iv. pp. 263-265.

|| The parish of Gorbals is declared to consist of "the village of Gorbals, which is bounded and described as follows, viz. on the north, by the river Clyde; on the east, by St Ninian's Croft, to the highway leading to Rutherglen; and from the said highway on the south-east, and south by Paterloan and Dockany-fold, to the highway that leads to the Shaws; and from the said highway on the south and south-west, by the Wall-croft that joins the Shiel-loan on the south and west of the garden belonging to the heirs of Andrew Geills, to the highway leading to Paisley; and from the said highway on the west, by the Wind-miln-croft to the river Clyde; and the burying place of the said village, bounded on the north by the highway leading to Rutherglen, from the Gorbals; on the east and south, by the lands of Mr Rae of Little Govan; and on the west, by Sandyfold-burn, from the present parish of Govan."—Decret of Disjunction.

lies to the east of the town of Gorbals. This was objected to on the part of the feuars of Gorbals. On the 27th of March 1771, however, little more than one month after the parish of Gorbals had been separated from Govan by the Teind Court, the remaining part of the barony of Gorbals, with the lands of Little Govan and Polmadie, in the parish of Govan, was annexed *quoad sacra* to the new parish of Gorbals, by the presbytery of Glasgow.

In the course of the last five years, three additional churches in connexion with the Church of Scotland have been built in the parish of Govan. These have all had assigned to them parochial districts, *quoad sacra*, each containing a population not exceeding 3000. Partick Church, the first that was built, was opened for public worship on the 23d of March 1834. It has accommodation for 580 persons, and cost, exclusive of the ground, about L.1000. The funds for erecting it were furnished by private subscription. The Rev. Robert Paisley, the present minister, was ordained on the 18th of August 1836. Hutchesontown Church had divine service performed in it for the first time on the 24th of March 1839. This church owes its existence to the munificence of the Glasgow Church Building Society, and to the Christian benevolence of a number of individuals connected with the district, who subscribed to the object L.881. It is capable of holding 1024 persons, and has had expended upon it nearly L.2600. On the presentation of the Church Building Society the Rev. Alexander S. Paterson was appointed minister of Hutchesontown Church, and inducted on the 25th of April 1839, having been previously minister of a chapel in Whitehaven. Kingston Church was likewise completed this year. It was built by the friends of the Rev. James Gibson, with the design of presenting him to it, as an appropriate testimony of their respect for his talents and character, and with a view at the same time of providing an overgrown parish with an additional place of worship. The cost of it was about L.3000, and there is accommodation in it for 1000 persons. Mr Gibson was inducted on the 13th of June. The Church Building Society are about to erect another church in this parish, for which they have bought a site in Warwick Street, Lauriston. Since the year 1833, Strathbungo has been occupied as a missionary station, by a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. It is likewise proposed to build a church in that neighbourhood. Nearly the whole of the necessary funds have already been obtained, and ground for a site has been given by the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital.

There are, in different districts of the parish, three places of wor-

ship connected with the United Secession Synod, besides a school-house in the village of Govan, in which there has been service regularly for the last two years, and which may be capable of containing about 100 persons.

Names of Ministers.	Where situated.	When built.	No. of Sitzings.	Stipend, &c.
Rev. James Smith,*	Nicholson St. Laurieston,	1814,†	910,	L.220 0 0
Rev. J. Johnstone,	Eglington Street, do.	1825,	1218,	220 0 0
Rev. J. Skinner,*	Partiek,	1824,	600,	140 0 0

In the parish there are two Relief churches.

Names of Ministers.	Where situated.	When built.	No. of Sitzings.	Stipend.
Rev. William Thomson,	Hutehesontown	,1800,	1624,	L. 300 0 0
Rev. Robert Wilson,	Partiek,	1824,	840,	130 0 0

The chapel in Tradeston, which belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists, has been bought and taken down by the Glasgow and Greenock and the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Companies, as they intend to have their terminus here. The Roman Catholics likewise have a chapel in this parish. It is situated in Portugal Street. This chapel was built for a school-house, in which the children attending it were educated according to the Lancasterian system. The Roman Catholics bought it in 1824 for L. 509. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Glasgow.

In 1836, previous to the disjunction *quoad sacra* of the village of Partick and the adjoining district, and exclusive of the annexation to Gorbals, there were ascertained to be in this parish 1971 Dissenters; 69 not known to belong to any religious denomination; and 4241 persons in connection with the Established Church.

The Dissenters were thus classed:—

788 Relief people.	22 Methodists.
596 United Seceders.	13 Cameronians.
176 Original Burghers.	10 Old Independents.
143 Roman Catholics.	18 Belonging to various small sects.
106 Episcopalians.	29 The names of whose ministers are unknown.
40 Independents.	
30 Baptists.	1971

The Govan and Partick Home Missionary Society, which is under the superintendence of the minister and kirk-session of the parish, has been prosecuting for several years its noiseless but useful labours. The income of this society last year was L. 54, 1s. 6d. There are thirteen Sabbath-school teachers associated with it. Some of these are male and the others are female teachers. It likewise furnishes small libraries for the use of the Sabbath-school children, circulates approved religious tracts, and provides a part

* Since this was written, Mr Smith and Mr Skinner have resigned their charges. What is stated respecting their churches and those of the other Dissenting ministers, is taken from their own evidence before the Commissioners of Religious Instruction.

† This was an Independent church till the year 1821.

of the salary of the missionary at Strathbungo. In the course of the last year, L. 44, 11s. 6d. were collected at the door of the parish church for the four schemes of the General Assembly. And for the use of the poor, the sum collected, including extraordinary collections for their benefit, was L. 64, 15s. 9½d. Before the parish was assessed for the maintenance of the poor, the weekly collections at the church door were nearly double what they have been since, though the congregation is larger now than it was at that time. The heritors have never interfered with the disposal of the weekly collections of the new churches. Any attempt, indeed, to lay hold of these would, it is believed, prove futile. If it were once made known to those who resort to the new churches, that their collections were to be applied to a different purpose from what they intended, what they are now accustomed to give when entering their churches, would immediately be withheld. It is conceived, besides, that it would be rather a hard case to take possession of the collections of a place of worship, which has been built by private individuals, simply because that place of worship is within the pale of the Establishment, and to hold those sacred, should the building be owned by Dissenters. This would be virtually holding out a premium to schism.

Education.—Many children belonging to this parish receive their education from its very commencement in the schools of Glasgow. The schools in the parish in which the ordinary branches of education are taught amount to about 40, of which three are in the village of Govan, three in Partick, one at Strathbungo, and one at the Three-Mile House. The others are situated in the Barony of Gorbals. These do not include schools for sewing, &c., superintended by female teachers. The parish teacher has his school in the village of Govan. In addition to his school-fees and an excellent school-house and dwelling-house, his emoluments average upwards of L. 80 annually. These consist of the maximum salary allowed by the Parochial Schoolmasters' Act; L. 1, 13s. 4d. received from the College of Glasgow; L. 5 from the Trustees of the late Mrs Thom, as librarian of Thom's Library; the interest of 1000 merks Scots, bequeathed to the kirk-session by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital; and the rent of ten acres of land, in which the Trustees of Abraham Hill, a native of Govan, invested in mortmain, a sum of money given by him in his lifetime for the purpose of educating ten poor children. The following schools are in the Barony of Gorbals:—

1. *The Macfarlane School*.—The late Mrs Waddell of Stonefield, whose own name was Elizabeth Macfarlane, bequeathed L. 2000 Sterling, in trust, for building and endowing this school. The school-house, with a house for the teacher, was built in 1833. Sixty girls are educated in this school gratis. The management is vested in the magistrates, minister, and three elders of the kirk-session of Gorbals.

2. *Gorbals Poor's School*.—More than 130 children receive instruction in this school, which is supported chiefly by the benevolence of the Gorbals congregation, and an annual donation from the magistrates.

3. *The Gorbals Juvenile and Infant School*.—This commodious edifice, which has two play-grounds attached to it, was built in 1836, by private subscriptions, and a grant from Government. Upwards of 300 children, who pay a small fee, are educated in it by two teachers. The direction is in the hands of a committee of the subscribers. In 1837, a Juvenile and Infant School was likewise erected in Partick. The ground on which this handsome structure stands, together with the two play-grounds, was the gift of Mr Bogle of Gilnonehill, who, with similar liberality, had previously given the ground on which the church of Partick is built. Each of the two school-rooms is 42 feet long and 24 feet wide; and one of the private class-rooms is 15 feet long and 11 feet wide, and the other 11 feet long and 10 feet wide. The whole erection, to which Government contributed L. 350, cost upwards of L. 1000. There is another school-house in Partick, and also one in Govan, and one at Strathbungo, which were built by private subscriptions, and to which there are attached dwelling-houses for the teachers.

Gorbals Popular Institution.—The object of this institution, which had its origin in 1833, is the diffusion of science by means of public lectures, and a library, which now consists of 1100 volumes. The management is committed to the magistrates, councillors, and clergymen of the Barony of Gorbals, and twenty directors, who are chosen annually from the subscribers, and the persons who hold class tickets. Since the commencement of the institution, comprehending a period of six years, 324 lectures have been delivered to 3735 students, chiefly operatives, on natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, astronomy, political economy, popular anatomy, physiology, &c. The subscriptions which have been received in the course of that time amount to L. 264, 8s. 8½d., and the money arising from the sale of tickets to L. 368, 5s. 2d.

Thom's Library.—The widow of the Rev. William Thom, formerly minister of Govan, founded this library. It contains all the books which were in her possession at the time of her death, and such other works as were purchased by her trustees, with the sum of L. 100, which by her will she destined to this purpose. There are now above 600 volumes in this library. These are lent out to the parishioners, on the payment of 6d. quarterly. The trustees are the minister of the parish, the ministers of St David's and St Andrew's Glasgow, and, after the death of certain other gentlemen named in the will of Mrs Thom, the Trustees of Miller's Charity, Glasgow.

Barony of Gorbals Savings Bank.—This bank was established on the 3d of June 1815. Its affairs are conducted by a president, treasurer, secretary, and eighteen ordinary directors, who are chosen annually from among the depositors above eighteen years of age, and whose acceptance of office, and the discharge of the duties connected with it, are enforced by penalties. The bank is open every Saturday evening from 7 till 9, for receiving and paying money in sums of one shilling and upwards. The balance of each evening's transactions is lodged on the following Monday in one of the Glasgow banks, from which the depositors have hitherto received one per cent. more than the ordinary rate of interest. The last report shows the deposits for the year to have been L. 6271, 9s. 4d.; the repayments, L. 5508, 17s. 4d.; the interest added to accounts, L. 235, 7s. 6d.; the surplus interest for odd money and time, L. 42, 16s. 1d.; sums deposited by new members, L. 20, 16s. 6d.; and the balance at the credit of depositors, L. 8042, 7s. 4d. The expenses of the management are defrayed by the fines, the entry money of a shilling paid by each depositor, and the surplus interest received for odd money and time, no interest being allowed to the depositors for any period less than a month, or for any sum which does not yield for a month, one-halfpenny of interest.

Govan Agency of the National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow.—It has only been one year in existence, but during that time, the number of deposits has been 1356, amounting to L. 1191, 6s. 9d., and the interest added to the accounts, or paid to depositors, amounts to L. 22, 5s. 8d. Of the deposits, 586 were only 1s. each, and 457, 3s. on an average. Several friendly societies have been established in the village of Govan for a considerable time, with a view to afford relief to sick and infirm mem-

bers, and, in case of death, to assist in defraying funeral charges. About L. 285 of the funds of these societies have found their way into the savings bank. The good which has resulted from the establishment of the bank is in the highest degree gratifying. Instances might have been mentioned, could this have been done without a violation of confidence, and perhaps hurting the feelings of the parties.

Parochial Funds for the Poor.—The poor are provided for chiefly by an assessment on the parish. This is levied according to the actual rental, which is estimated at L. 100,913, 3s. 2d. For the year 1838–9, the sum realized by the assessment was L. 2333, 7s. 11d. The amount given for the maintenance of lunatics was L. 320, 7s. 1d., and for the support of the ordinary enrolled poor, L. 934, 16s. 5d. The great number of foundlings and orphans thrown upon the parish creates a very heavy charge. Paupers, in ordinary circumstances, receive an allowance which varies from 2s. a month in the case of individuals, to 10s. in the case of widows with children. The Trustees of the late Mrs Thom distribute, through the medium of the kirk-session, L. 10 annually in meal and coals, among the poor of the villages of Govan and Partick. In inclement seasons, and when provisions are high priced, the wants of the poor in these villages are farther attended to by private benevolence, administered in the shape of food, fuel, and clothing. The poor of that part of the parish of Govan which was annexed to Gorbals *quoad sacra*, in 1771, were, till the year 1823, with the exception of the lunatics and foundlings, provided for along with the poor of Gorbals proper, by the kirk-session of Gorbals, out of their church-door collections, proclamation dues, and other funds at their disposal; and down to that period there was no legal assessment for the poor in either of the parishes; but since then, the heritors of Gorbals have applied to the maintenance of their own poor the whole of the collections, and likewise the dues paid for the publication of marriage banns, by persons residing in the annexation. An action, therefore, has been raised, and is now in dependence before the Supreme Court, for redress, by the heritors and kirk-session of Govan.

Inns and Alehouses.—These are so numerous as to form a great moral nuisance. Their pestiferous effects on the health and virtuous habits of the people are only too apparent.

February 1840.

PARISH OF DALSERF.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

REV. JAMES CRAIG, (*Retired.*)

REV. JOHN RUSSELL, LL. D., *Assistant and Successor.**

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE ancient name of this parish was Machanshire, probably from the Gaelic *Maghan*, a little plain, and the Saxon *Scir*, *Scire*, or *Shire*, which originally signified a division. In the Old Statistical Account of the parish of Ecclesmachan, in the county of Linlithgow, the late Earl of Buchan, a learned and respectable antiquary, seems to think that Machan is the name of a saint. Towards the north end of the parish of Dalsersf, there is a property which still retains the name Machan, or Auld Machan; and the whole of the higher and bleaker lands to the south, between Auld Machan and Draffan, in the parish of Lesmahagow, are still called Machanshire or Machanmuir. From this ancient designation of the parish and district, the Duke of Hamilton derives one of his many titles, as Baron of Machanshire. The name of the parish appears to have been changed from Machanshire to Dalsersf, when the parish church (or chapel as it had formerly been,) was transferred from the district of Machan to its present site on the banks of the Clyde. According to Chalmers in his Caledonia, Dalsersf is derived from the Gaelic *Dal*, a holm or flat field, and *Sarf*, a serpent or service tree, and thus will signify either the vale of the service tree, or the vale of the serpent, according to the fancy of the etymologist. When all is conjecture, one supposition is perhaps nearly as good as another. May the parish not derive its name from St Serf? There is, I believe, such a saint, though his history is entirely unknown to me. The term *Dal* forms part of the names of several places in the parish.

Extent and Boundaries.—The parish is delightfully situated on the west bank of the river Clyde, in the middle ward of the county of Lanark. It is bounded on the north and north-west, by the parish of Hamilton; on the west and south-west, by the Avon and

* Drawn up by the Rev. Dr Russell.

the water of Cander, which separate it from the parish of Stonehouse; on the south and south-east, by Lesmahagow; and on the east and north-east, by the river Clyde, by which it is divided from the parishes of Carluke and Cambusnethan. Its greatest length from south to north, namely, from the point where Cander Water first comes into contact with the parish on the farm of Whitehill, to the extremity of the farm of Highlees, on the bank of the Clyde, is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the confluence of the Cander with the Avon on the west, to Sandyholm on the Clyde in the east, the breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In other places it varies from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, and at the northern and southern extremities runs into a mere point. The form of the parish is an irregular rhomboid, containing upwards of 11 square miles. The whole country slopes gently towards the north, and on the east and west sides, partially and somewhat abruptly towards the Clyde and Avon—the centre of the parish forming a sort of table-land between the two rivers.

This parish forms part of that narrow isthmus, not more than 60 or 70 miles broad, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, which, opening gradually to the sea on each side of the island, participates more or less in the temperate breath of the sea-breeze. The height of the land between this and the west coast is inconsiderable, and the climate is of course much modified and influenced by the Atlantic. The high lands towards the east, in the parishes of Shotts, Cambusnethan, and Carluke, cut off our connexion in some degree with the eastern shore, though when the wind is from that direction we sometimes experience what is called the eastern *haar*. The view from the high lands of the parish to the south is bounded by Tinto, and on the north and north-west by the Campsie Hills, and the mountains of Dumbarton and Argyleshires, which, when covered with snow, very materially affect the temperature of this district.

The following table, drawn up from the observations of a medical gentleman, some time resident in the parish, will give an idea of the mean monthly height of the thermometer and barometer, morning and evening, throughout the year, and of the average quantity of rain falling.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	
February,	40.6	39.9	29.8	29.6	1.30
March,	48.	44.	29.60	29.	3.16
April,	51.2	47.47	29.67	29.66	1.87
Average,	46.6	43.52	29.45	29.24	6.33 per quarter.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	
May,	58.	48.20	30.	30.	.0322
June,	65.	58.	30.	30.	.0674
July,	67.90	59.38	29.8	29.88	4.1
Average,	63.63	55.19	29.9	29.96	4.1996 per quarter.
August,	64.90	58.30	30.	29.3	.0964
September,	61.30	51.31	29.3	28.6	3.
October,	58.3	48.6	29.	28.3	3.16
Average,	61.41	52.55	29.4	28.7	6.2564
November,	48.6	47.3	29.8	29.	1.30
December,	44.3	42.	28.	28.	3.6
January,	42.6	38.4	28.3	28.	.0872
Average,	45.1	42.5	28.7	28.1	4.9872 per quarter.

The average height of the thermometer throughout the year is 54.1805, morning, and 48.44 in the evening. The barometer in the morning averages 29.61, and in the evening 29.02. The quantity of rain falling is 21.7739 inches. These results, if compared with those in many places lying considerably to the east, will be found to be in favour of this part of Scotland. At Kinfauns Castle, near Perth, latitude $56^{\circ} 23'$, the mean temperature for the year 1830 was 47.626; here it is 48 and upwards; the quantity of rain which fell at the former place was 30.85 inches; here it is only 21.7739 inches. We may probably, however, have a greater number of wet or cloudy days, although less rain falls in a given time. But whatever may be the result of a comparison with other places, the climate of the parish may be described, in general terms, as dry and salubrious. There are probably few places in Scotland more favourable to health. The people are not liable to any prevalent distemper. Epidemics are of rare occurrence, and when they do visit us, are generally of a mild character, even in the crowded villages, and soon disappear. Dalsert was one of the few parishes in this neighbourhood, which, in 1832, had no case of cholera. The temperature, of course, varies in different places, according to the degree of elevation above the level of the Clyde. In the sheltered vale along the banks of the river, the blossoming of the fruit-trees, and vegetation in general, are from ten to fifteen days earlier than on the rising grounds and slopes in the immediate vicinity.

Hydrography.—The principal rivers connected with the parish are the Clyde and Avon, which form, as has been stated, its eastern and western boundary. The stream next in point of size is the Cander, which falls into the Avon. That portion of the parish which is bounded by this stream is called the district of Cander

Water, comprising some excellent farms. The above rivers follow the general slope of the country, and flow in a northerly direction. There are nine rivulets or burns, all of which, except one, arise in the parish, and pursue an easterly direction towards the trough of the Clyde. These streamlets, though in general insignificant and sometimes quite dry, are liable, at certain seasons of the year, to be suddenly flooded, and are torrents in winter. Forcing their way through the lofty bank which skirts the western side of the river, they precipitate themselves in many places over the sandstone rocks in cascades of from 6 to 20 feet in height. The ravines formed by these water-runs, or *gills*, as they are here called, are in general well wooded, and add much to the beauty of the vale of Clyde. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more beautiful country than Clydesdale here is, on both sides of the river, at once highly cultivated and extremely picturesque. The course of the Avon, on the western side of the parish, displays also much striking and beautiful scenery. The banks of this river are bold and precipitous, consisting alternately of beautiful knolls, of abrupt ascent, and clothed with verdure from the summit to the water's edge, and of lofty sandstone rocks, the bases of which are washed by the dark waters of the stream. Even though the Clyde were wanting, the Avon itself would be sufficient to impart a character of romantic beauty to the district. The two rivers combined give more beautiful scenery to the parish than falls to the lot of most places in Scotland. The breadth of the Clyde at Milton Bridge, about eighteen miles above Glasgow, is 56 yards. At Garion Bridge, two miles farther down, it is 74 yards across. In many places it is much wider. The velocity of the river varies from three to eight miles per hour. The Avon, at Millheugh Bridge, is 80 feet across; the Cander, where it falls into the Avon, is about 50. The springs vary considerably in different parts of the parish. About the village of Larkhall, at the north end, water is always found in a loose sand or running mud, at from 12 to 18 feet from the surface. A little to the south-east, where this stratum runs out, no water is to be found among the clay. The central parts of the parish are rather deficient in water, and during summer droughts the farmers are often put to much inconvenience to procure a supply for their cattle. Towards the Clyde and Avon, springs are more abundant. There are many chalybeate springs in the parish; and on the glebe there are two springs, the one of a chalybeate, and the other of a sulphurous nature, within less than 100 yards of each other. The

latter probably imbibes its peculiar qualities from the sulphuric acid which abounds in some aluminous or clayey soils. Many of the waters, when boiled, precipitate the oxide of iron, and the sulphate and carbonate of lime. On December 3d, when the thermometer was 47° , the springs were 48° , and the Clyde 44° . During a pretty hard frost the water at the surface of open wells was about 42° .

Geology.—This parish constitutes part of the great coal basin or carboniferous formation which runs from Strathingo, near Glasgow, in the north, to the water of Douglas in the south, a stretch of nearly thirty miles. The same seams of coal are found in the collieries at Glasgow in the west, and in the collieries of Garion-Gill and Dalsenf in the east; and throughout the whole of this extent the metals dip to the trough of the Clyde. Within these few years, coal was wrought on the banks of the Clyde, near the church, at Woodside, Millburn, and Canderside, lying in a straight line, extending from the Clyde to the water of Cander. The following collieries are of long standing and in present operation, viz. Marlage on the above line, Raploch on the banks of the Avon, and Skellyton towards the north end of the parish. Within the last two or three years coal has been sunk for, and found generally at short distances from the surface, and is now in course of being wrought at East Machan, close to the mansion-house, Swinehill, and Shawsburn, on the side of the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and on the farm of Netherburn, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. Some additional trials have not yet been brought to a result. But besides the above going works, an excellent smithy coal is wrought, in small quantities, at Birkenshaw, on the Avon, and a similar seam, to a considerable extent, on the lands of East Machan, near Hairlees. In fact, there are at present no fewer than eight or nine going collieries, of more or less importance, in the parish. At Marlage the ell and splint coal are wrought in one pit, about 30 fathoms deep. The metals here dip at about 20° to west of north, and the dip is one foot in 10 or 12 feet. The slips or troubles seldom cross the metals, but run mostly in a north and south direction. The coal recently begun to be wrought at Netherburn, within half a mile of Marlage, is the second Marlage seam. It is found at 12 fathoms, is of good quality, and commands already an extensive sale. At Skellyton an excellent seam of splint and parrot coal, about 5 feet thick, is wrought at the depth of from 20 to 25 fathoms. The dip here is the same as at Marlage.

At Raploch the main or splint coal is wrought in a seam of from 5 to 6 feet, at the depth of $30\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The rise is to the east, and the dip towards the bed of the Avon. The ell coal was formerly wrought here to a great extent. It is what is here called the Canderside coal, 20 fathoms below the splint, that is now wrought in the new pit at Swinehill. At Shawsburn the ell or main coal is now in course of being wrought. The fitting at East Machan, now in operation, is for the Springwell coal, at 11 or 12 fathoms depth, one of the seams lying below the splint. The smithy coal, in the same lands, now taken out near Hairlees, is supposed to be the splint coal *smithied*. The coal at East Machan House is of superior quality, and yields more gas than usual. All the above collieries have good roads leading to them, and at all of them the coal is wrought at a very moderate expense, and with little or no risk to the workmen. Accidents of any kind are of very rare occurrence. Besides the above seams, which are at present wrought, there is, at Low Millburn, a thin coal, called the Hump coal, from 2 feet to 30 inches in thickness, and about 12 or 15 fathoms below the splint coal. It is intermixed with ribs of splint and soft or yolk coal, burns well, and was formerly wrought to a considerable extent. The same coal has also been wrought at Ryehill or Canderside, where the splint coal has long been exhausted. At Birkenshaw, near the spot formerly alluded to, where smithy coal (of the species called Lightburn soft) is occasionally wrought, a bed of cannel coal, in a vertical position, crosses the bed of the Avon. Here a slip or dislocation occurs, which sinks the metals 40 fathoms. On the bank above, the metals to the south are observed to run out near a rock of a sort of rotten freestone, of a yellowish colour. About this spot, the strata all rise to the south: below it those on the Avon rise towards the south-east, and dip towards the bed of that river.

The parish of Dalserf may be described as one large field of coal, very accessible in many places, and easily wrought. It is much to be regretted that lime and ironstone are not supplied in equal abundance, so as to cause a larger consumption of coal. A sort of calm limestone has been wrought formerly at Broomhill, on the west side of the parish. Like most limestones of the sort it requires peculiar management, and does not fall down freely, unless slaked before it cools. There is abundance of iron on the Avon, and in other parts of the parish, but none of it has

yet been wrought. In the course of the last few months trials were made for ironstone, both by boring and shafts, on the lands of Machan, and which, if carried to sufficient length, would have been decisive on this point in regard to the surrounding district. But the expense was considerable; and, though very favourable indications were obtained, the attempt was abandoned without bringing matters to a final issue. The trials were made under the direction of Mr Craig, mineral surveyor; and, though in the meantime abandoned, it is the opinion of skilful and practical men, that, by perseverance, ironstone will be obtained, not only in the lands of Machan, but in the neighbouring grounds belonging to the Duke of Hamilton and others.

The numerous new attempts for, and fittings of coal in the parish, have arisen from the speculative spirit of the age, from the impulse given by the railroad system, and the increased activity of the neighbouring ironworks, from the hope of finding ironstone, and more especially from the expectation that a railroad from Glasgow to the north of England will pass through the parish, affording an easy transit for its mineral stores. A survey of the line has lately been made, with what result is yet to be seen. But in the meantime the collieries of the parish have a large and increased sale from the parishes of Lanark, Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, Strathaven, and Glassford. Even Hamilton, Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and East Kilbride, take a part of their supply of coals from us. Within the last few years, from 12,000 to 16,000 tons of coal used to be sold in the parish annually, at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton. The quantity of late must have greatly increased. And that the coal-masters, though their speculative expectations have not yet been realized, are working, if not with much profit in some cases, yet without loss, is plain, from the fact that the price of coals to the inhabitants of the parish, amidst greatly increased competition, is much the same as formerly.

The sandstone connected with the above formations is mostly of a light whitish colour; whereas, farther down the country, near Hamilton, it is generally, from being impregnated with iron, of a reddish hue. The best freestone quarries in the parish are on the Clyde. It was from the quarry at Dalpatrick that the great columns and finest stones for the recent additions to Hamilton Palace were taken. Here stones to almost any size may be cut. There is a freestone quarry on the farm of Skellyton, from which

tolerable pavement is procured. At Auld Machan is found a dark brown sandstone, of a coarse grain, and spotted with black throughout, resembling the *Arenarius radians et decussatus* of Linnaeus. It stands the weather well, and is excellent for chimney heads. The old mansion-house of Raploch was built of this material. On the banks of the Avon there are several good freestone quarries, particularly one on the lands of Broomhill, from which an excellent stone for building is got, and another called Bannockstane, on Raploch Braes. From the latter of these, the village of Larkhall has been mostly built. There is very little whinstone in the parish. One small dike crosses the Clyde at Garion Mill, and runs along the face of the high grounds which skirt the western bank of the river in a southerly direction towards Craignethan, in the parish of Lesmahagow. Two singular dikes or reefs of whinstone occur at Birkenshaw. One of these, completely turned on its edge, crosses the Avon a little above Clocksymill, now in ruins, to which it formed a natural dam. Both rise to the south-east. The banks of the Avon abound with petrifying springs, where beautiful specimens of petrified Sphagnums, Hypnums, and also Marchantias are found. Pipe-clay is found at Millburn and other places.

Soil.—The soil and surface of the parish vary considerably in different places, and even on particular farms. The low-lying holms and haughs in the vale of Clyde are mostly composed of transported soil, of great depth, formed apparently of the mud and sand deposited in the course of ages by the damming up of water, and the overflowings of the river. The under stratum is entirely composed of sand or gravel. From these narrow plains the banks rise to the west with a bold and quick ascent to a considerable height, and are in many places steep and full of precipices. From the summit of this ridge the land rises very moderately till crossed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, from which it again falls down towards the Cander and Avon. The village of Dalserf, on the Clyde, is probably about 120 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest ground in the parish about 400 feet in elevation. The soil of the higher grounds is, in general, a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of dense argillaceous substance, sometimes seemingly homogeneous, and disposed in regular horizontal layers, but more frequently of a mixed nature, without any appearance of divisions in any direction, and interspersed with little roundish stones of various descriptions. This under stratum or

subsoil, under all its varying forms and aspects, is generally called till. A singular stripe of sandy soil, of from half a mile to two miles in breadth, beginning at Cunnigar, in the parish of Hamilton, runs along the north-west end of this parish, and in a southerly direction towards Kittiemuir, in Stonehouse parish. With this exception, the fields near the Avon are mostly loam, on a sandy or gravelly subsoil. With the exception of a few acres of moss in the southern boundary, the whole parish is arable and under cultivation. When left uncultivated, the ground speedily becomes covered with whins, broom, and heath. The soil of the upper part of the parish is in many places much injured by damp.

Zoology.—The wild animals to be met with in the parish are common to the neighbourhood. In regard to the feathered tribes, it may be mentioned that a good many varieties of water-fowl frequent the sheltered vale of the Clyde, chiefly in the winter months. Towards the latter end of the year, especially before storms, immense flights of the common gull (*Larus canus*,) occasionally pass from east to west, but never in a contrary direction. Perhaps the abundant supply of food which the shores of the immense Atlantic afford render their return unnecessary. Pheasants, during the last few years, have become rather plentiful in the woods and coverts of the parish, and are sometimes seen feeding with the domestic poultry. The blackcock is occasionally met with by sportsmen, and the woodcock, at the proper season, much more frequently. The owl, till within these few years, lived and hooted undisturbed along our banks; but by the persevering efforts of game-keepers, his wild cry is now seldom heard amidst the silence of night and the gusts of the wind. Towards the end of autumn, large flocks of plovers from the moorlands frequent the newly sowed or newly laboured wheat fields. The smaller birds here are nearly the same as in other places in the neighbourhood. There is scarcely a cottage in the parish that does not contain imprisoned linnets, bullfinches, goldfinches, or canaries, sometimes all these species, and cross breeds of every variety. Several persons, of rather idle habits, make a sort of employment of catching singing-birds for the supply of the market at Glasgow and other places.

Salmon, trout, salmon-fry, and par, are found in the Clyde and other streams in the parish, leading to the amusement of angling and fly-fishing, although not, it is believed, with very encouraging results. Previous to the year 1660, and probably long after, ex-

tensive salmon-fisheries appear to have been carried on in the Avon, at Broomhill and Patrickholme. Very few are now caught in any of the waters above Glasgow. For this deficiency in modern and recent times, the following reasons may be assigned, namely,—the deepening of the bed of the Clyde in order to improve the navigation of the river, and the great increase of fisheries below Glasgow; manufacturing machinery, and chemical and dye-works erected on the banks of the river; the lime used in agriculture insensibly carried into the bed of the Clyde, which forms the trough or common sewer of the whole country; par and fry-fishing; the depredations of the porpus, grampus, and other destructive sea fishes, particularly the grampus, which comes up nearly as far as the salt water reaches almost every tide at flood, during certain seasons, in pursuit of salmon, of which it devours great numbers; steam-vessels; and, in so far as this part of the country is more especially concerned, the obstructions and obstacles to be encountered at the dam of Blantyre works, and the dam at Millheugh mill on the Avon. Great depredations used to be committed in this part of the country by spearing the salmon at night, during the spawning season. It is believed that from the vigilance of the keepers employed by the Duke of Hamilton and others, this offence has of late years been considerably checked. There is a cruive connected with the dam of Clydesmiln, where a few salmon are occasionally caught. It seems a pretty well ascertained fact, that wherever the salmon has, from any cause, disappeared from our rivers, the par is no longer to be found,—a circumstance which certainly gives strength to the idea, that the latter (the par) is the young of the former.

The parish cannot be said to have any plants but what are common to this part of Scotland. The woods are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and burns, the central parts of the parish being bare and unsheltered. On the banks of the Clyde and Avon, and the sides of the rivulets, plantations, and fringes of natural wood, of some extent, and of great beauty, abound. They consist chiefly of oak, ash, birch, elm, alder, beech,—holly, gean or wild cherry, willows, crab trees, and wild plums of various sorts, intermixed with hazel, elder, and other shrubs. At one time, plantations of Scotch fir abounded in the parish, and especially in that part of it called Machan Muir. Of late years these old belts have all been cut down, or nearly so, without any attempt being made to supply their place; and thus many farms have been left

bare and unsheltered. It ought to be mentioned, to the credit of the Duke of Hamilton, that, within the last five or six years, plantations of considerable extent, consisting of fir and hard-wood of various kinds, have been laid off in the upper parts of the farms of Skellyton and Cornsilloch, and other places, which promise to be in good time a great benefit and ornament to the country. The other proprietors are doing nothing in the way of planting. It is the practice of the day to plant young trees in masses, from simple regard to the growth of the timber, and a cover for game, without paying attention to the shelter which a more extended distribution would afford to high lying and exposed lands. The writer of the present article, without contending for narrow belts, which are seldom of much use, would recommend a compromise of views. He feels thoroughly assured, that if the expense incurred by the Duke of Hamilton in planting masses of young trees, had gone to the formation of *wide* belts, over the whole barony, a large per centage would have been added to the value of His Grace's farms. The only argument that can be used against this view of the subject, is the expense of maintaining fences around the new plantations, which, by a good understanding between landlord and tenant, need not be much.—In the lawn in front of Dalsersf House, there is an ash tree of great size and girth, perhaps one of the finest in Scotland, and which generally attracts the notice of strangers. At Raploch there is an ancient yew tree, one of the few remaining traces of the old family residence of the Hamiltons of Raploch, and which is deserving of notice, on account of its singular form and great size. It has no fewer than nine stems, all nearly of equal thickness; the diameter of the ground which it covers with its boughs is 40 feet; and the circumference of course is about 120. It has been long known by the name of the Raploch bush.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Machianshire (afterwards Dalsersf) was anciently an appendage and chapelry of the parish of Cadzow, (now Hamilton,) and was for many ages the property of the crown. The powerful family of the Comyns at one period had possession of it; but during the contested reign of John Baliol, it again became part of the royal demesnes, and continued as such till the year 1312, when King Robert Bruce made a grant of it to Walter, the son of Gilbert, predecessor of the Hamilton family. Since that period, much of the district has been disposed to cadets of the family, and gentle-

men of the name. James de Hamilton, son and heir apparent of James de Hamilton, Dominus de Hamilton, had a charter dated 18th April 1426, "to the lands of Dalserf, in the barony of Machane," which had escheated to the crown, on account of the said James having conveyed these lands to his brother David de Hamilton, by a charter under his seal, and made him personally infeft in the same, without the consent of the king, or governor, in absence of the king at the time. The descendants of the above David have been proprietors of the estate of Dalserf, properly so called, ever since the time of King Robert III. John Hamilton, son of James Lord Hamilton, became proprietor of Broomhill and Machane Muir, 16th February 1473. James Hamilton, a descendant of the Hamilton family, was infeft in the estate of Raploch in 1440.

In the fourteenth century, this district was made a barony, and was afterwards called the barony of Machane or Machanshire. At what period it obtained the name of Dalserf is uncertain. In 1545, however, David Hamilton of Broomhill had a tack of "the teinds of Machan Muir;" and so far down as 7th April 1681, James Hamilton has a charter to the lands of Broomhill, Fleurs, &c. described as lying within "the barony of Machanshire." This would seem to indicate, that the old designation prevailed till rather a recent period. The present church bears date 1665, on a small stone in the southern wall. It is probable, that as early as the Reformation, if not sooner, the church was removed from Dalpatrick or Chapelburn, and that the village of Dalserf, near to which it was built, soon gave name to the whole parish.

The gentlemen of this parish and their retainers, as vassals of the Hamilton family, were of course involved in many of the troubles and adventures of their feudal superiors, which form matter of Scottish history. In 1516, John Hamilton of Broomhill, a stout, hardy, and bold man, though lame, attended the Earl of Arran, at the taking of the castle of Glasgow, against the Duke of Albany. In 1537, David Hamilton of Broomhill was in France with the Earl of Arran, at the marriage of Queen Magdalen to James V.; and on 10th September 1547, he and Cuthbert Hamilton of Cander, a gentleman of this parish, were slain at the battle of Pinkie, in attempting to rescue Lord Semple, who had been taken prisoner. The wars of the Reformation, and the interest which the Hamilton family took in the fate of Queen Mary, involved the inhabitants of Machanshire in many troubles and misfortunes.

Robert Hamilton of Dalsersf has his name recorded as having fought for that princess at the battle of Langside in 1568, and as having incurred forfeiture on that account. But the following extracts from the "*Acta Parliamentorum*," would seem to indicate that there is some mistake in this. "At Edinburgh, 12th July 1568, compeared, Johnne Ramage, reider at the kirk of Dalsersf, as excusator of Robert Hamilton of Dalsersf, and schew, that the said Robert is sua vexit with infirmities, and sa unable, that he has lyne bedfast thir eight yeires begane, like as is known to ane part of the nobility now present, and was ready to make oath thereupon." Whatever share the above Robert may have had personally in the affair at Langside, his son Robert, and his brother Patrick were probably present at the battle; at least they were forfeited, but returned from exile with the Lords in 1585. Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and commendator of Kilwinning, was also at Langside along with the Hamiltons; was one of Mary's commissioners at York in 1570; and was included in the treaty of Perth in 1572. John Hamilton of Broomhill was not only wounded and taken prisoner at the same battle, but about two years afterwards had his house burnt to ashes by Sir William Drury, Governor of Berwick.

During the persecuting reigns of Charles II. and James II., the inhabitants of this parish, in common with the whole neighbourhood, suffered much hardship on account of their resistance to Episcopacy. Traditions of the sufferings of their forefathers are still cherished in several families. The then laird of Raploch made himself notorious by his officious zeal in behalf of the government, and his severity towards his Presbyterian neighbours. He survived for several years the Revolution of 1688, and lies buried in the church-yard of Dalsersf. His memory is still in bad odour in the parish, and his tomb is pointed out at this day as that of "the persecuting Raploch."

By an old decret of locality of stipend to Mr Francis Aird, minister of Dalsersf, of date 19th May 1721, it appears, that, at that period, the land of the parish was in the hands of the following heritors, viz. "The Noble and Potent Prince, William, Duke of Hamilton; Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, Knight Barronett; Gavin Hamilton of Rapploch; Cnthbert Hamilton of Cander; William Hamilton of Dalsersf; Robert Hamilton of Milnburn; James Hamilton of Neilsland, (in Hamilton parish,) and James Wood, portioner of Auld Machane, heritors of the lands

and parochine of Dalserf." It appears from the above list of heritors, that in 1721, nearly all the land in the parish was possessed by Hamiltons. Though the principal names and designations remain the same, the state of property has been much altered and modified since the above period. The Hamiltons of Cander and Broomhill have entirely disappeared.

The first Lord Bellhaven was of this parish, being eldest son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill. His first designation was Sir John Hamilton of Beil. On account of his devoted attachment to the cause of Charles I., he was, by that unfortunate monarch, created a peer by the title of Lord Belhaven and Stentoun, 15th December 1647. His Lordship's next brother James, was ordained minister of Cambusnethan by Patrick Lindsay, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1635, and in 1661 was promoted to the bishopric of Galloway. The bishop seems to have acquired the lands of Broomhill from his elder brother, Lord Belhaven, and spent much of his time at the family mansion. He had two sons, both of whom died without issue, and the estate came into the possession of his daughter Jean, married to Mr John Birnie of that ilk. Broomhill remained in the possession of the Birnies till little more than twenty years ago, when, upon the death of the last direct descendant, a lady, the estate was sold by her heir to James Bruce, Esq. a native of the parish, who had returned with a fortune from India.

The following is a copy of the valuation of the parish, showing, along with the names of the present heritors, the sum at which each property is rated in the county cess-book :

The Duke of Hamilton's land,	L. 1800	17	2
Dalserf and Millburn, Robert Campbell Hamilton, Esq.	676	2	8
Raploch, Thomas M'Neil Hamilton, Esq.	260	0	0
Broomhill, Miss Bruce,	250	0	0
West Machan, Mr Robert Burns's heirs,	62	10	0
East Machan, Mr John Burns,	62	10	0
Howlethole or Dalbeg, late Earl of Hyndford's heirs,	51	1	0
Sandyholm, Dr Charles Freebairn,	45	0	0
Woodside, Mr James Hutcheson,	40	0	0
Birkenshaw, Mr James Lohoar,	35	0	0
Hillstonemyre, Mr John Forrest,	20	15	0
Torland, Mr Archibald Templeton,	12	0	0
Rosebank, Mr Muir's Heirs, four-fifths, Sir W. C. Anstruther, one-fifth,	4	2	10
Total,	L. 3319	18	8

There are, besides, two or three small properties, which have no separate valuation. The two properties of West and East Machan, forming what was wont to be called Auld Machan, are at present advertized for sale. The Lohoars of Birkenshaw, who were for a considerable time tenants before becoming proprietors of the

farm, which was formerly a part of the Broomhill estate, have a tradition, that they are of French extraction, and that their ancestors, being Protestants, fled from France, in order to avoid persecution. Amidst all the changes that have taken place in the lapse of years, *Hamilton* is still a prevailing, perhaps the predominant, surname in the parish.

The ancient residence of the Hamiltons of Dalserf was Alton, (or Auldtown,) now converted into a farm-steading. Scarcely a trace remains to show where the lairds of Raploch formerly lived. The house of Broomhill, formerly mentioned as having been burnt by Sir William Drury, Governor of Berwick, was, we are told, but one room wide, and four stories high, with a bartisan. It was again repaired, and a turnpike added. It was called the Castle of Auld Machan. In 1563, a mob came to pull down the old Romish chapel at Broomhill; but the lady of Sir John Hamilton, meeting them on the way, assured them that they might save themselves the trouble, as she meant to make a good barn of it. With this statement they were satisfied, and the chapel was permitted to remain till 1724, when it fell down of its own accord. The field where it stood is still called Chapel Rone. A private chapel, belonging to the Raploch family, formerly stood at Chapel Know, between Raploch and the village of Larkhall; hence the neighbouring farm of Crossgates was also called Chapel-tree. There were two chapels on the east side of the parish,—one at Chapelburn, near the old line of road from Hamilton to Lanark, by Nethanfoot; and another at Dalpatrick, dedicated to the saint of that name, and also sometimes called the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin. No traces of either now remain. Near the village of Larkhall, is a level piece of ground called Bowman's flat, or vulgarly Bomflat, where, according to tradition, archery was formerly practised, after it was reintroduced for some time by the Stuarts. These parochial practisings were, of course, subservient to the system of general and stated weaponschawings, of which Sir Walter Scott gives an account in his novel of *Old Mortality*. There is a conical rising ground (Gallowhill) south-east of Larkhall, where, it is said, culprits used in ancient times to be executed. If we are to be guided by etymology, local executions must at one time have been general over the country, as there are few parishes that have not a *Gallowhill*, or some place indicating the former use of the gallows. The circumstance is, of course, to be explained by the local and heritable jurisdictions of former times,

by “ the power of pit and gallows,” possessed by feudal superiors and lords of the soil. The traces of two ancient tumuli may still be discerned in this parish. In removing one of these a few years ago at Dalpatrick, the workmen came upon a stone-coffin, about two feet and a half long, and one foot and a half wide, composed of flag stones, in which an urn was deposited. In the coffin some bones were found, among which was a human under jaw, quite entire, and containing all the teeth except one. The urn was about six inches high, of baked earth, reddish without and dark within, of a coarse texture, narrower at the mouth and bottom, and apparently formed in a mould of straw, or some such material, before it was put into the fire. Another urn, of nearly the same shape and size, but of a whitish colour, of a finer texture, and ornamented about the handle, was found among the rubbish; and also a smaller vessel of baked clay, which appeared to be a lamp. A part of these relics is in the possession of William Lockhart, Esq. of Milton-Lockhart. In removing the cairn, a curious whinstone, of a roundish form, and about four inches in diameter, was picked up, perforated with a circular hole, through which the radicle of an oak, which grew near the spot, had found its way. This curiosity is in the possession of Mr William Henderson, at Dalpatrick, who removed the tumulus. There was formerly another cairn at the south-west end of the parish, called Cairncockle, which occupied the highest land in the whole district. Some old persons recollect of its being surrounded by a ditch like a fortification. It has long been removed. Castlehill and Cairnsilloch, (*i. e.* the dirty tumulus, or burial-place for mean people,) near the village of Dalserf, were no doubt, as their names intimate, once remarkable places. About twenty years ago an earthen pot was dug up in a garden in the village of Millhengeh, containing brass or copper and silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and his son, Charles I. Near the same spot an ancient silver coin was got when deepening a mill lead.

The Rev. John M'Millan, the well-known successor of Cargill, Cameron, and Renwick, and the individual from whom the Cameronians or Covenanters, in modern times, are frequently called M'Millanites, resided for some time at Braehead, near Millhengeh, in this parish, and was buried in the churchyard of Dalserf, near the south-east corner of the church. He was father of Mr M'Millan, who was settled at Sandyhills, near Glasgow, and grandfather of the late Mr M'Millan of Stirling, Professor of Theology to the Reformed Presbytery. On Sabbath, 8th September 1839, a ser-

mon was preached in the churchyard of Dalserf, by the Rev. Dr Symington of Paisley, and a collection made for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to Mr M'Millan's memory.

There is no history of the parish, either printed or in manuscript; but some interesting notices of its former state and condition, and of the families of the principal heritors, may be found in Hamilton of Wishaw's manuscript History of Lanarkshire, and in Anderson's Memoirs of the Hamilton Family and its branches.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers, till they came into the hands of the present schoolmaster and session-clerk, had been very irregularly kept. Indeed, for nearly fifty years preceding 1812, there had been no regular session in the parish. In August 1812, a kirk-session was formed, and from that date there are accurate minutes of session business, and carefully kept registers of proclamations of bans and of baptisms. Of late years a register of burials has also been kept. The old parochial records are contained in two volumes of a very confused and miscellaneous description. The earliest entry is the registration of a baptism, 30th November 1738.

Eminent Men.—The parish has little to boast of in the way of eminent characters connected with it, either by birth, residence, or burial. In addition to the names of persons already incidentally noticed, however, it may be mentioned, that there is a tradition that the celebrated Bishop Burnet once lived at Broomhill, and that he there wrote a part of his works. This is probably a mistake. At least, the tradition cannot be authenticated, and has probably arisen from his being confounded with the before-mentioned James Hamilton, Bishop of Galloway and Laird of Broomhill. The Rev. James Hog, whose name appears rather prominent in public affairs during the stormy period succeeding the revolution of 1688, and who was one of the authors of the well-known book called the "Marrow of Modern Divinity," which caused so much controversy and discussion in the church, was for some time minister of Dalserf. He appears to have been a talented, learned, and pious man; both as a member of the church courts and as a parish minister, he had his own share of difficulties and troubles; and, after a short ministry, resigned his charge. After a brief interval he was appointed minister of Carnock, where he laboured with much acceptance and success for many years.* Mr Hog was the

* See interesting notice of this individual in a late number of the Edinburgh Christian Instructor.

author of a considerable number of pamphlets and theological tracts, and died at Edinburgh in 1736. Mr John Pinkerton, the well-known historian, critic, and antiquary, was descended from a family, who at one time resided at Dalsersf, though they afterwards removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Several of his connexions and relations live in the vicinity, and claim the privilege of burying in the church-yard.

III.—POPULATION.

No account of the population in ancient times is known to exist. Beginning with the return made to Dr Webster in 1755, the following statement will shew the amount of population at each census subsequently taken by direction of Parliament, and the increase during the several intervals.

1755,	.	756 souls,	0 increase.
1791,	.	1100	344
1801,	.	1130	30
1811,	.	1660	530
1821,	.	2054	394
1831,	.	2680	626
<hr/> Total increase in 76 years,			1924

By the census of 1831, the number of males was 1337, and of females, 1343, = 2680. In order to meet the inquiries of the General Assembly and the Religious Instruction Commissioners, with regard to church accommodation, a careful census of the population was taken in 1835. The return was 2874 souls, shewing an increase in eighty years of 2118. The population now (1840) must be considerably upwards of 3000. The increase is entirely in the villages, and especially in Larkhall and neighbourhood. The agricultural and rural population is rather decreasing, from enlargement of farms, and improved habits of husbandry. Houses for country cottars will soon disappear. There is even a scarcity of country tradesmen and artisans, living among and supplying the wants of their farming and labouring neighbours. The villages are in course of rapidly absorbing the whole population, except farmers and their servants. For the large increase of the manufacturing and village population of late years, several reasons may be assigned. The Larkhall district has a salubrious air, good water, and abundance of fuel and freestone. It is near the town of Hamilton, intersected by the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and enjoys means of ready communication with the whole surrounding country. Ground for feuing is obtained easily, and on moderate terms. Of this facility, advantage has been taken by building societies, (elsewhere referred to and explained), which,

of late years, have had a powerful influence in accelerating the increase of the population. Nothing but a cessation of the demand for cotton weavers, or something deeply affecting the manufactures of the country, is likely to prevent this increase from being progressive.

About two-thirds of the population live in villages. The villages of the parish, exclusive of two small collections of colliers' houses, with their respective populations, were as follows, in 1831 :

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Souls.
Larkhall,	139	188	469	494	963
Pleasance,	45	53	154	143	297
Millheugh,	42	45	118	119	237
Rosebank,	24	38	74	102	176
Dalsersf,	19	22	56	55	111
Totals,	269	276	871	913	1784
Average number of marriages for the last seven years,					24
of births,					77
of deaths,					30

A register of burials was begun in 1831, and has since been carefully kept. The following table gives the deaths, at different ages, for five years :

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Under 5 years,	6	9	7	13	12
5 to 10,	2	1	0	0	4
10 to 20,	0	2	4	1	2
20 to 30,	0	7	1	5	5
30 to 40,	0	1	0	1	1
40 to 50,	2	1	1	2	3
50 to 60,	0	1	0	0	3
60 to 70,	2	1	1	0	6
70 to 80,	2	7	8	3	5
80 to 90,	2	3	5	3	2
90 to 100,	0	0	0	0	1
Still-born,	1	1	1	0	0
Totals,	17	34	28	28	44

The following is a register of the deaths in each month for the above years :

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
January,	1	6	5	3	4
February,	5	5	2	2	8
March,	4	3	5	2	5
April,	0	3	0	1	6
May,	2	5	4	1	5
June,	2	5	0	2	0
July,	0	2	1	3	0
August,	0	2	5	4	1
September,	1	2	0	2	1
October,	0	1	2	3	3
November,	0	0	0	2	6
December,	2	0	4	3	5
Totals,	17	34	28	28	44

If we take an average of five years, beginning with 1831, for marriages, births, and deaths, we shall find that, during that period, there were 126 marriages, 476 births (386 for Churchmen, and about 90, at 18 per annum, for Dissenters,) and 151 deaths, giving an average of 25 marriages, 95 births, and 30 deaths yearly. In reference to the whole population, this is nearly one marriage to every 115 individuals, one birth to 30, and one death to 95. From the preceding tables, it will be seen that, as might be expected, the greatest number of deaths in each year is among persons under five, or above seventy years of age, the former class averaging 51, and the latter 41, in five years. The great number of children dying in infancy, among a population so healthy, is deserving of notice. Of thirteen children who died under five years of age in 1834, only one had reached the age of four years; 2, six months; 4, two months; 2, one month; and 4 were only a few days or hours old. Is there not reason to believe that the treatment of infants among the labouring classes admits of much improvement? In five years, there were only three still-born children, or about one in 50 births. The proportion of twin-births is nearly the same. The proportion of male to female births is as 11 to 10. One in 20 marriages is unproductive, and the rest have about 3 children per marriage. The ratio of marriages during the five years above referred to, is, to every 100 inhabitants, about $3\frac{1}{4}$; of births, $12\frac{1}{3}$ nearly; and of deaths something short of 3.

The number of families in the parish by last census was 514, and of inhabited houses 423, shewing that there were 91 more families than houses; families living in villages 276, and in the country 238; inhabited houses in the country 154; in villages 269. Average number of individuals to each house upwards of 6, and to each family about 5, viz. 6 in villages, and 4 in the country. Males upwards of twenty years of age, 617. Inhabitants to the square mile about 261. There may be said to be no uninhabited houses in the parish at present, except a few in the country in a dilapidated and ruinous state, and which in all likelihood will never be repaired. The number of houses in course of erection by building societies varies at very short intervals, but may be stated as being at present about 6 or 8 in the course of the year.

The following classification, made in 1835 and 1836, will shew the relative numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters in the parish

at that date, with the proportions of the poor and working-classes belonging to the two denominations :—

	Established Church.	Other denominations.	Of no religious denomination.	Total.
	2294	552	28	2874
Poor and working classes,	1986	503	27	2516

The persons (28 in number), described as being of no religious denomination, were nearly all nominally of the church, and would probably have been very averse to being returned as above. But, having ceased for some years to attend public worship anywhere, they were excluded from the list of persons belonging to the Church of Scotland.

The number of proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards is 8 or 9. The principal heritors are mostly non-resident. Their mansion-houses, however, are, in general, let to respectable tenants, which makes their absence the less felt. Four families of independent income reside in the parish. About the same number of families live on their private means, less or greater, without following any industrial occupation.

The people of the parish may be described in general terms as a well-favoured race, of light and florid complexion, and in point of size and strength fully equal to the average of the district. There are 2 deaf and dumb persons, 3 blind, and 6 who are weak or disordered in mind. Of this last class 4 may be described as fatuous, while 2 are liable to fits of violence, and require occasional restraint.

A disease resembling the *goitre* of alpine countries is rather prevalent in the parish, especially among females, 10 or 12 of whom are affected by a large and unseemly swelling of the throat. The disease of late years has been on the increase. There is, probably, some local reason for it; but the medical men who have been applied to have not been able to give any explanation of the matter.

In point of intelligence and general character the inhabitants of the parish are, at least, upon a level with their neighbours around them. Not a few natives of the parish have realized fortunes in India and elsewhere. Several of these have, at various times, purchased estates in different parts of the country, and founded families, now ranking among the landed proprietary and gentry of Scotland. In stating the general character of the people, moral and religious, the same set of remarks will not apply equally to the agricultural and manufacturing population. The former, or rural

class, are entitled to be described as cleanly in their houses and persons, and neat in their dress. The standard of dress among them, indeed, is rather too high, often preventing persons who cannot appear like their neighbours from attending church for a time. Speaking generally, however, this class of the population are exemplary in their attendance on public worship and the ordinances of religion. They are a simple-minded, sober, industrious, and frugal race—respectful to their superiors and kindly towards one another—peaceable and inoffensive, and not given to meddle with public matters, either civil or ecclesiastical. The manufacturing population present a picture, in many respects, very different from this. The weaving class, from being enabled at a very early period of life to earn a man's wage, marry, for the most part, in mere boyhood, and begin housekeeping on credit. What is begun in imprudence is too often followed by thoughtlessness and improvidence afterwards; and, if even occasional dissipation be combined with the burden of a family, it cannot be wondered at that the rapid result is poverty, squalor, and wretchedness. The want of clothes speedily prevents attendance on public worship, or, at least, is the apology urged, and the Sabbath is spent in loitering and sin. This class, moreover, is too often very pestiferously busy in regard to politics and church and state affairs—trying to reform the institutions of the country, instead of trying to reform themselves, and to become sober, exemplary, and useful members of society. From this description there are many honourable exceptions; or, rather, perhaps, the above description ought to be taken as an exception from the general character of the manufacturing population. In Larkhall and the surrounding manufacturing district, there is a great number of just as respectable and well-conducted persons as any who are to be found in the parish. Still the above remarks apply by far too generally. It is much to be deplored, that the cotton trade, which has added so much to the general wealth and resources of the country, should be allowed to be the means of bringing down the standard of the religious and moral character of the population. The enlightened and patriotic interference of Government, in regard to education and pastoral superintendence, would do much to remove or abate the moral evil, and at the same time to increase the temporal good. For it is righteousness alone which exalteth a nation.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Families employed in agriculture,	-	-	115
trade and manufactures,	-	-	367
All other families,	-	-	32
			—514
Agricultural occupiers of the first class,	-	-	35
second class,	-	-	12
Families of agricultural labourers,	-	-	68
			—115
employed in manufactures, weaving, &c.	-	-	226
retail trade and handicraft,	-	-	83
of capitalists, professional persons, &c. &c.	-	-	32
employed in labour not agricultural,	-	-	58
			—399
Males employed in agriculture, upwards of 20,	-	-	168
cotton weaving,	-	-	230
work not agricultural,	-	-	77
trade and handicraft,	-	-	93
			—568
Capitalists and professional men,	-	-	23
Inferior and retired tradesmen,	-	-	9
			—
			600
Farm-servants upwards of 20 years,	-	-	34
under 20 years,	-	-	49
All female servants,	-	-	53
			—136
Colliers,	-	-	48
Freestone quarriers,	-	-	12
			—60
Cotton weavers, by a late census,	-	-	462

These proportions, founded on a preceding census, would require at the present date, now that cotton-weaving and coal working have much increased, and that great changes have taken and are taking place, to be much modified, as will be shown by the approaching census of 1841.

The parish contains upwards of 11 square miles, 5725 Scots acres, or about 7219 acres, imperial measure. The land, with the exception of a small patch or two of moss, is all either regularly or occasionally cultivated. Agriculture in its present improved state is of comparatively recent date in this part of Lanarkshire. So late as the year 1769, the absurd and ruinous system of croft and outfield continued to prevail. The croft was dunged every third or fourth year; the field land was alternately cropped and rested, without being either fallowed or manured. This practice had been followed from time immemorial. The proportion of field to croft land was, in most farms, as three, four, and sometimes five to one; Machan Muir was mostly of this worst description of soil, and hence a proverbial saying in the parish and neighbourhood,

“ He that’s rich and wants to be puir,
Let him tak’ a mailin’ in Machan Muir.”

This adage has for many years ceased to be applicable, and is no longer repeated. For, by judicious farming, the district, once so reproachfully spoken of, now contains some of the best and most productive farms in the parish. The husbandry at present pursued is of a mixed kind, judiciously adapted to the varying soils and capabilities of different farms, and of the several portions of each farm. Hence every farmer depends partly on his grain crops, of various kinds, and partly on his dairy produce. In this mode of farming there is far less risk to the tenant than when the course pursued is more regular and systematic. If the wheat crop fails, there are probably fields of good oats, beans and pease, to keep the farmer from despondency; and even when the whole grain crops are deficient, as sometimes happens, there is still the produce of the dairy to meet the demands of the landlord for rent. If farmers in this part of the country seldom realize large profits, they just as seldom, from seasons and circumstances, incur absolute ruin. None but native agriculturists do any good. Farmers from more favoured districts who have taken farms, at different times, in the parish and neighbourhood, and attempted a regular course of husbandry, have always ruined themselves in a very short time. With the exception of the low-lying grounds in the vale of Clyde, and a few stripes on the banks of the Avon, the land of the parish is not fit for green crops. Fallowing has in most cases to be resorted to. Wheat and oats are the principal crops. Wheat succeeds best in strong soils, and yields, according to circumstances, from 25 to 60 bushels per acre. Oats are hardy, and succeed with less manure and culture. The variety most in repute for the higher grounds of the parish is late Ayrshire; but which, from long use, has acquired in this part of the country the name of Machan Moor oats. It yields a large quantity of straw and fodder for cattle. The produce in grain from an acre of oats, varies from 25 to 60 bushels. Beans and pease thrive well on lands which are in good order. On poorer lands they give a return of from 12 to 24 bushels per acre. The produce of an acre of potatoes, in soils adapted to them, has been found to weigh from 12 to 13 tons. They are not only much used as an article of human food, but likewise for feeding cattle, especially milch cows. Till a few years back, very few turnips were raised. They are now getting into more general cultivation on light soils, and are found to pay as well as potatoes. Carrots and mangel-wurzel have for some time formed part of the cropping of the farm of

Raploch mains, and have been sold at from L. 2 to L. 3 per ton, or at the rate of from L. 30 to L. 40 per acre. Rye is sometimes sowed in orchards and other places shaded by trees, from its not being liable to be eaten by birds. It must be added, that neither is it at all savoury, in this part of the country, as an article of human food. Hay yields from one to two tons per acre. There is a little flax raised for domestic use; but the farmers do not think it a sure crop on stiff clay.

The management of the dairy, in making butter and cheese, and fattening calves, is well understood—and the farmers' wives can, in this respect, vie with any of their neighbours in the surrounding parishes. The cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. On some farms, however, a mixed breed is kept, rather coarser and wider in the horn than the former, and which is supposed to yield a larger quantity of milk. In 1791, there were 300 milch cows in the parish, and about 60 young were annually reared. At present there are 500 milch cows, 350 young cattle, and about 100 are reared every year. The number of pigs is about 450. Very few sheep are kept. The produce of the dairy is made into full milk cheese—or churned, and the milk and butter sold among the villagers of the parish, or in the town of Hamilton. Many of the villagers themselves, however, have a taste for keeping cows. There are upwards of 40 in the village of Larkhall alone. The horses employed in husbandry are all of the Clydesdale breed, and of the best kind. The farmers in general are most attentive to the rearing of the best sorts of cattle, and have often obtained premiums at competitions for stock. In particular, Mr James Frame, tenant of the farms of Broomfield and Overton, on the Hamilton estate, is well known as having often obtained prizes at the exhibitions before the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and county and parochial associations of a similar kind.

Plantations, &c.—The number of acres under wood, whether natural or planted, is not great, and would require to be much increased. The plantations and coppices are, from year to year, carefully pruned and thinned. In regard to trees, it is the orchard of fruit trees that is of most interest and importance in this part of the country. Fruit cultivation is of great antiquity in the district. The fruit district of Clydesdale may be said to extend from near Lanark on the one hand, to the extremity of the parish of Bothwell towards Glasgow on the other, comprising a distance of about twenty miles. The banks of the Clyde at Dalsersf are

nearly in the centre of this favoured range. The orchards are chiefly planted on the declivities which overlook the river, or on the sides of the ravines which run into it, and very few of which could be cultivated by the plough. A few acres are planted on the holms and banks along the side of the Avon, on the western boundary of the parish, but not with the same success as in the Vale of Clyde. The plum district is not co-extensive with the general fruit one. Taking Dalsersf as the centre, the plum range, on both banks of the river, does not extend beyond three or three and a-half miles on either side. Within these limits, several kinds of plums appear to be indigenous, and thrive and yield a crop in hedgerows, and without cultivation. The native varieties of this sort of fruit are, burnets, whitcorns, horse-jags (harsh gage?) bullets and devons—all of which grow luxuriantly, and yield fruit without care, besides filling the surrounding ground with suckers. It was long believed, that, even in this favoured tract, grafted plum trees would not thrive unless reared against walls. This idea has been corrected by recent experience. It has now been ascertained, that magnum bonums, Orleans plums, precoc de Tours, green gages, red imperials, and other varieties, flourish as luxuriantly, as standards, as the indigenous plums, and, taking the average of a few years, yield a larger crop. They merely require the same treatment as apple and pear trees, namely, regular cultivation and manuring. Of apples, about sixty varieties are now cultivated, viz. sixteen sorts of summer, twenty of harvest, and twenty-four of winter apples. Of pears, there are about twenty-four kinds. Different kinds of fruit prefer different soils and situations. Speaking generally, however, orchards are observed to succeed best on a clay soil. On sandy land, the trees grow faster, but yield less fruit, the blossoms and leaves being more exposed to blight and the ravages of the caterpillar. In preparing the ground for an orchard, every springy or damp place is carefully drained, either by open or covered drains. Young trees are planted at the depth of from six to eight inches, and the earth raised a foot or eighteen inches around them above the roots, to enable them to withstand the blast. For some years at first, much attention is required to prevent the bark and twigs from being bitten and destroyed by the hares in winter. A tree that has been hare-bitten, even to a small extent, seldom does any good; and some young orchards, planted at considerable expense, have, from want of care in this respect, been entirely ruined. Some of the old orchards are very irregu-

larly planted. The system pursued at present is to set out the young trees in rows, at from ten to thirty feet distant from each other, with a space of from ten to twenty feet between the trees. Regular and careful cultivation is required, especially when the trees are young. The expense of this is covered by the under-crops, such as potatoes, oats, beans, barley, rye, &c. Potatoes, with dung, are generally followed by oats, and then by clover and rye-grass. But very often, when the soil admits of it, gooseberry bushes are planted along with the young fruit trees, so as to prevent any regular under crop. For a good many years the two thrive well together, and the gooseberries soon yield more than defrays the expense of cultivation. The tacksmen of the cottage orchards in this neighbourhood are bound by their leases to apply manure once in four years. Lime occasionally used has great effect, especially in old orchards, in quickening the growth and productiveness of the trees. Gooseberries, in the way above-mentioned, and sometimes in plantations by themselves, are cultivated to a considerable extent. The bushes thrive best on a light soil. It is needless to plant them in stiff clay. The ground around the bushes requires to be delved and cleaned of weeds every year, and dunged once in two years. The kinds most in repute at present are, the early sulphur, the Warrington, the amber, Harvie's red, and other varieties of the jam-berry. Taking one year with another, gooseberries are a surer and more productive crop than large fruit.

The extent of ground occupied by orchards within the bounds of the parish is about 50 acres; 6 or 7 of which lie on the banks of the Avon. In these orchards there is wood enough to yield, at a full crop, about 8000 bolls. The fruit boll contains 20 sleeks. A sleek of plums weighs 60 lbs., of pears 50 lbs., and of apples 40 lbs. The average amount of bolls per annum is greatly below the above statement. During the late war, the prices of fruit were often prodigiously high, and large rents were obtained. This state of things has long since passed away. For some years past, the dealers have seldom ventured to give beyond L. 2, 10s. or L. 3 for a boll of fruit, taking all kinds and varieties into account. The facility with which Irish, English, and foreign fruit is now brought to Glasgow by means of steam, has tended much to diminish the incomes of the Clydesdale orchard men. The recent reduction of the duty on foreign apples to a mere trifle, bids fair

to put a stop, ere long, to the cultivation of this kind of fruit altogether. Indeed, even before this check occurred, the price of apples of inferior kinds had fallen so low in years of tolerable plenty, as scarcely to be worth the expense of pulling and carting to Glasgow. An attempt was accordingly made, two or three years ago, to have them regularly converted into cider. A cider-press was established in the parish of Cambusnethan, which has yielded a very promising beverage. The experiment was checked by the total failure of the fruit crop in 1839, and the result in better years is yet to be seen. Gooseberries, plums, and pears being less liable to be affected by competition, still yield an encouraging return to the cultivator and dealer, and good table fruit of all kinds, including the better sorts of apples, whether for desert or baking, is in general in fair demand. The fruit of Clydesdale is taken for the most part to Glasgow or Paisley, sometimes to Edinburgh; and of late years, since the Glasgow market has got supply from other quarters, a good deal of it has been disposed of in the towns and villages of the more immediate neighbourhood. The raising and management of fruit gives employment at certain seasons to a considerable number of persons of both sexes, young and old, and any thing materially affecting this branch of rural industry is deeply felt in the whole district. Considerable dissatisfaction and alarm have of late been excited, by the alteration of the duties on foreign fruit.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of land in the parish is from 10s. to L. 2, 10s. per acre. There are spots which are let for a limited period, at from L. 2 to L. 4 per acre. In general, the leases are for nineteen years, sometimes, however, for seven and fourteen, and on the several estates there are a few tenants at will. Grazing is paid for at from L. 2, 10s. to L. 3, 10s. per cow or ox.

Wages.—Labourers have about 12s. per week in summer, and 9s. in winter. From the extent of orchard ground under the spade, this class of persons is in general well employed when the weather permits. Delving among fruit trees and gooseberry bushes requires some skill and experience, and is not safely entrusted to any but individuals belonging to the district, or at least well acquainted with the kind of work. Carpenters get 2s. 6d. per day, and masons about 16s. 6d. per week. The price of all articles required for the different purposes of rural and domestic

economy is fully as high as in the neighbouring market-town of Hamilton.

The Duke of Hamilton has twenty-two farms in the parish, rented at from L. 50 to L. 400 per annum. The farm-steadings, recently built, are in general commodious and neat. Those of older date are miserable hovels; but, as they become unfit for occupation, they will, no doubt, be replaced by buildings of a better description. Tile-draining has commenced in several places of the parish with good effect, and the Duke of Hamilton has recently established a manufactory of draining tiles near Larkhall, for the supply of his own tenants, and for sale in the neighbourhood. The farms are mostly let at rack-rent. Still the farmers go on improving, and pay their rents well. Tenants appear always to do best with the stimulus of a smart rent over their heads. The least thriving portion of the farmers of the parish are the small proprietors who occupy their own grounds.

Rental, &c.—The old valuation of the parish, as elsewhere stated, is about L. 3320 Scots. The real rental given in to the Teind Court before the last augmentation of stipend was L. 5764, and is now probably pretty much the same. The Duke of Hamilton's proportion of this sum is about L. 2389, 8s. 1d. The average gross amount of raw produce may be estimated as follows :

Grain of all kinds, hay, &c.	.	.	.	L. 7000	0	0
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beet, &c.	.	.	.	1910	0	0
Land in pasture, at L. 3 per cow, and L. 2 per head for young cattle,	.	.	.	2200	0	0
Orchard and garden produce,	.	.	.	1250	0	0
Coal, quarries, &c.	.	.	.	2000	0	0
Miscellaneous produce,	.	.	.	640	0	0
				<hr/>		
				L. 15,000	0	0

Taking into account the number of acres in the parish, the gross produce is at the rate of L. 3 per acre nearly. But from the acres there must be a considerable deduction for roads, channels of rivers, sites of villages, &c.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture in the parish is cotton-weaving, conducted for the most part by local agents, employed at a per centage by the manufacturing houses in Glasgow. The new bleachfield about to be commenced at Millheugh will give employment to a considerable number of hands, and be of benefit to the parish. The lace manufacturers of Hamilton employ a great many of the females. The prices of weaving and lace-making are frequently varying; but, in general, it requires long hours to make a very moderate wage. The manufacturing population is healthy.

The employment of cotton-weaving is overstocked; and the weavers themselves are tempted to continue and increase the evil. A poor man earning an insufficient wage is led to put his boys and girls on the loom at a very tender age, in order to swell the amount. It is difficult to see how this state of things could be remedied except by providing factory employment or other kind of work for the young.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—The nearest market-town is Hamilton, about four miles and a-half distant from the centre of the parish. Farmers and others belonging to Dalserf, very generally repair to Hamilton on Friday, the market-day. There are several villages in the parish. Dalserf, (which derives its name from the parish, or gives to the parish its name,) was at one time a clachan or kirk-town of some size and importance. It now consists merely of a few low-roofed cottages, on the two sides of the lane leading from the Lanark road to the parish church. Till about twenty years ago, when Garion Bridge was built, there was a ferry at Dalserf, connecting the two banks of the river, and which caused considerable stir in the village. Standing close to the mansion-house of Dalserf, the proprietors for a good while past have felt a natural desire to have it wholly removed, and it bids fair very soon to disappear altogether from the landscape. Nothing but the presence of the parish church, which cannot be so easily removed, saves the few remaining houses from destruction. The village of Rosebank, about a quarter of a mile up the Clyde, has arisen in the course of the last thirty years to supply the deficiency of dwellings occasioned by the decaying state of Dalserf. Rosebank is a beautiful village, standing nearly opposite to Mauldslie Castle. Building, however, has already nearly come to a close in it, from the want of ground for feuing. There is a positive want of house accommodation in this part of the parish. Millheugh, on the Avon, is a place of considerable antiquity. At one time, it had a brewery, a distillery, a waukmill, and an inkle-factory, all of which have disappeared. A bleachfield, however, above referred to, the buildings connected with which are already finished, is about to be set agoing in its immediate neighbourhood. The *Lupulus*, or hop-plant, is often found wild near the village, and is supposed to have been formerly cultivated here. An old two-storey house presents a curious sun-dial in the Egyptian style, executed upwards of 100 years ago

by a person of the name of Burns. Larkhall, situated close to the boundary with Hamilton parish, and near the road leading from Glasgow to Carlisle, is the largest and most important village in the parish. It is chiefly built upon the Raploch property, though partly also upon the Duke of Hamilton's lands, and those belonging to West Machan, on leases of ninety-nine years. It is mostly inhabited by weavers, and the houses are nearly all of one description, namely, an apartment (seldom two) for family use, and a four loom shop. Larkhall has been nearly all built since 1776. In 1791 it contained about 100 houses. At present it consists of not fewer probably than 250, and is increasing with great rapidity. This increase is in no small measure owing to the establishment of building societies, and other causes which are elsewhere noticed. It is impossible to speak of Larkhall separately from the hamlets, rows of houses, and dwellings, in its immediate vicinity. The whole neighbourhood in which it stands, is one large village, containing a population of upwards of 2000 souls. Within the last two or three years a post-office has been established in the village, subordinate to Hamilton and Glasgow. This may be a benefit, perhaps, to persons in the village and its immediate neighbourhood, but is felt to be a positive nuisance to those living on the banks of the Clyde, who, from greater facility of communication, would in general rather have Hamilton as their post town. The payment of a runner, with a single letter perhaps, renders the recently established penny postage of no benefit.

Means of Communication.—There are three great lines of road which intersect the parish, namely, the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, the one from Glasgow to Lanark, by the banks of the Clyde, and the more recently formed line from Edinburgh to Ayr, which crosses the river at Garion Bridge. The Carlisle road, which is of long standing, was much altered and improved about twenty years ago, and afforded seasonable employment to the manufacturing population in the troublesome years of 1819 and 1820. The Lanark road was formed about the end of last century. Though beautiful and picturesque in its windings, it is not distinguished by those principles of road-making which now prevail, and admits of many improvements. The road from Edinburgh to Ayr only became a thoroughfare about ten or twelve years ago, and its use and importance are only yet beginning to be appreciated. These roads traverse the parish to an extent of about eighteen miles, and are a great benefit to the farmers of the parish and the neighbourhood

in general. Without stating the extent of the parish roads, which is rather indefinite, it may be mentioned that, for many years, there was a heavy load of debt on the Statute Labour Fund, and that, consequently, these roads were very ill kept. Of late, there is a decided improvement in this respect. The merely farm and service roads of the parish, from running through beds of clay, and not being metalled, are, in general, in a very wretched state, and in the winter months nearly impassable. Of late a good road has been made, by subscription, through the farm of Bent, which affords communication between the parishes of Lesmahagow and Dalserf, in their interchange of coal and lime. The Duke of Hamilton has also, within these few months, made a good new road through the farm of Overton, so as to connect his new colliery at Netherburn with the Lanark road on the banks of the Clyde. It is probable that both these new openings, from their obvious public utility, will be adopted by the parish road trustees. These trustees, from the provisions of the act on this subject, are very few in number, and the interest of the public is often very imperfectly attended to. It is a pity but a thorough revision were made of the Statute Labour Act. The London Mail passes through the parish at stated hours on its way to and from Glasgow. There is also a daily stage-coach from Edinburgh to Ayr, another between the towns of Strathaven and Stonehouse and Glasgow, and a third between Glasgow and Lanark. The village of Dalserf is about 18 miles south-east of Glasgow; 34 west of Edinburgh; 37 east of Ayr; and is about half-way between Hamilton and Lanark, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each.

There are two excellent bridges over the Clyde, connecting the parish of Dalserf with the opposite bank, namely, Garion and Milton Bridges. Garion Bridge, near Dalserf, consists of three arches, of 65 feet span each, the roadway being $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the height of the parapet from the bed of the river 34 feet. A large stone, built into the toll-house, contains the following inscription:—"In testimony of respect and gratitude to General Sir James Stewart Denholm of Coltness and Westshiel, Bart., in whose patriotic zeal for the improvement of his country this bridge originated, and by whose liberal contributions, united with those of Mrs Catherine Birnie Mitchelson of Broomhill, and the Rev. John Scott, D. D. minister of Avondale, it was happily completed in the year 1817, at a time when there was no safe passage across the Clyde from Lanark to Bothwell; the other contributors erected this stone.

Erected by Kenneth Mathieson, Glasgow." This testimony is the more worthy of being responded to, as the bridge, though a great public benefit, has as yet been the reverse of any source of profit to the subscribers or their heirs. The bridge at Milton is the private property of William Lockhart, Esq. of Milton Lockhart. It is a graceful structure, consisting of three arches, ribbed in the old style, like those in Bothwell Bridge and old Avon Bridge, near Hamilton, both of which are of unknown antiquity. There is a bridge of one arch, of 80 feet span, over the Avon at Millheugh; another over the Cander, near Stonehouse, with numerous smaller bridges crossing the rivulets of the parish.

The land is nearly all enclosed. At one time, dry stone dikes were in general use for this purpose. These have now, in a great measure, disappeared, their place being supplied by hedges of thorn and beech. The hedges on the Duke of Hamilton's lands, along the sides of the principal roads and around his plantations, are excellently kept, and every encouragement is given by his Grace to his tenants to attend to the subdivision fences on their farms. There is still great room for improvement. The subdivision hedges of the parish are too often neglected and insufficient. Indeed, unless landlords take the trimming and upholding of fences into their own hands, the expense of planting them is, in too many instances, just so much money sunk and lost. They are forthwith allowed to be trampled down by cattle, and being left unshorn and unattended to, except at long intervals, become useless as enclosures, causing a constant and annoying demand upon the landlord for stob and rail. Wood grows readily, and hedges are reared without difficulty in every part of the parish.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is beautifully situated, but very inconveniently placed for the greater part of the population. It stands on the banks of the Clyde, which is the eastern boundary of the parish. Its distance from the farthest boundary is about four miles. It was built, as already noticed, in 1655. It appears from the Presbytery books, that both church and manse were repaired in 1721, at an expense of L. 427, 18s. Scots. Some alteration and repairs of the seating took place in 1818 and 1819, so as to make the interior of the church more respectable in appearance and more comfortable, but without giving any additional accommodation. Though old, the present condition of the building is such as, in the existing state of the law, to justify the heri-

tors in refusing any alteration, and to exempt them from the obligation of building a new church—a circumstance of which they have not failed to avail themselves, when applied to on the subject. In 1834, a meeting of heritors was convened at the instance of the feuars and other inhabitants of Larkhall and neighbourhood, and a memorial presented, praying for a new and sufficient church in a central situation, so as to afford accommodation for the whole parish. These persons at the same time offered a large sum by way of subscription in aid of the heritors, upon being allowed a right to a certain number of sittings. Only two or three heritors attended, who were averse to the proposal; no encouragement was given by those who were absent, and the matter came to nought. In consequence of this failure, a subscription was forthwith entered into for building a chapel at Larkhall. It will shew the necessity of something being done, to state, in contrast with the preceding population returns, the simple fact, that the church only contains about 550 sittings, and, before the erection of Larkhall into a separate parish, was not more than sufficient to contain the actual communicants. For several years previous to 1835, tent-preaching in the church-yard had to be resorted to for a good many weeks in the summer. It may easily be supposed that this want of accommodation drove a number of persons, not disposed to have left the church on any other ground, to seek accommodation in Dissenting meeting-houses. Yet the seats, in so far as they went, might be said to be all common. The church has never been divided; at least no legal division is known to exist, and the people were accustomed to take seats wherever they could find them. The writer of this article felt it his duty to discourage any new and formal division of seat-room among the heritors, which would forthwith have dissevered a large portion of his flock from the Establishment. There has always been a sort of use and wont occupation by the heritors and their principal tenants, whose seats and pews were in general, though not always, safe from intrusion. From the state of things now alluded to, the crowded state of the church, and the want of division, much bad temper at times prevailed amongst the parishioners, and some unseemly quarrels took place even in the church. Since the division of the parish, things, of course, are in a much better state in this respect.

The manse formerly stood in the village of Dalserf, close to the church-yard wall. At what time the change of site took place

cannot be accurately ascertained. The present manse, standing on an eminence overlooking the church and village and the vale of Clyde, is probably considerably upwards of 100 years old. Though commanding one of the most splendid views in Scotland, the house is a very insufficient and uncomfortable residence. It was proposed about thirty years ago to build a new manse ; but, from a misunderstanding between the minister and heritors, the latter contented themselves, as they were entitled by law, with making some repairs on the old building, and adding a back jamb, containing two new apartments. It would have been much more economical for the heritors and their successors to have built a new manse at once. The offices were erected at the date above referred to, and are in good repair.

The glebe consists of about ten Scots acres, of which about four acres are in orchard. It would probably bring a rent of about L. 40 per annum. The returns for fruit in certain seasons would appear to warrant a larger estimate. But it is well-known to those who are conversant with this subject that a fruit rental is the very reverse of being all profit. The glebe is all good ground, and, when properly cultivated, never fails to make a suitable return. In connexion with the glebe, it may be mentioned, that, about thirty years ago, the present nominal incumbent of the parish, Mr Craig, applied for, and, after some litigation, obtained as grass-glebe, a piece of ground at that time in the possession of the Earl of Hyndford, proprietor of Dalbeg, and which was partly covered with trees, old and young, some of them of considerable size and value. Soon after getting possession, he proceeded to sell the timber, but was interdicted by the heritors, on the ground that the trees belonged to the *living*, and not to the existing incumbent. The case came before the Supreme Court, and the decision was that *trees are crop* ; that a minister is entitled to cut them down for his own behoof ; that glebe ground is given for the purpose of furnishing meal and milk for his family, and that he is at liberty to crop the ground in whatever mode he may think proper. This decision fixed a general principle as to glebe ground.

The stipend in 1755 was L. 75, 6s. 8d. ; in 1795 it was, including the allowance for communion elements, and the value of the glebe (not of the manse), rated at L. 148, 15s. In 1807, an augmentation was granted. The present stipend, modified 2d June 1824, commencing with the last half of crop 1822, and finally al-

located 1829, is 17 chalders of victual, the one-half meal, and the other barley, with L. 10 for communion elements. There is still a moderate sum of free teind in the parish.

This parish, like many others, seems to have had no settled minister for some time after the Revolution in 1688. We find, from the records of Presbytery, that competing calls were given about this period to a Mr Robert Barclay, by the people of Dalserf and Strathaven. Under date August 26th 1690, there is the following entry in the minutes of Presbytery, "With reference to the parish of Dalserf, the Presbytery find, that that parish in their present circumstances, cannot give a legal call to a minister for want of an eldership. To remove this difficulty, they appoint, at the desire of that people, Mr G. Cleland (of Shotts) to preside at the nomination of an eldership, on Thursday 9th September 1690, and to preach on the Lord's day thereafter, that an edict may be served for the said persons, who shall be found qualified, and Mr William Kerr to preach on Tuesday thereafter, and to receive them according to form." This was accordingly done. On August 20th 1690, the parish had given a call to Mr William Lamb. From some cause not explained, (probably the irregularity of the call) he was never ordained. He appears, however, to have served the cure, from March 1688 to March 1690. The following is a list of the ordained ministers of Dalserf from the Revolution downwards :—James Hog, ordained 20th January 1691, afterwards settled at Carnock; Alexander Adamson, ordained 19th May 1697; Francis Aird, ordained (date not known); William Steel, (of Wygateshaw) ordained 20th August 1730; John Risk ordained 2d July 1761, died 7th May 1805; James Craig, ordained 26th September 1805; retired from the duties of his office in 1817, and has since lived in England; John Russell, LL.D. ordained A. and S. 29th April 1817; and has since been the only resident minister, and had the sole pastoral charge of the parish.

The chapel at Larkhall, formerly referred to, is in the earliest class of places of worship erected under the impulse of the General Assembly's Church Extension movement. There was most urgent need of it. The people were far too poor to do much for themselves, and were deeply indebted to distant and generous friends. The chapel was opened for public worship 10th January 1836. Mr James Maclethie, who had some time previously been appointed preacher and catechist for the district, officiated for

some time without ordination,—the parish minister exchanging pulpits with him, and dispensing ordinances and discipline as might be required. In due time a constitution was obtained for Larkhall Chapel, and Mr Macletchie having been chosen by the people as their minister, was ordained, 27th July 1837, as first minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of Larkhall. Having shortly afterwards been removed to the newly erected *quoad sacra* parish of Gartsherrie, he was in due time and form succeeded by Mr Robert Orange Broomfield, now minister of Larkhall, formerly of the Scottish chapel at Stamfordham in Northumberland, and who was settled in his present charge, 26th July 1838. The minister of Larkhall is paid in the same way as other ministers of the same description under the Assembly's Extension Scheme, namely, out of the seat rents. He has a bond for £. 70. The church contains 720 sittings, of which 450 are let. There are 30 free sittings, and it is an article of the constitution, that one-half of the sittings shall not exceed 3s. a sitting, and that a strict preference shall be given to the parishioners. A considerable sum of debt has hitherto hung over the chapel. Active measures, however, are at present in operation for getting it liquidated, and there is no reason to doubt that it will speedily be cleared off. The collections, by consent of the heritors, recorded in their minutes, go to the benefit of the chapel funds. It is provided by the constitution, that as soon as an endowment is obtained, one-fourth of said collections shall be given to the poor. The parish laid off by the presbytery for this new erection, comprises the lands of Broomhill, West Machan, Meadowhill, and Muirshot, with all that portion of Dalsersf which lies between this line and the river Avon—along with considerable stripes of the parish of Hamilton to the north and west. The whole population of the *quoad sacra* parish of Larkhall is upwards of 2200.

There is a Relief Meeting-House at Larkhall, built about the same time with the new church there. It has no gallery as yet, and contains about 400 sittings on the ground area. The state of its affairs is not known to the writer of this article. The first ordained minister died some time ago, and has just been succeeded by another. There is, besides, a small Independent congregation at Larkhall, of a good many years standing. It consists at present of eight or ten persons who meet on Sabbath along with their aged and worthy minister for social worship. He has a sort of endowment, consisting of a two storey house and garden, conferred upon

him for life, by a zealous independent, a native of this parish, who was settled in Paisley, and died some years ago.

The population of the parish is at present not less than 3000 souls. The number of Dissenters of all denominations does not probably exceed 550, leaving, as belonging to the church, 2450. The larger portion of the Dissenters belong to the Relief congregation at Larkhall. There are some, however, connected with the United Secession, the Reformed Synod, and the Independents, who attend places of worship in the neighbouring parishes. Although there may be now and then a few migratory Irish Catholics living in the parish for a short time, for the sake of employment, there is not and seldom has been any Catholic among the permanent population. The Episcopalians occasionally residing within our bounds have always been of the higher ranks, and have never failed to conform for the time to the Established Church. The Dissenters of the parish belong for the most part to the Larkhall district. There are very few among the population, amounting to about 1000 souls, to whom the pastoral care of the minister of Dalserf is now restricted. In case the number of inhabitants assigned to Larkhall parish should appear disproportionate, it must be mentioned, that two-thirds of the whole population of Dalserf live within half a mile of the new church.

The gross number of communicants belonging to the church and living in the parish was reported to the Commissioners of Religious Instruction as being about 800. The estimate was not then too high, and cannot be diminished now. Of this number about 500 or 520 (exclusive of non-parishioners and strangers) were in the habit of communicating at Dalserf in summer, and upwards of 400 in winter. They are now divided of course between the two places of worship. The communicants at Dalserf now are upwards of 300, and in summer never short of 350. At Larkhall, as per General Assembly's Church Extension Report, the number is 290. This increase in the number of actual communicants points out the good that has been done by affording church room, and a facility of attending upon ordinances. Public worship is generally well attended. At Larkhall the average attendance on Sabbath is 500. The church of Dalserf, which before the division of the parish was, in good weather, always full, has been very little affected by the formation of the new congregation at Larkhall. The diminution of the average attendance never exceeded fifty persons; and any slight blank that may have

been perceived at first, from the abstraction of so large a portion of the population, is in rapid course of wholly disappearing. A considerable number of persons belonging to the parishes of Lesmahagow, Carluke, and Cambusnethan, were always inclined, for convenience's sake, to make the church of Dalserv their place of worship, though they were much discouraged by want of room. Since Larkhall chapel was built, much more accommodation has been afforded them, and they have not failed to avail themselves of it. It is much to be desired, as matters now stand, that a *quoad sacra* separation, at least of certain portions of the above-named parishes, should be effected, annexing them to Dalserv. They fall naturally, and by way of neighbourhood, under the charge of the minister of that parish. The writer of this article feels himself called upon to express in the strongest terms, for himself and his parishioners, their deep sense of obligation to the promoters of the General Assembly's Extension Scheme, for the good which it has done in this parish and neighbourhood. There are no societies in the parish for religious purposes; but collections are regularly made in the parish church for the Assembly's Schemes, and occasionally for other general and local objects. The amount of money collected in this way is (exclusive of Larkhall) about L.10 or L.12 per annum.

Education.—There are two parochial and endowed schools in the parish, viz. the principal one at Dalserv, and a district one in Larkhall. Dalserv parish school, like the church, is inconveniently placed for the population. It is at present, however, the only school in the old parish, and is well attended. A small private school was kept up for some years in the village of Rosebank, but not affording encouragement, nor even subsistence to the teacher, it has of late been abandoned. The school at Larkhall was in the first instance built by subscription, but in a short time was adopted by the heritors, and has for many years been endowed, regulated, and supplied by them in terms of the Act of Parliament. The two parochial schoolmasters are required to be qualified to teach English reading and grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, practical mathematics, and Latin. Both of them attended College for two or three sessions. In the parish school there are generally young persons learning Greek and French. The parish schoolmaster has the maximum salary of L. 34, 4s. 4½d., with a house and garden of the dimensions and extent required by law. He is, besides, session-clerk and collector of poor's rate. His of-

ficial emoluments may amount altogether to about L. 90 per annum. The teacher at Larkhall has a good house, school-room, and garden, with an annual salary of L. 5. His income from school-fees cannot be accurately stated. The school can accommodate about seventy scholars, and is generally well attended. His emoluments altogether do not exceed L. 40 or L. 45 a year. The fees in the parish school (and the rate does not differ materially in the other schools of the parish) are, English reading and grammar, per quarter, 2s.; do. with writing, 3s.; arithmetic and mathematics, 4s.; book-keeping per set, 10s. 6d.; Latin, &c. per quarter, 5s.

In the parish schools the Bible is the standard book, and the Assembly's Catechism is regularly taught and explained. The other school books are of proper kinds, and the mode of teaching, without being exactly adapted to the present fashion, has been improved in many instances, and is in course of improvement. The number of private schools varies considerably in a very short period. In reply to the Lord Advocate's queries in 1835, five were reported, attended by about 230 children. At present, there are only two worth mentioning, namely, one in Larkhall, and another in Millheugh, both of them efficiently taught and well attended. The branches taught in the private schools are in general only English, writing, and arithmetic. No high standard of qualifications can be required where the emoluments are so small. The interference of Government is essentially requisite, in order to procure a better class of teachers, and a more efficient and extended system of education, for the largely increased population of this manufacturing district. The provision made by law at present is quite inadequate. It will be a pity if any new schools that may be erected by the aid of Parliament, are not placed as heretofore, under the superintendence and control of the Established Church, which has, by long experience, so amply vindicated its claim to praise in regard to promoting and watching over the interests of education. From the preceding statement of fees it will be seen that the expense of education is the reverse of being oppressive. School wages, however, are in general ill paid. The people are by no means indifferent to the benefit of having their children taught to read and write; but poor parents are often tempted to take their boys and girls alike from school far too early, and to employ them at the weaving-loom and tambouring-frame before they have been even taught to read perfectly. Any deficiency of

this kind is in general afterwards supplied by attendance on week day evening and Sabbath schools. The parish schoolmaster is bound to teach all children of paupers that are sent to him, gratis, and the teacher at Larkhall takes three or four in the same way. The kirk-session is always anxious that none should be left untaught from want of means, and pays for a good number of children who, from the poverty of their parents, would otherwise be neglected. There are three well-attended Sabbath schools in connection severally with the parish church, the church at Larkhall, and the Relief meeting-house there. The number of young persons, accordingly, between six and fifteen years who cannot read, more or less, is very small. From fifteen years and upwards there may be said to be none, of sufficient capacity to receive education, who have not been taught, or are in course of being taught, to read the Bible. Writing is by no means so common a qualification. The number of young persons at present receiving instruction at the different week-day schools in the parish is probably not much short of 300, or about a tenth of the whole population. A subscription has lately commenced at Larkhall for the purpose of erecting, with the aid of a government grant, an additional school there, in connection, if possible, with the new church. An institution of this kind would be of great benefit, and it is to be hoped nothing will occur to make the proposal miscarry.

Libraries.—There are two subscription libraries in the parish, one at Larkhall, and another at Dalsenf. The one at Larkhall was instituted in 1809, and contains upwards of 500 volumes. The entry money is 5s. and the annual payment 3s. The library is open at all times, and the librarian receives L.1 per annum. The library at Dalsenf was begun in 1822, with a stock of books, amounting to about 120 volumes, which has not been increased. From causes which it would be difficult to explain, this library has for some years past nearly fallen into disuse. The books, however, are carefully preserved in a good press in the parish school-room. There is no great taste for reading among the rural population. Attempts have been made, not without success, to excite and encourage such a desire among the young. A few years ago, two sets of the Kildare Street Library were placed at the disposal of the teachers in the parish, for circulation among their scholars, and there are juvenile libraries attached to the Sabbath schools.

The parish has no Savings Bank. The nearest institution of the kind, and that very recently set agoing, is at Hamilton.

Friendly Societies.—There are several friendly societies for mutual relief in cases of sickness. St Thomas's Mason Lodge at Larkhall consists of about 300 members; and about 60 more individuals are connected with a similar lodge at Stonehouse. There is a Colliers' Society, containing 30 members; a Rosebank and Dalserf Friendly Society with 60, and a Millheugh and Larkhall Friendly Society containing about the same number. There is also a very useful Funeral Society, which affords assistance to its members in case of a death occurring in any of their families. They possess a pail or one-horse hearse, which they also let out for hire. Under the head of societies may be mentioned house-building associations, of which there are several in the parish. The "Larkhall and Pleasance Building Society" was commenced at Martinmas 1814; the idea being suggested by the great demand which existed at that time for houses and weavers' shops, occasioned by the return of disbanded soldiers from the army and militia. The Pleasance Park, forming part of the lands of West Machan, and consisting of 4 acres, 2 roods, $12\frac{1}{2}$ falls, was feued at L. 8 per acre, the whole amounting to L. 36, 12s. 6d. per annum. This piece of ground was laid off in three lengths, affording space for three rows of houses, a double and a single row, each house being 39 feet long, and 21 feet wide, with portions of garden ground attached to each. Each of the houses cost from L. 45 to L. 60. The operations of this society were finished some years ago, and the association dissolved. Each member is now in-
feft in his house as his own private property. Another association for a similar purpose, called the "Larkhall Building Society," was instituted at Martinmas 1824, and consists of 29 members. These each pay 1s. a week to the treasurer for six years, or till the sum subscribed amounts to L. 16, 12s. Each member on getting a house pays 1s. 3d. per fall for his own ground over and above the weekly payment of 1s., and also L. 4, 10s. per annum as rent. The ground feued by this society at L. 10 per acre extends to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and 15 falls, belonging to the estate of Raploch, and lying on both sides of the Glasgow and Carlisle road, as it runs from Larkhall northwards. The ground allotted to each feu is 38 feet front, and 7 falls backwards. The houses built by this society are better than those erected by the former, and cost each about L. 70. The society is to continue till all the members are furnished with houses. Its operations are drawing to a close, and it will in a short time be dissolved like the former asso-

ciation. The houses belonging to this society have been mostly built since 1831. Two associations of the same kind, of more recent origin, are now in course of active operation; one is building on the lands of Raploch, lying on the two sides of the Glasgow and Carlisle road, as it runs from Larkhall to the southward, and another on the lands of Avonglen, near Millheugh, belonging to Mr William Gowans. The houses of the former cost L. 70, and those of the latter L. 80. These societies do not proceed in the mere ratio of funds actually collected by them, but borrow money upon the value of their property and the security of the association, and carry on their building operations with great rapidity. The effect of the whole system now referred to has been, and is to cause an increase of population far beyond the usual ratio. In a very few years, unless some check occur, there will be a startling accumulation of houses and inhabitants in this district, requiring something more than increased church accommodation and pastoral superintendence. Indeed, there is already much need of a jail or house of correction, with an efficient magistracy and police to take care that such a receptacle is not, when occasion requires, left untenanted. The different societies now referred to, especially the building ones, have beyond doubt had a favourable effect on the character of the people, by promoting frugality and industry, and cherishing a desire of independence. The friendly societies for mutual relief are not calculated to be of any lasting benefit. They begin to pay aliment before a sufficient amount of stock has been collected; and hence, unless there be a large and regular accession of new members, which is seldom the case, they are in general in a very exhausted state by the time that the original contributors have died out.

Poor.—In 1791, there were twelve poor people who received regular monthly aliment. The number on the roll at present is 50, among whom the sum of L. 15 per month is divided, at a rate varying from 2s. 6d. to 16s. each. The larger sum is paid for one or two bedfast paupers, requiring constant attendance. Besides the roll of regular paupers, there are about 40 persons who require occasional aid. The sum expended in this way by the kirk-session varies in different years from L. 45 to L. 60 per annum. For the last year it was L. 55. The parish has long been assessed. In 1791, the assessment was L. 44, 4s. At present it is about L. 210 per annum, levied, one-half on the heritors, according to the old valuation of their lands, and the other half

on the inhabitants, according to their supposed means and circumstances. The assessment on heritors is at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound Scots. The proportion laid on inhabitants is never all realized. It would save much trouble in the collection, and have altogether a good moral effect, if householders below a certain rank and station were wholly exempted. An indiscriminate assessment of the labouring poor just tends to augment the poor's roll, by creating a desire to get back as soon as possible what has been, with difficulty, and grudgingly paid. The church collections (made with the ladle) have amounted, for some years past, to from L. 30 to L. 36 per annum. For the last year they have amounted to about L. 40, shewing that the interests of the poor have not suffered from the abstraction of what was formerly contributed by the people of Larkhall and neighbourhood, now annexed to the new parish, which has the disposal of its own collections. From the above sum must be deducted extra collections for religious purposes and session payments of various kinds, amounting in all to about L. 16 per annum, leaving what remains for distribution among the occasional poor. A very small sum is added to the session funds from the hiring of mortcloths, now almost abolished by the general use of pails. There is generally a collection at marriages for the benefit of the poor; but the sums raised in this way are expended by the minister among needful persons on the spot, and not reported to the session. This parish has been favoured beyond most others around, in regard to donations and legacies to the poor. John Muir, Esq. some time merchant in Quebec, and who at the time of his death (1823) was tenant of Dalserf House, left by will L. 50, to be distributed by the kirk-session among ten poor and industrious families, at the rate of L. 5 each, which was done accordingly. A short time previous to the above date, William Stewart, Esq. a native of the parish, and some time merchant in Calcutta, bequeathed by will to the kirk-session, in trust for the benefit of the poor, L. 500, (deducting legacy duty, L. 450), directing the principal sum to be invested on heritable security, or in the public funds, and the interest to be distributed on the first Monday of every year, among persons not entitled to relief from the heritors. A few years ago, Robert Hastie, Esq. cousin of the above gentleman, and likewise some time merchant in Calcutta, bequeathed, in more general terms, L. 100, (free of legacy duty), to the kirk-session of Dalserf, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The interest arising from these bequests is

distributed in small sums among fifty or sixty individuals, not receiving regular parochial aliment. Several of the occasional poor, however, are in the number. But, with whatever prudence this charity may be managed, there can be little doubt that the above legacies, however kindly meant, have contributed considerably to accelerate applications for regular relief, and to swell the roll of paupers. There is, whatever the causes may be, far less reluctance than formerly to apply for parochial aid. With honourable exceptions, of not unfrequent occurrence, there are far too many who do not think it in the least degrading to seek, on not very pressing emergencies, public aid for themselves and their relations. The parish, about twenty years ago, by contributing L. 50 to the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow, acquired the right of recommending patients to that excellent institution. The session pays a subscription of L. 1 annually to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, in order to procure advice and medicines for poor persons, labouring under diseases of the eyes. The poor's funds are to a large amount expended among the manufacturing poor. Three-fourths of the whole sum collected go to Larkhall and neighbourhood. During seasons of dull trade, extraordinary collections and subscriptions have occasionally had to be resorted to. The coal-masters almost every year give liberal donations of coals in winter. But for the manufacturing villages, the parish could easily support its rural poor out of the church collections.

Fair.—There is a sort of fair, accompanied by a horse-race, at the village of Larkhall in the month of June ; the only purpose served by which is to collect idle people, and to promote dissipation and riot.

Inns.—The parish contains 16 or 17 inns and alehouses, or, to describe the larger portion of them more correctly, shops for the retail of ardent spirits. Their effect on public morals is decidedly bad. It is a pity but that the number of such places were diminished, and those that are allowed to remain placed under strict regulations. Night and Sabbath drinking are far too common.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Great changes in all respects, mostly for the better, have taken place in the parish since the publication of the former Statistical Account. Whatever room there may be for further progress, it cannot be denied, that, in regard to intelligence, the arts and comforts of social life, general habits and appearance, and character

and conduct, moral and religious, the people have, for a good while past, been steadily advancing, and have advanced, amidst all complaints to the contrary, in a ratio fully equal to that of the increase of population. The hand-loom weavers have, for some years back, had to struggle with low wages and much discouragement. They have in general, however, borne their lot with great fortitude and patience, and with far less deterioration of character than might have been expected. It is to be hoped, that better times will come to reward their good conduct and perseverance.

In regard to rural matters, no person, who is able to look back twenty years, can travel through the parish without being struck with the improvement that has taken place during that time, in regard to roads, fences, houses, and a better and more spirited style of farming. There is still, in many things, great need of a further advance, as will be seen from some of the preceding statements. The upper part of the parish would be greatly improved by belts of planting for shelter, of which it is at present nearly destitute. A large portion of the same district stands much in need of draining, and especially of furrow-draining. This improvement has commenced in several places, and, it is to be hoped, will be persevered in, till the whole ground in the parish is made dry and rendered fit for a more regular rotation of crops. In regard to any ground, deserving of the name of soil, no expenditure gives a speedier or surer return than the money spent on drains. Lime applied to wet and damp ground is, in a great measure, thrown away. Landlords ought to build better farm-steadings on the larger farms of the parish, as they are required. At present, about two-thirds of the farmers of the parish perform manual labour, along with their servants. Although large farms are scarcely adapted to this part of the country, there might, by judicious arrangements, be an improvement in this respect.

The Clyde, in several places, requires embanking. Besides smaller evils occurring from year to year, the river about once in every six or seven years, overflows its banks to a considerable extent, destroying the ripe grain in autumn, and in winter and spring, carrying off the young wheats, manure, soil, and all; and sometimes depositing beds of sand or gravel on considerable portions of good haugh land. Something has been done on the farm of Overton and elsewhere to prevent this evil; but the improvement would require, for the farmer's security, to be carried to a much larger

extent. In regard to all the improvements indicated in these remarks, it may with safety be anticipated, that, if matters go on as they are doing at present, the next Statistical Account of this parish, given at a similar interval, will present contrasts still more striking and satisfactory than those between this and the last.

April 1840.

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. MATTHEW GARDINER, D. D. MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—IN the “*Rotuli Scotiæ*,” (temp. Edward. I.) preserved in the Tower of London, and now published by order of Government, this parish is mentioned under the form of *Botheville*. It is variously written in subsequent reigns, as *Bothuel*, *Boethwell*, *Bothell*, and *Bothwell*; and in a charter granted to Dame Margaret Leslie, Countess of Angus, in 1581, it assumes, apparently for the first time, the present form of Bothwell. According to Bullet, (*Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique*), the name is derived from *Both*, an eminence, and *wall*, a castle, and was given to the Castle of Bothwell, as standing considerably elevated above the Clyde. A more probable conjecture is, that it is a compound of the two Celtic words *both*, in its signification of a *dwelling*, and *ael* or *hyl*, a *river*, a habitation on a river, which is strictly descriptive of the castle in this parish, as it is also of the Castle of Bothell or Bothall, in Northumberland, the one situated on the Clyde, the other on the Wentsbeck.

Situation and Boundaries.—The parish of Bothwell is situated in the middle ward of the county of Lanark, on the north-east bank of the Clyde. In form, it somewhat resembles the figure 8, or a sand-glass, being narrow at the centre, and widening spherically towards both ends. Its extreme length from Tillers Burn, on the east, to Calder Bridge, on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, on the west, is about 8 miles and 5 furlongs; the breadth in the

* Drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick, Hamilton.

centre from Bankhead mill, on the south, to the bridge over the North Calder, on the Hamilton and Airdrie road, is 1 mile $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; towards the extremities, it widens to nearly 4 miles. It is bounded on the east, by the parish of Bertram Shotts; on the south, by the South Calder and the river Clyde, which divide it from the parishes of Dalziel, Hamilton, and Blantyre; and on the west and north, by the North Calder, which separates it from the parishes of Old and New Monkland. It contains about 2,125 square miles, equal to 10,814 Scots acres, or nearly 13,600 imperial acres.

Topographical Appearances.—This parish forms part of the lofty undulating and sloping bank on the north-east side of the Clyde, which extends from Lanark to within a few miles of Glasgow. On reaching the parish of Bothwell, it recedes considerably from the course of the river, leaving a large intermediate plain or haugh of great beauty and fertility. It again revisits the river at Bothwell Bridge, and before it retires a second time, forms a piece of table-land upwards of a mile in extent, from the bridge westward. At the head of this table-land, the church and village of Bothwell are situated, and command a beautiful and extensive view of the vale of Clyde to the east. The view westward from the village of Uddingston at the other extremity is almost equally beautiful and picturesque.

There is a gradual but pretty rapid descent from the eastern extremity of the parish for nearly four miles. A flat of about equal length succeeds, declining on the south, towards the Calder and the Clyde. The western extremity merges in the extensive plain on which Glasgow is situated.

The following is a list of the relative elevations above the level of the sea, of a few of the different localities of the parish. Bothwell church, situated near the south-west boundary of the parish, and eight miles distant from Glasgow, 120 feet; Bothwell Bridge, eight miles and a half from Glasgow, 80 feet; Bellshill, about a mile and a half north from the bridge, 372 feet; Holytown railway, nine miles south-east from Glasgow, 335 feet; eastern boundary of the parish, fifteen miles south-east from Glasgow, 680 feet.

A few beltings of trees would add greatly to the beauty and fertility of some of the higher grounds in the upper district of the parish. The farms below are better sheltered. The family-seats on the banks of the Clyde and the two Calders are richly wooded, and there is much fine wood in other parts of the parish.

Meteorology.—The variety of elevation in the several districts of the parish occasions, of course, a corresponding diversity in the temperature of the atmosphere. In the lower division, comprehending the villages of Bothwell and Uddingston, and the whole bank of the Clyde, the climate is mild and genial; the warmth is comparatively diminished at Bellshill and Holytown, which are situated in what may be called the middle district of the parish, and the change is still more sensibly felt in ascending towards the higher grounds in the eastern district.

The following tables of observations, made by the writer of this article at Jerviston in the winter of 1830 and spring of 1831, will give a pretty correct view of these seasons in this parish, and of the average climate of this part of Scotland. Jerviston stands at an elevation of about 330 feet above the level of the sea. Two observations of the barometer, and four of the thermometer were taken daily.

November 1830.				December 1830.			
Thermometer.		Weather.		Thermometer.		Weather.	
Morn.	Even.			Morn.	Even.		
1	37°	40°	Wet all day.	1	39°	41°	Dull, wet.
2	35	46	Pleasant.	2	43	45	Dull.
3	36	40	Very wet.	3	42	42	Do.
4	32	38	Clear; hail.	4	41	44	Do.
5	35	36	Loud thunder.	5	39	36	Do.
6	37	44	Pleasant.	6	34	35	Do.
7	36	45	Do.	7	33	42	Cold, pleasant.
8	39	42	Do.	8	37	36	Clear evening, wet.
9	40	44	Very wet.	9	41	44	Do. pleasant.
10	36	40	Do.	10	32	37	Frosty.
11	36	42	Do.	11	32	34	Frost evening rain.
12	37	44	Do.	12	33	34	Cold north winds.
13	40	40	Pleasant.	13	32	34	Hoar frost.
14	46	49	Very wet.	14	34	36	Clear, no frost.
15	40	48	Pleasant.	15	40	41	Rain, stormy.
16	46	48	Rainy.	16	36	36	Very wet.
17	47	49	Pleasant.	17	35	39	Clear.
18	46	49	Do.	18	37	40	Stormy.
19	47	50	Do.	19	36	38	Do.
20	48	52	High wind.	20	35	37	Wetish.
21	38	44	Wet.	21	39	35	Wet.
22	37	42	Pleasant.	22	35	34	Drifting hail.
23	39	43	Do.	23	36	36	Cold north wind.
24	36	44	Do.	24	32	34	Frost.
25	46	53	Do.	25	32	34	Do.
26	39	47	Do.	26	32	34	Do.
27	37	42	Dull.	27	32	34	Do.
28	40	42	Do.	28	32	34	Do.
29	39	41	Do.	29	32	33	Do.
30	46	52	Do, wet.	30	32	35	Do. wind S. W.
				31	32	36	Do.

January 1831.

Thermometer.		Weather.
Morn.	Even.	
1	34° 36°	Thaw.
2	33 37	Drizzling rain.
3	40 40	Wetish.
4	40 41	Do.
5	39 42	Clear.
6	32 33	Frost.
7	32 33	Do.
8	35 39	Clear, mild.
9	39 40	Dull, wetish.
10	40 41	Clear.
11	40 42	Do.
12	32 36	Frost.
13	35 37	Clouds low.
14	35 36	Dense fog.
15	35 38	Do. very dark.
16	35 37	Do. do.
17	35 37	Do. do.
18	35 37	Do. do.
19	35 37	Do. do.
20	36 39	Do. do.
21	37 40	Do. but lighter.
22	34 36	Mist gone.
23	35 36	Cold, wet.
24	37 39	Pleasant.
25	37 40	Heavy snow morn.
26	37 41	Pleasant, clear.
27	32 36	Frost, with snow.
28	16 30	Hard frost.
29	22 32	Do.
30	32 33	Misty.
31	30 30	Snow at 10 p. m.

March 1831.

1	40° 48°	Cold, chilly.
2	45 48	Do. rain.
3	49 46	Showery.
4	47 43	Pleasant.
5	50 49	Dull.
6	50 47	Frogs croaking.
7	48 41	Pleasant.
8	42 44	Very pleasant.
9	46 40	Do.
10	47 48	Do.
11	50 42	Do.
12	45 44	High wind.
13	45 44	Do.
14	41 42	Wet, stormy.
15	43 47	Do.
16	53 51	Unsettled.
17	52 44	Dark, stormy.
18	49 45	Do.
19	46 49	Not so bad.
20	54 48	Very pleasant.
21	54 46	Do.
22	45 44	Do.
23	46 42	Do.
24	41 48	Do.
25	43 39	Do.
26	41 45	Sowing.
27	53 44	Very pleasant.
28	47 42	Do.
29	45 43	Do.
30	50 45	Do.
31	43 38	Do.

February 1831.

Thermometer.		Weather.
Morn.	Even.	
1	33° 32°	Snow, windy.
2	32 33	Do. cold wind.
3	33 32	Snow.
4	34 32	Do.
5	33 31	Roads blocked up.
6	35 40	Clear and pleasant.
7	44 47	Rain.
8	52 51	Heavy rain.
9	54 52	Do.
10	48 46	Snow gone.
11	45 42	Pleasant.
12	48 47	Clear, bright.
13	50 49	Do.
14	42 47	Clear, east wind.
15	45 41	Do. do.
16	39 42	Droughty.
17	43 44	Gusty, with showers.
18	40 35	Do. do.
19	38 43	Fine, rain at 5 p. m.
20	32 36	Frosty.
21	36 43	Slight fall of snow.
22	41 44	Sunny.
23	36 40	Dull, coldish.
24	38 46	Clear, Do.
25	37 34	Snow.
26	38 38	Pleasant.
27	38 35	Clear, hail.
28	40 34	Ploughing.

April 1831.

1	45° 40°	Very pleasant.
2	46 42	Very droughty.
3	44 37	Do.
4	46 44	Pleasant.
5	50 46	Do.
6	48 44	Do.
7	53 44	Do.
8	49 45	Wet all day.
9	52 49	Clear.
10	50 47	Mild, showery.
11	55 46	Very fine.
12	54 44	Do.
13	48 45	Showery.
14	52 48	Fine.
15	61 47	Very fine.
16	56 46	Do.
17	57 56	Pleasant.
18	57 50	Fine.
19	57 40	Very fine.
20	48 41	Do.
21	51 46	Lowering, wet.
22	52 49	Fine.
23	54 42	Dull.
24	51 49	Pleasant.
25	56 48	Do.
26	51 49	Wet.
27	50 50	Showery.
28	50 47	Unsettled.
29	54 46	Do. E. wind.
30	52 49	Do. Do.

The three summer months of 1831 were clear and fine, with very little rain. In May the average height of the barometer was 29.87; in June 29.89, and in July 29.808. The extreme range of the thermometer in May, was from 45 to 63; its average height in the morning was 57; in the evening 48.9. In June it averaged in the morning 66, and in the evening 58; and in July, in the morning 65; in the evening 59. The warmest day in June was the 4th; the thermometer standing at 78. On the 7th of July it reached the same degree.

A rain-gage of a superior construction has been kept at Bothwell Castle for some years. It is placed at an elevation of about 80 feet above the level of the sea. For the last two years the instrument has been in an imperfect state of repair. The following are the notations in 1834, when it was in good condition, and regularly observed.

January,	-	4.800 inches.	July,	-	1.325 inches.
February,	-	2.220	August,	-	2.313
March,	-	2.586	September,	-	3.687
April,	-	0.314	October,	-	1.700
May,	-	1.000	November,	-	2.796
June,	-	2.375	December,	-	1.104

Dr MacCulloch observes, "the air is good and the climate healthful. A ridge of high hills about ten miles north carries off the clouds and vapour that may be raised from the Atlantic, or otherwise. A long stretch of high ground does the same service on the south, and the parish, on account of its separate state, happily remains unaffected, while the storm is driving along both."

The most frequent winds in all this district are the west and south-west. These prevail generally for about two-thirds of the year; and chiefly during the latter part of the summer months, and the autumn and winter seasons. A cold dry wind from the east and north-east is not unusual in the beginning of March, and at that period is of great benefit in preparing the ground for the seed, and forwarding the operations of the husbandman. The same wind prevails not unfrequently in May, and during the earlier part of June; and then its visits are far from being equally welcome. When of long continuance it checks the crops in their growth, withers the blossom of the orchards, and blasts the prospects of the cultivator and the fruit-merchant.

The weather is generally fine when the wind is south-east, but if it does rain, the storms are heavy and of long continuance. On

an average of years, the wind is seldom above ten or twelve days due south or north. The greatest quantity of rain falls during the prevalence of the west wind.

The following table, kept at Jerviston in 1828, 1829, and 1830, shews the periods during which the different winds prevailed in these years.

	Days N.	Days N. E.	Days N. W.	Days S.	Days S. E.	Days S. W.	Days E.	Days W.	Inches of rain.
1828,	10	20	30	6	30	150	27	92	24.076
1829,	8	40	72	30	25	120	10	60	23.01
1830,	10	20	30	10	20	160	5	110	25.04
	28	80	132	46	75	430	42	262	72.126

As the mornings and evenings in spring and autumn have of late years not unfrequently been cold and frosty, and the winters on the other hand open, the following observations with respect to the degrees of cold at which different crops are injured, made many years ago by the late Mr Henderson, gardener at Woodhall, a man no less distinguished for his personal worth than his professional eminence, may not prove devoid of interest.

Potatoes, from 2 to 4 degrees (Fahr.) below the freezing point.	
Clover,	3 Do.
Green pease,	4 Do.
Barley, .	4 Do.
Beans if wet,	4 Do.
Oats, .	7 10
Rye grass,	9 Do.
Turnips, .	24 30 Do.

Frosts in this district seldom penetrate a foot into the earth. From thermometers kept under ground during two years, it was ascertained that the lowest temperature at one foot from the surface was 33°, at two feet 35°, and at three feet 39°, and the highest at these respective depths 35°, 52°, 5 and 52°.

Climate.—Throughout the whole parish the climate is good, but it is considered peculiarly salubrious in the neighbourhood of the village of Bothwell. The medical practitioners in Glasgow not unfrequently advise their patients when in delicate health to seek for convalescence from a residence there during the summer months. Summer quarters in the village and neighbourhood are consequently in great request, and the hopes of the visitants are seldom altogether disappointed. Instances of unusual longevity are numerous throughout the parish.

Disease in an epidemic form is seldom experienced, and it may

not be improper to mention, that, when the adjoining parishes on every side were lately visited with cholera, some of them severely, the parish of Bothwell was exempted from its ravages—only one instance occurred among its numerous inhabitants, and that in the case of a gentleman who attended the funeral of a relative that had died of the disease in Glasgow.

Hydrography.—The principal river in this part of Scotland is the Clyde. It takes its rise near Queensberry hill, at the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and after a winding course of about seventy-four miles, and being enlarged by many tributaries, it reaches the parish of Bothwell at Bothwell Hangh, opposite the race-course of Hamilton. Running in a north-west direction, it forms the southern boundary of the parish for upwards of four miles and a-half, and is here a broad majestic river. From the nature of its channel its waters are rather of a darkish hue. Above Bothwell bridge it runs through fertile haughs, which it sometimes overflows in winter. Below the bridge the banks suddenly contract, attain in some places a considerable elevation, and have long been celebrated for their picturesque scenery. There is a song of very ancient date commemorative of the beauty of these banks, beginning “Bothwell Bank thou bloomest fair,” regarding which a not uninteresting story is quoted by Dr MacCulloch from Vestigan’s *Restitution of decayed Intelligence* in the last Statistical Account.

The Clyde at Bothwell Bridge is upwards of 71 yards broad; at Blantyre works, a little below the bridge, 120 yards, and at Bothwell Castle upwards of 80. On the 25th of July 1835, when the thermometer stood at 76° in the shade, the temperature was 68°. The mean temperature of the springs is about 50°.

The north and south Calders have already been mentioned as forming boundaries of the parish. They are both tributaries to the Clyde, which they join after a separate course of about fifteen miles; the former takes its rise from the Black Loch in the parish of New Monkland; the latter from some marshes in the parishes of Shotts and Cambusnethan. As the name indicates, they are waters with wooded banks, and throughout the greater part of their course are extremely beautiful and romantic. The bold rocks on either side of these streams are of sandstone, and are richly adorned by overhanging woods, and a profusion of native plants.

The beautiful and graceful kingfisher, and the common sand-piper or killileepie, are often to be seen, frequenting the rocky beds

of these streams. Their waters are also much resorted to by dippers (*Cinclus aquaticus*), and a variety of other birds. The holes beneath the rocks afford excellent shelter for foxes, otters, polecats, and badgers.

The *Tiller-burn* rises near the manse at Shotts, and after pursuing a westerly course, falls into the Calder near Cleland House.

There is abundance of excellent water in all quarters of the parish, obtained chiefly from open wells. Iron or chalybeate waters abound; they are often found associated with sulphuretted springs, and have probably one common origin.

Immediately opposite the Monkland Steel Works, on the Bothwell side of the North Calder, a spring strongly impregnated with alumina, and depositing a quantity of iron-ore in its course, issues from a valuable bed of aluminous schist, now wrought to great advantage. The aluminous principle is so strong as to set the teeth on edge when the water is tasted. The water was analysed by Dr Hugh Colquhoun of Glasgow, and the principal ingredients were found to be sulphate of iron and sulphate of alumina, with a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime, and a very little sulphate of magnesia. As a medicinal mineral water, Dr Colquhoun supposes it would not be of any value; diluted with common water, it might, perhaps, be used as a tonic in some cases under the daily superintendence of a medical adviser, and might also be used with advantage to bathe certain external sores. Dr Colquhoun adds, I have no doubt that the mineral spring flows through a stratum of aluminous schist, from which schist *alum* might be manufactured; but whether the manufacture would be profitable, is another question.

The well has been injured by the mining operations.

Geology and Mineralogy.—A stratum of the new or upper red sandstone stretches along the whole of the western parts of Bothwell, and penetrates into several of the neighbouring parishes, forming the great key to the geology of this part of Scotland. This new or upper deposit, which, so far as the writer hereof knows, has not been noticed as yet, or described by any author in connection with the mineralogy of the district,* covers a great part of the south-west edge of the great coal basin of the Clyde. In its southern extremity, it reaches near to the village of Quarter, in the parish of Hamilton; extends northwards by Chatelherault,

* This Account was drawn up in 1836.

crosses the Clyde somewhere between Hamilton Bridge and Bothwell Bridge, and runs in an undulating line towards Bellshill and Langloan, which last is its northern extremity; proceeding then in a western direction, it passes from Langloan through Baillieston, towards Tollcross, near Glasgow, recrosses the Clyde above the iron-works at Bogleshole, extends south-west near to Dechmont hill in Cambuslang, takes then an easterly direction, and passing through the east and north-east parts of Cambuslang and Blantyre, re-enters Hamilton by Carnock House, and runs on by Meikle Earnoch and Simpson land to Quarter. This rock is of a bright-red colour, sometimes soft and friable, but in general compact and well suited for building; in some places it is marked with dark spots, as if iron water or some carbonaceous matter of a blackish colour had percolated through it. The soil immediately above it is generally a red clay, often very tenacious, and mixed in many places with a white argillaceous matter, exactly resembling pipe-clay. This is succeeded by a thin crust of sandstone, of a pure white colour, or by thin slabs resplendent with mica. It is interspersed in some places with layers which are so tough that they can scarcely be either cut or broken, and fragments of older and harder rocks are everywhere imbedded in it. This description is drawn chiefly from some quarries which have been lately opened up. About four or five feet above the upper surface of the rock, there is found in some instances a thin stratum of what appears to be iron-sand, (*sable ferrugineux*,) much resembling some of the Wealden formations found in England, Poland, and Germany. In its general appearance it bears a striking resemblance to the brown sandy slag which comes from an iron-work, but when bruised with a stone or hammer it is reduced to a rusty brown sand, full of small, and often minute pisiform or reniform nodules of ironstone. The bed upon which this stratum rests is a yellow ochreous clay. A large section of this description was lately laid open in a field at Blantyre works, nearly opposite Bothwell Castle; no animal or vegetable remains were found; the bed is about six inches thick, and extends a long way into the country, often impeding the labourer when casting drains, &c.

The red sandstone is much fractured, and in the beds of rivers and ravines, it may be seen towering up to a great height, having no inapt resemblance to a piece of Cyclopean architecture. The seams of these fractures are lined with soft red clay, and no

blaes or shale is ever found above it. In some places, it rests on a white sandstone rock, and in other places on shale, either blue or of a bright-red colour. This rock is superincumbent on all the coal formations in this part of the country, the upper surface of the former lying at an average from fifteen to thirty fathoms above the upper surface of the coal measures: it covers an extent of country about nine miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth. There is a great deposit of sand near its south-east extremity, at Chatelherault, and another at its north-west extremity, near Tollcross.

Coal abounds everywhere in this parish, but in the lower division, where the red sandstone occurs, it lies at too great a depth to be wrought with advantage at present; the attempt consequently has not been made. Four good workable seams at least extend throughout the greater part of the parish, containing in all about twenty feet of coal. These may be described under their local names. The first of these found on boring is thirty-seven inches thick, and hence is termed the ell coal. It generally rests upon a bed of fire-clay two feet thick, abounding with petrified mussel shells (*Mytilus crassus*, Flem. Edin. Ph. Journ. No. xxiv. 246, tab. ix. f. 3). From seven to ten fathoms below this first seam, the Pyotshaw coal is found, in thickness from three to four feet; descending seven fathoms farther, the main coal five feet thick is reached. Sometimes these two seams are found united, and then they constitute what is called the nine feet coal. At a depth of from fifteen to eighteen fathoms below the main coal, the splint coal is come to, which, as the name implies, is of a hard, splintery quality, and is the best in the country for smelting iron; it is found on analysis to be composed of 75.00 carbon; 6.25 hydrogen; 12.50 oxygen; and 6.25 nitrogen. This last seam varies from three feet nine inches to four feet six inches in thickness; it and the main coal abound with iron pyrites. The roof of the splint coal is rich both in animal and vegetable remains.

Carfin, in this parish, is not far from the centre of the great coal basin of Lanarkshire. This rich mineral field may not inaptly be described as forming a triangle of the isosceles kind, about twenty-one or twenty-two miles in length, of which Glasgow is the vertex, and a line drawn from the Clyde south-east to Polkemmet, the base. It has been estimated to contain about 55,000 acres,

or about 110 square miles, probably averaging 20,000 tons per acre, but, taking the medium thickness of the whole field at five yards, it will give to each mile 15,448,000 cubic yards, which, multiplied by 110, the number of square miles, gives 1,703,680,000 cubic yards of coal. Rosehall, Carnbroe, Woodhall, Stevenson, Carfin, and Cleland, all properties in the parish of Bothwell, and on all of which collieries are now at work, would supply an annual output of 400,000 tons for upwards of 3000 years.

The thickness of the various seams in the three following districts of this great basin is as follows :—

Carfin coal field.					Coltness coal-field.		
Ell coal from 4 ft. 11 in. to 7 ft. 2 in.					Upper coal,		10 feet.
Pyotshaw coal	3	10	-	3 10	Main-coal,	-	6
Main coal,	3	8	-	3 8	Lady Anne coal,	-	6
Splint coal,	3	9	-	4 6	Berryholm coal,	-	3
<hr/>		<hr/>					<hr/>
16		2		19			25
Wishaw coal-field.							
Upper coal,					-	9 feet.	
Main coal,					-	7	
Lady Anne coal					-	3 9 inches.	
					<hr/>		
					19 9		

thorns below the splint coal, and varies from 10 to 16 inches in thickness. The ore varies exceedingly both in quality and colour. The following is an analysis of a pretty good specimen of this mineral as found in the district :—

Protoxide of iron,	38.
Carbonic acid, and other volatile matter,	33.
Silica,	11.2
Lime,	7.4
Alumina,	6.8
Magnesia, and coaly matter,	3.6
	<hr/> 100.

No lime is wrought in the parish; it lies far below all the coal seams and beds of shale and freestone, and only crops out along the edge of the great coal basin after these minerals are no longer to be found.

To the east and north-east of the red sandstone, the strata lying between it and the black-band ironstone, may be seen cropping out in succession upon the estates of Jerviston, Carfin, Stevenson, Carnbroe, and Woodhall. On the banks of the North Calder, between Woodhall and Monkland Steel works, the splint coal and black-band crop out, affording a fine section of the rocks with which they are connected.

The foundation, or under stratum, of all the coal measures in this district is the moorstone rock, which is equivalent to the millstone grit of the English fields.

Mr John Craig of Glasgow has made a pretty extensive and very interesting collection of organic remains found in this parish, both vegetable and animal. The vegetables are mostly *Pinites*, and are usually found in strata of slate clay; beautiful specimens of *Equisetum* and various *Calamites* are also frequently found; these occur in the shales, in several of the coals, and also in the solid sandstone, and it is observable that they are always converted into the substance in which they are imbedded.

Zoology.—The animals of this district are noticed at length in the account of the parish of Hamilton, and it is unnecessary again to particularize them. The relative numbers of the different species may be stated as follows:—Mammalia, 29 species; birds, 105; reptiles, 8; fishes, 13; mollusca, 14, and insects noticed, 500.

Salmon at one time abounded in this part of the Clyde, but

their numbers for many years past have been greatly diminished. Various causes have been assigned for this, such as the extension of the fisheries below Glasgow—the constant plying of steam-boats on the river—the impurities and noxious substances that are carried into its waters from the dye-works on its banks, and the factories in the neighbourhood, and, above all, the impediment which is presented to their progress up the river by the dam thrown over it between Blantyre Mill and Bothwell. The fish are seen in great numbers during the spawning season (from September to December) struggling to get over this obstruction. As many as 150 leaps have been counted within fifteen minutes; the attempt is rarely successful.

Botany.—The parish produces a great variety of interesting plants. The following are a few of the less common :

Allium vineale	Rumex Hydrolapathum	Lysimachia nummularia
Pulmonaria officinalis	Tulipa sylvestris	Senecio tenuifolius
Polemonium cæruleum	Daphne Laureola	Cichorium intybus
Linaria Cymbalaria	Hesperis inodorata	Nuphar pumila
Senecio saracenicus	Scrophularia aquatica	Arum maculatum.
Gagea lutea	Tormentilla reptans	

The *Scirpus sylvaticus*, beautifully striped like gardeners' garter (*Phalaris arundinacea*), is found at Woodhall.

Of *Miscellaneæ*—*Filices*, *Musci*, *Hepaticæ*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*, the following may be given as a specimen :

Equisetum sylvaticum	Bryum roseum	Agaricus velatus
Ophioglossum vulgatum	Hypnum lucens	Bryum truncatulum
Asplenium scolopendrium	———— rufescens	———— marginatum
———— trichomanes	———— plumosum	Hypnum denticulatum
———— viride	Jungermannia viticulosa	———— sylvaticum
Phaseum acaulon	Marchantia androgyna	Agaricus nitidus
Polytrichum subrotundum	Lichen byssinus	———— elypeolarius
Mnium pellucidum	Conferva glutinosa	———— lachryma-
Bryum striatum	———— dissiliens	bundus
	Merulius cantharellus	Boletus aurantiacus

The following will afford some idea of the distribution of plants in this parish :

Acotyledons.

Fungi -	86	Hepaticæ -	16	Marsiliaceæ -	0
Lichenes -	50	Musci -	59	Equisetaceæ -	4
Algæ -	18	Filices -	14		
Characeæ -	2	Lycopodiaceæ	2		

Monocotyledons.

Gramineæ -	37	Asphodeleæ -	5	Orehideæ -	6
Cyperaceæ -	21	Liliaceæ -	1	Aroideæ -	4
Junceæ -	10	Amaryllideæ	2	Juncagineæ	1
Melanthaceæ	0	Irideæ -	1	Fluviales -	6
Asparagæ -	2	Alismaceæ -	1		

Dicotyledons.

Coniferæ - 3	Gentianeæ - 2	Celastrineæ - 5
Coryllaceæ - 5	Apocineæ - 2	Hypericineæ - 2
Salicineæ - 12	Alcineæ - 2	Filiaceæ - 1
Ulmaceæ - 3	Ericineæ - 3	Malvaceæ - 3
Urticæ - 4	Vaccineæ - 1	Geraniaceæ - 7
Euphorbiaceæ 3	Monotropeæ 2	Oxalideæ - 1
Resedaceæ - 1	Campanulaceæ 3	Linææ - 2
Thymelææ - 1	Compositæ 46	Caryophylleæ 21
Polygoneæ - 7	Dipsaceæ - 3	Sempervivæ - 2
Chenopodeæ 6	Rubiaceæ - 6	Portulacææ - 2
Plantagineæ 2	Caprifoliaceæ 6	Cistææ - 1
Primulaceæ 5	Umbelliferæ 17	Polygalææ - 1
Lentibulareæ 1	Saxifrageæ - 5	Cruciferaæ - 17
Melampyraceæ 1	Grossulariæ - 3	Fumariæ - 3
Labiataæ - 19	Halorageæ - 2	Papaveraceæ - 3
Serophularineæ 21	Onagrariæ - 8	Berberidæ - 1
Solaneæ - 3	Salicææ - 1	Ranunculaceæ 12
Boragineæ - 9	Rosaceæ - 30	Valerianeæ - 4
Convolvulaceæ 3	Leguminosæ 21	

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

In the reign of Alexander II., the barony of Bothwell was held by Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242. In the troublous times which followed the death of Alexander III. it was in the possession of a family of the name of Moray. It then consisted, as appears from early writs, of “a tower and fortalice and their pertinents,” and of lands in various districts, constituting a lordship. It is not, however, till the reign of Edward I. of England, that the castle and barony of Bothwell are brought prominently into notice. From an article in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, already mentioned, entitled “*Progressus et Mansiones Edwardi Primi regis Angliæ dum bellum in Scotia gerebat*,” it appears that Edward resided in the Castle of Bothwell from the 17th to the 20th September 1301. In 1307, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, fled from Loudon hill, where he had been defeated by Wallace, to Bothwell Castle, and in 1309 he was appointed governor of the castles of Selkirk and Bothwell. According to Barbour, Sir Walter Fitzgilbert, ancestor of the family of Hamilton, was governor of Bothwell at the time of the battle of Bannockburn, as appears from the following lines :

The Earl of Herford fra the Mellé
 Departed with a great menay,
 And straucht to Bothwell took the vac
 That in the Inglis mennys fay,
 Was halden as a place of wer,
 Schyr Walter Gilbertson was ther,
 Capitaine, &c. &c.

On the death of Robert Bruce, Edward III. again invaded

Scotland. In 1336, he was at Bothwell from the 18th of November till the 13th of the following month, and in the course of that time fifteen writs, of greater or less importance, were given at *Bothwell*, having the following marks subjoined: "T. R. apud Bothwell, P. I. P. M. regem." Some of these writs are entitled as follows: "Rex Edwardus in Scotia agens assignat commissarios ad tractandum apud Londinum de defensione Angliæ," &c. (11th December.) "De supersedenda electione hominum in diversis oppidis," &c. (18–25th November.) The Castle and Lordship of Bothwell afterwards passed through a great variety of hands. The changes which took place in the possession are fully enumerated in the former Statistical Account, and it seems unnecessary to repeat them here.

Archibald Earl of Forfar, who died at Stirling in 1715, of the wounds he received in the battle of Sheriffmuir, was then proprietor of the lordship. On his death the estates returned to the possession of the family of Douglas. Archibald James Edward, first Baron Douglas, was, after a long litigation, confirmed in the possession of them by a decision of the House of Peers in 1771. They are now possessed by his eldest son and heir, Archibald, second Lord Douglas.

This parish is associated with one of the most interesting events in the history of Scotland—the engagement which took place between the troops of Charles II. and the Covenanters, on the 22d June 1679, commonly called the Battle of Bothwell Bridge. The circumstances are too well known to require particular detail. The king's forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, were drawn up on the Bothwell side of the Clyde. The Covenanting army, amounting to about 4000 men, occupied the opposite bank, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. The centre of the bridge, which was then long and narrow, having a portal in the middle, with gates, had been barricadoed by the Covenanters, and was the chief scene of the engagement. This post was defended by Hackston of Rathillet and Hall of Haughhead, with 300 men. Hackston displayed great courage, and did not abandon the pass till all his ammunition was expended. When his men were withdrawn, the Duke's army, with their cannon in front, defiled along the bridge, and formed in regular line as they reached the other side. The Duke commanded the foot, and Claverhouse the cavalry. The Covenanters were soon thrown into disorder, and fled. Monmouth

humanely issued orders to stop the effusion of blood; but Claverhouse, burning to avenge his defeat at Drumclog, and the death of his kinsman, made great slaughter among the fugitives. Four hundred were slain, and twelve hundred made prisoners. These events are thus described in *Clyde*, a poem by Wilson, reprinted in *Scottish Descriptive Poems*, edited by the late Dr Leyden. Edinburgh, 1803.

Where Bothwell's Bridge connects the margin steep,
And Clyde below runs silent, strong and deep,
The hardy peasant by oppression driven
To battle, deem'd his cause the cause of Heaven.
Unskilled in arms, with useless courage stood,
While gentle Monmouth grieved to shed his blood;
But fierce Dundee, inflamed with deadly hate,
In vengeance for the great Montrose's fate,
Let loose the sword, and to the hero's shade
A barbarous hecatomb of victims paid.

There is an original painting of this battle in Hamilton Palace, said to have been sketched by an artist on the spot. According to a tradition in the village of Bothwell, when the Royal army was lying near the bridge, a child having wandered into the camp, was found by its parents, after a long search, sitting on the Duke of Monmouth's knee, who was caressing it with great tenderness.

Owen's Experiment.—As connected with the civil history of this parish it may be proper to notice, that, in the year 1825, an establishment was formed at Orbiston, near Billshill, on the principles of the co-operative system, or Mr Robert Owen's "new view of society." The avowed object of the founders was to furnish in this institution a model for others of a similar nature throughout the country, which, as they boasted, "were to remoralize the lower orders, to reduce the poor-rates, gradually to abolish pauperism, with all its degrading consequences, and to relieve the country from its (present) distress." The first step towards the attainment of these most desirable objects was the erection of a building in the form of a parallelogram—a form essential to the new system. Such a building was accordingly commenced, to contain when completed 1200 persons. The following is a schedule of the estimated expense of the whole establishment:

1200 acres of land, at L.30 per acre,	L.36,000	0	0
Apartments for 1200 persons,	17,000	0	0
Three public buildings within the square,	11,000	0	0
Manufactory, slaughter-house, and washing-house,	8,000	0	0
Furnishing 300 lodging-rooms, at L.8 each,	2,400	0	0
Furnishing kitchen, schools, and dormitories,	3,000	0	0
Two farming establishments, with corn-mill, malting, and brewing appendages,	5,000	0	0

Making the interior of the square, roads, &c.	L.3,000	0	0
Stock for the farm under spade cultivation,	4,000	0	0
Contingencies and extras,	6,600	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	L.96,000	0	0

Which sum, divided among 1200 persons, was at the rate of L.80 per head.

Scarcely a fourth part of the parallelogram was finished, at an expense greatly exceeding the original calculation. It consisted of a central building with a spacious wing, of freestone, four storeys high, and garrets. Each flat was bisected by a passage running from the one end to the other; on either side of the passage there were eighteen rooms, of comfortable dimensions.

Within this structure a population, amounting at one time to 60 adults, and 120 children, was collected from all parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland, certainly not the elite of their respective countries, and the system was commenced. The inmates assembled to their meals in a public room, which was fitted up for the purpose, but they did not all fare alike. There were four different tables, and four different rates of expense. At the first table the charge for breakfast, dinner, and supper was 14s. per week; at the second table, 10s.; at the third, 7s.; and at the fourth, 5s. 6d. A theatre, lecture-room, and school-rooms were attached to the establishment, and the children slept in dormitories, apart from their parents.

The principles professed by the managers of the concern, and the regulations by which they attempted to carry the new system into effect, it would not be easy to explain, and it could serve no good purpose. There was a small publication distributed among the members, entitled "The Religious Creed of the New System, with an Explanatory Catechism, and an Appeal," &c. The author, Abram Combe, who was also overseer or principal manager of the establishment, says in the preface, "The following pages contain a candid statement of the religious impressions which an attentive perusal of his, (Mr Owen's,) writings has made upon my mind." From this statement, we learn that Mr Combe received what he calls his "religious impressions" from an attentive perusal of Mr Owen's writings, and they are certainly worthy of such an origin. The chief merit of his book consists in its being for the most part utterly unintelligible. So far as a notion can be formed of its contents, it may be justly characterized as a farrago of crudities, absurdities, unfounded and infidel assertions, that can

impose on no man of ordinary understanding, and that could have been derived only from writings such as Mr Owen's. The conduct of the disciples of the new system was in perfect consistency with their creed. They gloried in the open desecration of the Lord's day. Some, it was said, followed their ordinary occupations on the Sabbath, others spent it in seeking amusement, and not a few prostituted it to the purposes of intemperance. They made no pretensions to superior virtue, and they disregarded the ordinary forms and decencies of civilized life. Six individuals died at the establishment, and were interred in a private burying-ground connected with it. Their corpses were carelessly shut up in unstained fir deal coffins, and, without any mark of affection or respect, were committed to the grave by a few of the inmates in their ordinary clothes, after working hours.

Mr Combe, after eulogizing Mr Owen's discovery as calculated "to produce the happiest effects to the whole human race, without injuring in the slightest degree the interest of a solitary individual," adds, "its utility and practicability may be incontrovertibly decided, by a short experiment, whenever mankind shall be induced to make it." The experiment was made at New Orbiston, and the result was the very reverse of all Mr Combe's anticipations. It was most injurious to the interests of the gentleman who conveyed to the establishment the lands on which the buildings were erected, and on whose credit chiefly the funds necessary to their erection were procured. It was worse than useless to those who enrolled themselves members, and embraced the principles of the institution; and it terminated, as was easily foreseen by all but Mr Owen and the dupes of his delusion, in a total failure. After struggling for a short time with impracticable difficulties, it became necessary to dissolve the society, and to dispose of the property. The buildings, which originally cost L. 12,000, were estimated to the purchaser at L. 2000. When taken down the materials were resold for less than the purchase money, and now not one stone is left standing on another.

There is one circumstance connected with the history of this establishment which it would be unpardonable to omit. When the ruinous state of the parish church led to its abandonment, a portion of that fabric which had been upreared for the propagation of infidelity, supplied for two years, after it had been vacated by the inhabitants, a convenient place of worship to

the minister and congregation, where they regularly assembled with the returning Sabbath to adore and serve that God who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, and whose goodness they desire gratefully to record in providing for them a sanctuary in their time of need, where they could meet together in comfort, to confess their faith in Christ, to learn his will, and to celebrate the ordinances of his appointment.

The name given to the establishment by the founders was New Orbiston. It was universally known throughout the country by the more appropriate appellation of Babylon.*

Buildings.—Bothwell Castle, one of the residences of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas, is of plain simple architecture, but a large commodious mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, built of the same red stone as the old Castle. The public apartments are very spacious. In several of the rooms there are many excellent portraits, not a few of them by Vandyke. There are also one or two relics not unworthy the attention of the antiquary. The old Castle of Bothwell and surrounding grounds have long been celebrated, certainly not without reason, for more beautiful or striking scenery could scarcely be conceived:—the waters of the “flowing Clyde,”—its bold and richly wooded banks,—the stately ruins of the old Castle, and a hundred other beauties—all contribute to ornament these truly classic grounds.

The walks along the banks of the Clyde and the pleasure-grounds are laid out with exquisite taste, and are kept in the highest order.

Woodhall, situated on the banks of the North Calder, near the village of Holytown, is also a spacious mansion. The property was long in the possession of a family of the name of Hamilton, who were barons of the barony of Thankerton, anciently part of the Lordship of Torphichen. It now belongs to W. F. Campbell, Esq. of Islay, and is well known for its extensive gardens, vineries, and green-houses. The celebrated W. Aiton, Esq. of Kew Garden, was gardener at Woodhall before he went to London. The house is of the style of architecture of the age of Louis XIV.; the apartments contain a number of good pictures, and a variety of excellent busts; the library is ancient and curious; in the entrance hall there are several French cuirasses and helmets of brass,

* Another Babylon, upon similar principles, was lately reared by a lady of fortune in Germany, and has already, like the above, come to a disgraceful termination.

brought from the field of Waterloo.—Cairnbroe, *i. e.* the cairn of stones, the property of James Meiklam, Esq. ; St. Enoch's Hall, the property of William Hozier, Esq. both on the north Calder. Cleland, probably Clayland, the property of North Dalrymple, Esq. ; Carfin, the property of Robert Stewart, Esq. ; Jerviston, the property of Mrs Drysdale ; Douglas Park, the property of Mrs Douglas, all on the South Calder, are large and elegant seats. The grounds around them are extensive and picturesque, deriving great beauty from the bold and richly wooded banks of the streams on which they are situated. Bothwell Park, the property of Mrs Hamilton, is a large and handsome building. It commands a beautiful and extensive view of Hamilton haughs, and the vale of Clyde to the east.

At Cleland the united Presbytery of Hamilton and Lanark seem to have held their first meeting. The first entry in their record is as follows, " At Cleland, September 6th 1687, Session I. Mr Andrew Morton, moderator." A little above the house in a rock on the bank of the Calder is a cave which is said to have been a hiding place for the persecuted, in the " troublous times."

Bothwell Haugh, celebrated in history as the residence of James Hamilton who shot the Regent Murray, is now a farm belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. It is situated on the Clyde, about a mile to the east of Bothwell Bridge.

On the night before Hamilton left Scotland for France, he took refuge at Lauchop, a property in the east district of the parish, belonging now to J. Robertson, Esq. but then to a family of the name of Muirhead. The proprietor was a brother-in-law of Hamilton's : and for the shelter afforded to his relative, his house was burnt to the ground, and he was amerced in a large sum by government.

There are several other handsome residences in the parish, which, did space permit, might with propriety be particularized.

State of Property.—The property of the parish is possessed by 45 heritors. The number of acres possessed by each—the valued rent in Scots money—the poor's stent from Lammas (1st August) 1835, to Candlemas 1836, and the statute labour money for the same period, are as follows. The poor stent and the statute labour money are for six months only.

	Scots statute acres.	Valuation in Scots money.			Poor stent.			Statute labour.			Year's poor stent in 1808.		
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
W. F. Campbell, Woodhall	1162	972	9	9	12	0	0	12	3	0	5	10	3
Lord Douglas	480	732	8	1	15	5	0	8	15	6	6	8	0
N. Dalrymple of Cleland	679	613	0	0	9	0	0	6	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	0
J. Meikleham, Carnbroe	752	443	6	8	8	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	3	5	3	6
Do. for part of Orbiston		63	19	10									
Do. for Unthank		91	4	8									
Mrs Douglas, Douglas Park	453	401	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	15	0	5	6	8
Do. for part of Orbiston		242	10	7									
R. Steuart of Carfin	364	375	0	0	7	3	5	1	7	0	3	7	0
Mrs Drysdale of Jerviston	305	336	0	0	4	3	4	1	7	0	3	0	0
Duke of Hamilton	367	327	17	7	6	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	15	0
J. G. Muirhead, Brandiesholm	373	326	0	0	6	15	10				1	10	0
Do. for Newlands		30	0	0									
J. Robertson of Lauchop	383	275	7	5	3	1	4	2	0	0	1	7	0
Thomas Gibb of Orbiston	307	259	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$				1	10	0
R. A. Ironside of Tannochside	310	261	12	11	3	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	0
R. Jolly of Stevenson	320	226	0	0	4	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				2	0	0
Mrs Hamilton of Bothwell Park	205	181	11	5	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	7
Mrs Pye Douglas of Rosehall	300	168	13	4	2	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	13	0	1	8	6
Andrew Jack of Uddingston	222	144	14	6	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	13	9	0	17	4
Thomas Marshall of Sandyford	300	125	0	0	2	12	1				1	2	6
James Cross of Clydeside	105	117	18	9	2	9	2	3	9	9			
Col. Elphinstone of Monkland	110	115	10	9	2	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	0	1	3	11
D. M'Haffie of Parkhead	155	103	10	8	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	0	0	9	1
John Rae, Uddingston	120	100	12	8	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	3	0	15	7
John Bain of Westport	145	89	5	9	1	17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	14	0	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs Hamilton of Sweethope	60	86	8	6	1	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	14	0	0	15	3
Andrew Rae of Boog	110	68	10	1	1	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	6	0	11	9
John Scott, Uddingston	67	60	4	7	1	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0	0	0	6	9
J. Wilkie of Knowhead	18	55	10	1	1	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	0	0	8	3
James Naismith, Bothwell	55	43	0	9	0	18	0	1	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0
Alexander Ross of Spindlehow	49	42	10	0	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	0	0	10	0
John Brakenridge, Parkhead	38	40	0	0	0	16	8	1	0	3	0	9	1
W. Robertson of Viewpark	50	25	0	0	0	10	5	1	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Captain Cross, Lauchop-Mill	6	22	0	0	0	9	2	0	6	9	0	5	3
J. Braidwood, Uddingston	26	21	7	4	0	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	0	0	7	3
W. Bogle of Bothwell-bank	25	19	16	6	0	8	4	1	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	9
Capt. Aikman of Back Sweethope	60	17	13	1	0	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	0	0	5	8
W. Monteith of Woodend	6	17	0	0	0	7	1	0	6	9	0	4	0
G. Scott, Daldowie	14	16	19	4	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	0	0	3	10
James Cross of Bent	22	7	0	0	0	2	11	0	13	6	0	3	2
P. Bald of Langdales	17	4	0	0	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4
W. Scott of Kirklands	10	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	10	10	0	1	2
Captain Bogle	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
James Watt, Ashlygrains	7	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	2
James Reid, Omoa Iron-works	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0
R. Kent, Bothwell	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
F. Braidwood, Uddingston	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	7	0	0	1	3	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
J. Eglintoun, Uddingston	1	2	7	0	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	0	0

The assessment for the poor's stent is at the rate of five pence per pound Sterling, for the statute labour at L. 2, 14s. per plough-gate, or 13s. 6d a horse-gate.

In 1650, the rental of the parish was L.1950, 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1782, L. 4431, 7s. 4d.; in 1791, L. 5500; and in 1825, the whole annual value of real property assessed was L. 16,053. This includes house property and other means, which, it will be observed, are not taken into account in the preceding table. The additional value of landed property in this parish in Sterling money, at the present day, as compared with the period of the Union, may be about L. 10,621, 12s. 4d.

The land is laid out in about 145 farms and small tenements. Probably about 78 of the tenants are in possession of regular leases; the highest rent paid for any farm is L. 340; upwards of 1272 acres, worth probably about L. 2248 per annum, are in the natural possession of the proprietors themselves. The remaining acres (11,204) are tenanted, and are divided nearly as follows:

Acres.	Rent.	Acres.	Rent.	Acres	Rent.	Acres	Rent.	Acres.	Rent.
80	L. 80	130	L. 100	130	L. 220	100	L. 120	60	L. 80
90	90	100	90	12	40	85	80	20	10
120	146	9	9	80	110	30	60	155	200
80	60	6	10	3	6	50	50	120	240
30	30	85	170	80	130	18	25	145	240
45	70	40	60	110	150	6	6	40	90
150	220	5	7	90	180	10	20	3	13
40	50	22	22	3	6	10	15	10	12
14	12	174	340	50	50	10	20	2	12
8	8	70	55	80	80	80	110	5	15
50	45	90	180	40	40	25	30	110	200
16	14	80	170	50	60	30	45	60	125
35	30	8	20	50	40	6	9	18	40
60	50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	35	30	4	8	55	100
6	5	5	3	30	30	1	12	38	60
5	4	2	2	40	70	1	10	50	100
200	80	2	4	8	16	8	16	6	9
80	40	160	270	80	110	100	130	26	60
120	90	65	110	90	120	65	130	25	50
80	80	60	60	25	50	2	10	60	50
70	60	35	40	46	50	80	60	6	16
11	11	4	10	10	15	40	20	14	20
50	35	120	250	12	12	40	20	22	30
60	80	24	20	22	25	40	30	17	24
60	60	10	16	6	6	20	20	10	30
20	25	70	120	10	10	60	40	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
8	4	14	12	12	12	20	15	7	14
60	70	4	6	110	200	70	70	1	3
80	100	3	5	105	110	70	200		
150	200	145	260	75	100	30	40		

The above table is not scrupulously correct, but it is not far from the truth.

The land of the parish may be divided pretty much as follows:

Moor or coarse pasture, - 100 acres.
Woods, roads, wastes, &c. - 2000

Land worth L.	0	10	0	per acre,	-	1000
worth L.	1	0	0		-	1000
	1	10	0		-	4000
	1	15	0		-	4000
	2	0	0		-	1300
	3	0	0	and upwards,		200

Parochial Registers.—The oldest date in the parochial registers is 7th February 1700. The number of volumes is about thirty in all. With a few exceptions they have not in general been accurately kept.

For the interest of those concerned it may be proper to state, that the register of baptisms from 1790 to 1796, and part of 1797, is in the hands of Mr Chrystal, writer, Stirling, or his heirs.

When the census of 1801 was taken up, there were 661 children in the parish whose names had not been entered in the register. The total number registered in 1801 is 37.

Eminent Characters.—Mr William Aiton, author of the “*Hortus Kewensis*,” was a native of this parish. After residing many years at Woodhall, he, in 1754, went up to England, and in 1759 was pointed out to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and George III. as a person well qualified to form the botanical garden then contemplated at Kew. He had for thirty-four years the superintendence of this celebrated garden.

His eldest son was appointed by George IV. surveyor-general of the royal gardens.

Messrs Robert and Thomas Hamilton, sons of Mr W. Hamilton, ordained minister of this parish in 1709, succeeded each other as Professors of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow. They were both eminent in their profession, and were the lineal descendants of Captain James Hamilton, who led the Covenanters at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge in 1679.

Miss Joanna Baillie, daughter of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D., at one time minister of this parish, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, was born in Bothwell manse. She is celebrated as the author of a Series of Plays on the Passions, and some smaller works.

Antiquities.—The Castle of Bothwell, now in ruins, is an ancient and venerable structure. It is situated on the summit of a beautifully sloping green bank, with the Clyde sweeping its base, and is ornamented on every side with extensive woods and pleasure-grounds of extreme richness and beauty. In ancient times Bothwell was a place of great feudal splendour, but now

The tufted grass lines Bothwell's ancient hall,
The fox peeps cautious from the creviced wall,
Where once proud Murray, Clydesdale's ancient Lord,
A mimic sovereign held the festal board.

This noble structure, which Dr MacCulloch justly says is perhaps the most magnificent ruin in Scotland, is of an oblong form. The front wall extends about 234 feet along the summit of the bank, and at each end is terminated by a lofty tower. The breadth may be about 99 feet over the walls. The interior of the ruin presents the appearance of a large court, and it is somewhat difficult to determine what may have occupied this area in former days. At the east end the remains of the chapel are plainly discernible from the form of the windows. The stair leading to the top of the large western tower is on the whole pretty entire, but the decayed state of some of the steps having rendered the ascent somewhat hazardous, the entrance to it is secured by a door which is generally locked. But for this latter barrier the top may yet be reached without great difficulty, and the view to be obtained from it will amply compensate the labour and risk of the attempt. The entrance to the interior of the ruin is on the north about the middle of the wall; vestiges of the fosse are still visible. The old well was discovered, about fifty years ago, in a corner of one of the towers, penetrating through the rock to a good spring. It has again been covered up. In the front wall, entering by a small opening from the court, there is a circular cavern about 20 feet deep and 12 in diameter, which from its form, is commonly known by the popular appellation of Wallace's beef-barrel. In former times it has evidently been used for the confinement of prisoners. Within and around the walls there are several turrets, distinguished by the names of Valence Tower, Douglas Tower, &c. There are also some chambers nearly entire. A list of the successive proprietors is given in the last Statistical Account, quoted from a MS. of Mr Hamilton of Wishaw, now printed for the Maitland Club. Guthrie says that the castle was besieged by the Scots in 1337, who took it by storm, and dismantled it. This was two years after Edward III. had resided in it for twenty-six days, and in the same year that Walter de Selby was keeper. It is said that a great part of the ruin was taken down by the Earl of Forfar, and the stones employed in building a modern mansion.

The old Church of Bothwell is a very ancient structure, and presents a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. It was used in former times as the quire of the collegiate church of Bothwell.

In Catholic times, Bothwell was the most important of the five collegiate churches of Lanarkshire. It was established by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, (who married Johanna Moray, heiress of Bothwell,) 10th October 1398, and was confirmed by a charter from the King, 5th February 1398-9. It was about this period that the present quire was built. The master-mason, as was indicated by an inscription in Saxon letters on a stone near the outer base of the old steeple, now removed, was Thomas Tron. The roof is arched and lofty, and presents the most remarkable feature of the building; on the outside it is covered with large flags of stone, hewn into the form of tiles resting on a mass of lime and stone, which in the centre is 11 feet in depth. The side walls are strengthened by strong buttresses to support the weight of the roof.

The old church was deserted as a place of worship in 1828, and now presents a very dilapidated appearance. For the credit of the parish it ought to be repaired.

Bothwell Bridge.—The age of this structure cannot now be ascertained, but it is of great antiquity. In the *Acta Parliamentorum*, temp. Car. 1. there is an act (1647) for a contribution to repair the bridge of Bothwell. It consisted originally of four arches, having each a span of 45 feet, and 15 feet broad. Some years ago, a large addition was made to the old structure, by which the roadway was widened from 12 feet to 32.

About a quarter of a mile east of Bothwell Haugh, there is a bridge across the South Calder, supposed to be of Roman construction; it consists of one arch of a semicircular form, very high and narrow, and without parapets. The stones are neatly hewn, and well put together, and the whole structure is still in perfect preservation. It is supposed to have been on the line of the great Roman road called Watlin Street (so named probably from Vitellius), which ran through this part of the country for several miles, on the north-east bank of the Clyde.

III.—POPULATION.

A comparative view of the population in former times, and at the present day, may be deduced from a variety of documents in the possession of the session-clerk. The following tables possess considerable interest, and are all derived from authentic sources. The parochial books, towards the beginning of last century, are very accurately kept, and may be depended on. About that period, the marriages, baptisms, and deaths, were as follows:

Years.	Proclamations.	Births.	Deaths.
1700	15	38	32
1710	10	39	41
1720	16	33	27
1730	19	38	33
1740	20	32	29
1750	20	39	18
Totals, 6 years,		219	180
Averages,		36	30

If the 16 marriages be taken at the same ratio as at present, (a very doubtful basis), the population about the beginning of the eighteenth century must have been 1672 souls, which is about 105 more than the return given to Dr Webster in 1755. At the same rate, there would be one marriage to 105 souls, one baptism to 47, and one death to 54. The following tables of the proclamations, baptisms, and burials, from 1760 to 1800, extending over a space of forty years, and including an average of twenty-three years, are from an original manuscript engrossed in the population lists for 1801 by Mr Allan, late parochial schoolmaster of Bothwell.

Years.	Proclamations.	Baptisms.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1760,	22	21	22	43	20	15	35
1770,	18	39	36	75	17	6	23
1780,	19	41	42	83	8	10	18
1781,	26	32	42	74	17	15	32
1782,	22	35	46	81	12	18	30
1783,	23	42	32	74	10	7	17
1784,	26	41	30	71	20	21	41
1785,	16	29	49	78	16	13	29
1786,	12	25	27	52	6	9	15
1787,	23	42	38	80	19	18	37
1788,	31	46	39	85	19	16	35
1789,	26	45	49	94	13	16	29
1790,	24	51	50	101	28	25	53
1791,	27	35	43	78	23	27	50
1792,	34	33	39	72	14	20	34
1793,	34	40	36	76	23	30	53
1794,	21	39	28	67	23	25	48
1795,	24	32	34	66	18	15	33
1796,	27	37	53	90	13	14	27
1797,	29	35	32	67	22	20	42
1798,	30	38	33	71	24	35	59
1799,	37	39	15	54	22	35	57
1800,	33	38	21	59	19	20	39
Totals,	584	855	836	1691	406	430	836
Averages,	25½	37½	36½	74	16	20	36

If we take the average population through the above period at 2000, which is perhaps a short estimate, there is one marriage to 77 persons nearly, one birth to 28, and one death to 55. In comparing this with the former period, it is observable that the marriages

and births have greatly increased, while the proportion of deaths is nearly the same. It was about 1760 that rapid advances began to be made in agriculture and commerce. With these the comforts of the people and the means of subsistence were multiplied, and afforded the encreased facilities of contracting marriages, and rearing families, which the above tables indicate.

The following tables of the present proportion of births, marriages, and deaths, are scarcely so accurate as the former. The proclamations are quite accurate, but the baptisms and deaths were made up from a variety of sources. They are, however, very near the truth.

	Proclamations.	Births.	Deaths.
1830,	44	196	146
1831,	46	190	150
1832,	56	179	160
1833,	56	201	140
1834,	61	196	132
1835,	55	180	133
Totals,	318	1142	861
Averages,	53	191	144

Taking the present population at 6402, there will be one marriage to 120 persons, one birth to 33, and one death to 45 nearly. As compared with the two former periods, it stands thus :

	One marriage to		One baptism to		One death to	Population.
From 1700 to 1750,	105	-	47	-	54	1672
From 1760 to 1800,	77	-	28	-	55	2000
From 1830 to 1836,	120	-	33	-	45	6402
Averages . 100 $\frac{2}{3}$			36		54 $\frac{2}{3}$	3358

The marriages are the best ascertained of all the above tables. The following estimate, made up from an inspection of the proclamation books belonging to the parish, will furnish an idea of the proportion which the different classes of people marrying bear to each other. Those marked at 4s. and 10s. are of the poor and working classes; those at L. 1, 1s. are the higher and wealthier parishioners. These sums are paid as the fees for proclamation.

	At 4s.	At 10s.	At L. 1, 1s.	
1830,	32	10	2 0	L. 13 14 0
1831,	30	15	1 0	19 0 0
1832,	44	8	4 0	20 3 0
1833,	39	10	7 0	20 3 0
1834,	44	11	5 0	19 11 0
1835,	34	14	7 0	20 3 0
Totals,	214	68	26 0	L. 122 12 0

The proportion married who pay L. 1, 1s. is about a twelfth of the whole numbers proclaimed; those who pay 10s. are less than a fifth; and those who pay 4s. not quite two-thirds.

The following is a state of the population at different periods since the first census was taken for Dr Webster in 1755:

Years.	Souls.	Increase.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1755,	1561		21	42	33
1791,	2707	1146	27	101	53
1801,	3017	310	34	90	59
1811,	3745	728	45	110	79
1821,	4844	1099	51	184	139
1831,	5545	701	46	190	150
1836,	6581	1036	55	180	133

The increase in eighty-one years is 5020, which is at the rate of 62 nearly per annum. The increase in the neighbouring parish of Hamilton is 75 per annum. The relative numbers of the population in 1791 and in 1821 were as follows:

	1791.	1821.
Under 15 years of age,	1112	2089
From 15 to 70,	1535	2647
Above 70,	60	108
	2707	4844

The following particulars were ascertained in 1821 at the time of taking up the census:

	Males.	Females.
5 years of age and under,	416	360
5 to 10,	333	368
10 — 15,	304	308
15 — 20,	247	250
20 — 30,	368	403
30 — 40,	256	249
40 — 50,	214	209
50 — 60,	123	150
60 — 70,	83	95
70 — 80,	36	45
80 — 90,	9	17
90 to 100,	1	0
	2390	2454 = to 4844 souls.

Between 1811 and 1821, there were 1504 births, 800 were males, and 704 females, and 890 deaths, of which 460 were males, and 430 females. The excess of births over deaths is 614, and there is 151 births per annum as an average, and 89 deaths.

The population in 1821, at the following ages, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years of age,	1053	1036	2089
Between 15 and 30,	615	653	1268
30 and 50,	470	458	928
50 and 70,	206	245	451
Upwards of 70,	46	62	108
	2390	2454	4844

The males below five years of age are about a twelfth of the population, and the females are a thirteenth. The males above seven-

ty are 46, and the females 62, = 108; being less than a fortieth of the population. The population of the several districts into which the parish is usually divided, at different periods since the last Statistical report for the year 1791, is stated below :

	1791.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Woodhall, Lauchope, and Lideridge, .	779	900	1500	1600	1801
Stevenston, Carfin, Cleland, Jerviston, .	495	519	612	1022	1122
Orbiston, Upper and Lower, .	526	608	711	1061	1161
Back of Moor Carnbrae, . . .	195	213	241	306	406
Uddingstone and out-farms, . . .	287	306	320	373	473
Bothwell out-farms and castle, .	425	471	461	482	582
	2707	3017	3745	4844	5545

The following particulars are from the census taken up for the Church Commission in 1836 :

	Souls.	Under 7 years.	Under 12 years.
Bothwell village and out-farms, .	725	152	240
Uddingstone and Bothwell Castle, .	644	141	206
E. Bellshill, Parkhead, and Low Orbiston, .	975	185	185
Holytown,	755	146	239
Chapelhall,	841	199	332
Newarthill,	564	110	180
Legbrannock and Thankerton collieries, and Omoa foundery,	864	193	306
Total in villages,	5368	1124	1688
In the country part of the parish,	1213	2283	330
Total population,	6581	1347	2018

The total increase since 1831 is 1036 souls, which is at the rate of 207 per annum. At the first enrolment of voters there were 140 L. 10 voters upon the roll. At last general election 65 voted for the Liberal candidate, 41 for the Conservative, and 34 did not vote. Present number of voters 181.

	1801.	1821.	1831.
Number of families,	786	980	1091
Average number of children in each family, .	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
Number of inhabited houses,	711	836	1086
Houses uninhabited or building,	21	13	41

Character of the People.—There is a general taste for cleanliness among the people. The village of Bothwell is remarkable in that respect, and the Douglas Arms Inn, in the village, long kept by Meg Steel, was, in her day, famous as perhaps the cleanest house in the county. The agricultural part of the population are sober, active, and intelligent, regular in their attendance on the house of God and the public ordinances of religion, and careful to give their children the best education which their circumstances will afford. Since the introduction of weaving by steam, the hand-loom weavers have been sadly depressed in their circumstances. It is with ex-

treme difficulty that they can rear and educate their families. Few of their children now learn the trade of weaving, or continue at it after they have learned it, if they can find employment otherwise. Their number is consequently diminishing. The condition of the other operatives is in general comfortable. The colliers and miners exhibit the usual characteristics of these classes.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The following list, including the principal trades in the parish, with the number employed in each, is given in the last Statistical Account.

Bakers,	4	Blacksmiths,	19
Shopkeepers,	14	Tailors,	14
Stocking-weavers,	21	Shoemakers,	22
Colliers,	50	Millers,	6
Masons,	41	Coopers,	6
Weavers,	407	Innkeepers,	20
Joiners,	19		

The trades and occupations in 1836, and the number of hands employed in each, have been very accurately ascertained. They are as follows :

Colliers,	263	Shoemakers,	23	Gamekeepers,	7
Labourers,	211	Stocking-weavers,	18	Overseers,	7
Weavers,	407	Tailors,	16	Sawyers,	7
Farmers,	78	Slaters,	2	Grooms,	4
Publicans,	52	Gardeners,	15	Toll-keepers,	4
Blacksmiths,	38	Engineers,	13	Surgeons,	5
Shopkeepers,	37	Bakers,	8	Graziers,	4
Masons,	29	Teachers,	10	Millers,	5
Joiners,	27	Moulders,	7		
Carters,	27	Fleshers,	6		

Besides the above, there are bricklayers, horse-keepers, hostlers, cooks, road-makers, coachmen, butlers, mole-catchers, carriers, &c.; one or two of each. Since last report of the parish, the number of colliers has increased from 50 to 263.

Agriculture.—There can scarcely be said to be either moss, moor, or morass in the parish. In general the whole land is arable. The soil is chiefly clay, variously mixed with loam, sand, and till. In some parts it is of a lighter mould. It is very fertile towards the Clyde, and there is much excellent land in other parts of the parish. In the west districts, manure is procured from Hamilton and Glasgow. It is supplied in the east by the villages which are enlarging and multiplying with the public works. From the nature of the soil, and the declination of a great part of the parish towards the Clyde, on the south, frequent showers are of advantage, both in spring and summer. In favourable seasons the crops are abundant, and of excellent quality.

The usual rotation of cropping when the last statistical report was prepared, was, summer fallow, limed or dunged. First year, wheat; second, pease; third, oats sown with grass, cut one year or two, and pastured as many, or instead of oats the third year, barley, prepared with frequent ploughing and dunging, and laid down with grass seeds. At present there can scarcely be said to be any regular rotation generally followed. On a farm, say of 84 acres, the mode of cropping adopted is pretty much, as under 8 acres wheat; 2 potatoes; 10 pease and beans; 10 hay; 25 oats; 8 fallow; 21 pasture.

There are in the parish 346 horses charged on the Statute Labour Act, at 13s. 6d. per horse, assessed on land; 33 charged at the same rate, not assessed on land, in all 379 horses, paying an annual tax of L. 233, 13s. 10½d. The number of cows kept is about 1000, and of the 12,044 arable acres English, upwards of two-fifths are in pasture. The number of pigs may amount to about 600. The dairy cows are almost all of the Lanarkshire variety of the Ayrshire breed; a description of which is given in the account of the parish of Hamilton. The lower parts of the parish are well enclosed. The usual duration of leases is nineteen years. The farm-houses, are, for the most part, neither so good nor comfortable as they ought to be. There are some, however, both commodious and in good repair.

In place of horses, the late Lord Douglas occasionally employed oxen at Bothwell Castle, in agricultural labour. By a careful examination, and comparative estimate, made by Mr Creech, his Lordship's late highly intelligent manager, the following interesting facts were ascertained:

“ An ox at the price of L. 7, 10s. is equally strong in draught with a horse at L. 20, and equally fit for the plough, cart, or harrow. The ox requires one-fourth less fodder than the horse, and only a little unthreshed oats, from an eighth to a sixth of what is requisite to support the horse; and if 14lbs. of raw potatoes be given to the ox in a day, he will require no oats, and will not consume more than half the fodder eaten by the horse. The ox may be wrought from four to ten years of age, and still encrease in size, and be capable of carrying more flesh when he is turned out to fatten, whereas the horse in that time will lose much of his value. The ox may be turned to pasture in summer, as soon as he is taken from the yoke, and will gather his own food without requiring any

corn or attendance. The ox is as much fatigued with seven hours work in the day, as the horse is with eight. After the ox has filled his belly, he must have time to ruminate, and therefore cannot be baited and put to work a second time the same day like the horse, without being greatly injured."

The village of Uddingstone has been long famous for the manufacture of Wilkie's plough, which is now generally used in all the well cultivated districts of Scotland, and in many parts of England; and is to be found in almost every quarter of the globe. It was first made by the late Mr John Wilkie in 1800. From 1800 till 1810, it was mounted with a wooden frame-work. Since 1810 it has been wholly constructed of iron. It is lighter, more manageable, and forms a more acute angle than any plough at present known. The common two-horse plough weighs about $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. and costs L. 4. Some of superior workmanship and materials are charged as high as eight guineas. Cast iron socks were introduced in 1829, and are now generally used, especially in the west of Scotland. The demand for Wilkie's plough in the West Indies has greatly increased since the emancipation of the slaves. Last year it amounted to 150. It is there drawn by oxen, and is highly recommended by George Richardson Porter in his late work on the Sugar Cane. Upwards of 10,000 ploughs have been made by Mr Wilkie and his son since the year 1800. Mr Wilkie also invented an adjusting brake or cultivator, used chiefly as a grubber, auxiliary to the plough, in working fallows and cleaning land; and his son and successor, Mr James Wilkie, has invented the horse-hoe, and a drill harrow of great utility to the farmer.* Agricultural implements of all kinds, and on the most improved construction, are made at his works.

Quarries and Mines.—There are several quarries of excellent freestone, towards the Clyde, of a red colour, and white in the upper parts of the parish. There is also abundance of coal. The ell coal, the nine feet coal, and the splint coal are all wrought at Chapelhall. At Woodneuck, there is a seam of splint coal wrought, seven fathoms below the ironstone. The iron-works are supplied with ironstone chiefly from Airdrie hill, Meadow hill, Calderbrae, and Dalmacauther. The Monkland Iron and Steel Company, who have works at Chapelhall, make from three fur-

* He has likewise invented a new turn-wrest plough, for which he last year received a premium from the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

naces, 1100 tons of pig-iron per month; from other two, which are nearly ready to blow, they will make 900 tons additional.*

They likewise manufacture about 100 tons of steel yearly, of which about 30 tons are made into files. Thirty tons of scrap-iron are collected monthly, and wrought into steam-boat engines, and other articles. Upwards of 700 individuals, viz. colliers, miners, furnace-men, forge-men, and labourers, are employed at the works.

Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, so far as can be ascertained, may be stated as under:

Produce of grain of all kinds, whether cultivated for the food of man or the domestic animals,	L. 20,000	0	0
Potatoes, turnips, pease, &c.	5,000	0	0
Hay, whether meadow or cultivated,	3,000	0	0
Crops cultivated for the arts, such as flax, &c.	100	0	0
Pasture,	5,000	0	0
Gardens and orchards,	300	0	0
Miscellaneous,	600	0	0
263 colliers put out say 8 tons each a-week, or 14,736 per annum, at 5s. per ton,	2,205	8	0
26,700 tons of pig-iron, at L. 5 per ton,	163,500	0	0
Ironstone and other minerals,	500	0	0
Total gross value,	L. 200,205	8	0

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—The nearest market-town is Hamilton, which is about two miles distant from the church. Glasgow is eight miles distant, and Airdrie about seven miles. The principal villages are, Holytown, Bellshill, Newarthill, Chapelhall, Bothwell and Uddingstone. There are post-offices at Bothwell, Bellshill, and Holytown.

Means of Communication.—The means of communication by roads are very extensive. There are in the parish 17 miles, 2 furlongs, 9 perches of toll roads; and 33 miles, 4 furlongs, and 24 perches of parish roads.

The conversion money for statute labour raised in the parish of Bothwell during the last fifteen years is as follows:

1821,	-	L. 332	10	0	1829,	-	L. 356	4	6
1822,	-	330	0	0	1830,	-	365	17	1
1823,	-	325	7	7	1831,	-	337	0	3
1824,	-	346	15	6½	1832,	-	308	5	1½
1825,	-	368	16	1½	1833,	-	420	12	8½
1826,	-	371	0	4½	1834,	-	322	11	4¾
1827,	-	342	0	6½	1835,	-	321	6	10¾
1828,	-	336	18	0	Total,		L. 5216	16	1½

* Since 1836, the two furnaces have been completed. The Monkland Company are also preparing mills and forges capable of producing upwards of 220 tons of malleable iron per week. At Carnbroe, Alison and Co. have erected two furnaces capable of yielding 130 tons per week, and frequently run ten tons at a cast;—two more are building, and other two are contemplated.

The L. 321, 6s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for 1835, were paid in the following proportions :

To 523 householders, assessed at 2s. 6d. each,	-	L. 65	7	6
Horses not assessed in land, at 13s. 6d. per horse,	-	22	5	6
346 $\frac{1}{8}$ horse-gangs, at 13s. per horse,	-	233	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>		
		L. 321	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

All the Glasgow and Edinburgh coaches which go by the south road pass along the whole length of the parish upwards of eight miles, and the Glasgow and Carlisle mail, the Hamilton, Lanark, and Strathaven coaches run about four miles through it, along the great London road, each twice a day. A railway has been commenced, and is in a fair way of being soon completed for the purpose of connecting the Clydesdale or upper coal-field of Lanarkshire with the city of Glasgow. The Wishaw and Coltness Railway Company was incorporated for this purpose by an act passed in 1829. The railway is to run through the estates of Carnbroe, Jerviston, Carfin, Dalziel, Wishaw, Coltness, Cleland, and Allanton.

The length of the respective lines of this railway, and the estimated expense, are as follows :

Main line, 10 miles, 7 furlongs, 199 yards,	-	L. 50,000	0	0
Cleland, - - - - -	-	6,000	0	0
Rosehall branch, 1 furlong, 80 yards,	-	500	0	0
Gillhead do. 100 yards,	-	500	0	0
		<hr/>		
		L. 57,000	0	0
Lowest estimate for bridge at the Camp,	-	7,200	0	0
Total expense of Jerviston lot,	-	17,000	0	0

As the work has proceeded, the expense has been found greatly to exceed the original calculation.

Ecclesiastical State.—Bothwell and Shotts anciently formed one parish, which was divided at the Reformation. At the period of the Revolution 1688, this district seems to have been very destitute of Presbyterian ministers. It is minuted in the Presbytery books of Hamilton, 6th September 1687 ; “ The parishioners of Bothwell of the Presbyterian persuasion give a call to Mr Robert Muir, who at the same time is called to three or four other places.” January 24th 1688, “ They call Mr Russel, who like Mr Muir, refuses to come.” June 27th 1688, “ They call Mr John Orr, and are opposed by another parish, though Mr Orr was not yet licensed. He was ordained at Hollowtown (Holytown), 26th September 1688 in face of the congregation.” Mr William Cullen

of Saughs, grandfather of the celebrated Dr Cullen, was one of the elders. Mr Orr was translated to Edinburgh, and was succeeded by Mr William Hamilton, 1709; Mr James Hamilton, 1746; Dr Baillie, 1762; Dr M'Culloch, 1767; Dr Gardiner, 22d April 1802.

The first call after the Revolution on the United Presbytery of Hamilton and Lanark for a presbyterial visitation to inspect a church and manse, was by the parish of Bothwell, 26th August 1688, which the Presbytery refused, on the ground that they cannot legally visit. In compliance, however, with the desire of the gentlemen commissioners from that parish, they appoint Mr Robert Muir, who was settled at Kilbride, Mr Alexander Young of Hamilton, and Mr Archibald Hamilton, to meet with the gentlemen of the parish on Wednesday 27th August, the day following—"to give them their advice," which they did accordingly.

The church is quite new, having been opened for public worship in 1833. It is a very fine building, not surpassed, perhaps, by any country church in Scotland. The style is Gothic, corresponding with that of the old fabric at the west end of which it is erected. The walls are supported by buttresses—the windows are large and finely formed. In the centre, where the old and the new buildings join, a lofty and elegant tower has been reared, rising to the height of 120 feet, and forming, perhaps, the finest feature in the structure. The prospect from the top on all sides is extensive and magnificent, and it affords a better panoramic view of the county of Lanark than is to be obtained from any other site. An excellent bell and clock have been placed in the tower. The bell was provided by parochial assessment, and cost L. 146, 16s.; the clock, which cost L. 133, by voluntary subscriptions from the heritors and inhabitants in the west district of the parish. The length of the building is 72 feet, the breadth 45. It is seated for about 1200 sitters, and cost L. 4179.

A preaching station has been opened at Holytown. By an addition to the schoolroom, built and seated by subscription, a commodious place of worship has been provided, sufficient to accommodate 300 persons. The Rev. D. M'Lean has been chosen by the sitters to officiate at the station, and the minister of the parish exchanges pulpits with him once a month, for the purpose of administering baptism to the children of the parishioners in that district. Subscriptions to a large amount have already been obtain-

ed for building a new church to the east of Holytown, on a site which will comprehend within a radius of little more than two miles a population of four thousand ; all of them upwards of four miles distant from the parish church ; the majority of them between six and seven miles.*

A Relief meeting-house was erected at Bellshill, in the centre of the parish, in 1763. It is seated for about 1000 hearers. The congregation is drawn from this and neighbouring parishes. There is a good glebe and manse attached to the establishment ; also a pretty extensive burying ground. The stipend is paid from the seat-rents and collections.

A place of meeting in connection with the United Secession was built at Newarthill, in the north-east district of the parish, upwards of twenty years ago. It also has a manse attached to it. The building will contain about 600, and the stipend is also paid from the seat-rents and collections.

The ecclesiastical statistics of the parish stand thus:—Establishment, 3811 ; Relief, 1607 ; Secession, 595 ; doubtful, 309 ; Catholics, 118 ; of no denomination, 64 ; Old Light Burghers, 22 ; Episcopalians, 17 ; Unitarians, 17 ; Cameronians, 16 ; Baptists, 5 ; total, 6581.

In the village of Bothwell, and in the neighbourhood of the parish church, there are few Dissenters. They multiply around the meeting houses for the sake of convenient access to the house of God, rather than from disaffection to the Establishment. Politics have, perhaps, added to their numbers, and in some instances have led to the neglect of religious duties altogether. Divine service is generally well attended in all the places of worship.

The average number of communicants in the parish church is 650, of whom 248 are male heads of families. The Duke of Hamilton is patron of the parish. The stipend was augmented, in 1804, from 6 chalders, 1 boll meal, 1 chalders of bear, L. 46, 18s. in money, to 12 chalders of victual, whereof 97 bolls of meal, and 95 bolls of barley, and L. 618, 12s. 2d. Scots money for stipend, with L. 100 money foresaid, for furnishing communion elements ;

* The new church has been built, and contains 830 sittings, almost all of which are let. It is clear of debt, and in the most thriving condition, under the able and efficient ministry of the Rev. Robert Gillan. The stipend is paid from the seat-rents and the collections at the church door. The district allotted to the minister at Holytown, *quoad sacra*, is named Holytown parish, and consists of that portion of the old parish which lies to the east of the Wishaw and Coltness Railway. It contains already more than 4000 inhabitants, and the population is rapidly increasing.

and in 1821, it was again augmented to 18 chalders, half meal, half barley, with L. 10 for communion elements.

The manse is large, comfortable, and in good repair. The glebe consists of above 4 arable acres, but is deficient in the legal allowance for pasture. There is an orchard of nearly two acres, but the soil and the situation are not considered favourable for fruit trees, and the crop is precarious.

This parish has been distinguished by the liberality of its collections and contributions for religious and charitable objects. The first collection for the British and Foreign Bible Society amounted to upwards of L. 90; the second to L. 50; the largest, perhaps, that were made for the society in any country parish in Scotland. An association was formed in 1816, for aiding religious and benevolent institutions in general. In that year upwards of L. 60 were raised by subscriptions and donations, and distributed among the Hamilton Auxiliary Bible Society, the Hibernian Society, the Society for Gaelic Schools, and other institutions of a similar nature. When the Apocrypha controversy took place, the Hamilton Bible Society was dissolved, and the association at Bothwell was also allowed to go down.

The average yearly collections at Bothwell, (as distinct from Holytown parish,) for religious and charitable purposes, may be stated at L. 50.

Education.—There are three parochial schools in the parish, one at Bothwell village, another in Holytown, and the third at Newart Hill. The incumbent in the former has the maximum salary of two chalders; the other two half a chalder each. The school-room at Bothwell is at present in a very wretched condition, totally inadequate to the number of scholars, and in such bad repair as to be absolutely injurious to health. In other respects the school is in a most flourishing condition, under the efficient superintendence of Mr James Hamilton, the present master.* The number of scholars may average from 100 to 120. The branches taught are, English, writing, and arithmetic, geography, Latin, and Greek. The school-fees for reading are, 3s. per quarter; for reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, 4s. Latin and Greek, 5s. The average number of scholars attending the school at Holytown is about 20, and at Newart Hill above 100.

There are besides the parish schools, several on private adven-

* An excellent school-room and dwelling-house for the teacher have recently been built, partly by parochial assessment, and partly by private subscription.

ture, viz. one at Uddingston; two at Bellshill; one at Holytown; one at Thankerton colliery; one at Legbrannock; and two at Chapel Hall; in all, 11 day schools; with one exception, all well attended. There are also 7 well attended Sabbath schools in the parish, which have been sources of great benefit to the children in the populous districts where they are established.

The people in general are alive to the benefits of education, and do not fail to have their children taught English reading, writing, and arithmetic. Among the children of the colliers, who are frequently moving from one parish to another, a few may be found destitute of these qualifications.

A parish library was established in 1798. Some of the original subscribers were tainted with Paine's principles, and several books were introduced, which were calculated neither to establish the faith, nor to improve the morals of the readers. On that account, its dissolution some years ago occasioned no regret to the serious part of the community. Several families have excellent private libraries, and new and expensive publications can easily be procured from the libraries in Hamilton and Glasgow.

There are four libraries connected with the Sabbath schools.

Charities.—In 1577, the Countess of Forfar mortified a sum to send a boy to the College of Glasgow, “born of honest parents within the regality of Bothwell, ten years of age, and educated within the school of Bothwell.” One John Scott was sent in 1777. The terms of the deed have rendered the mortification useless to those for whose benefit it was intended; and it is said that the faculty of the University have appropriated the annual proceeds to the enlarging of the class-rooms of the College, and other purposes, which they consider, as the deed requires, to be “for the glory of God.”

James Hamilton, late mason in Glasgow, bequeathed L. 200 to the parish of Bothwell in 1778, to “remain in the hands of the session as a sunk stock, the yearly annual interest to be applied for the purpose of paying the apprentice-fee of one or more apprentices to creditable tradesmen of the city of Glasgow, of the nomination and appointment of the minister and elders, or the major part of them,”—blood relatives to be preferred. The testamentary trustee on the estate of James Hamilton became bankrupt, and only a small part of the sum bequeathed was recovered by the kirk-session. The annual interest is applied as the deed directs.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The poor are supplied from an assessment fixed by the heritors and church-session, who meet once in six months, according to the statute, examine the poor's roll, and appoint such a sum to be levied for the ensuing half-year as the state of the poor requires. One-half is paid by the heritors, liferenters, and feuars, and the other half by householders and tenants, according to their several circumstances. The sums collected at the different periods, when a census of the population was taken, and the proportional increase of the inhabitants at these several periods, will be seen below.

Years.	Souls.	Increase.	Poor's Stent.
1755, -	1561 -	-	L 42 6 9
1791, .	2707 -	1146 -	73 18 8
1801, -	3017 -	310 -	181 6 11
1811, -	3745 -	728 -	178 8 11
1821, -	4844 -	09 9 -	331 10 0
1831, -	5545 -	701 -	319 0 0
1836, -	6581 -	1036 -	300 11 4

The following sums were paid to the poor in the several districts of the parish, from Candlemas to Lammas 1835:

	Old Men.	Old Women.	Widows.	Children.	Total.
Uddingstone, 3	L. 2 5 0	L. 1 10 0	L. 0 0 0	L. 2 10 0	L. 6 5 0
Bothwell, 14	8 0 0	6 10 0	5 10 6	3 10 6	23 10 6
Orbiston, 25	6 0 0	15 2 0	9 17 6	2 9 0	38 8 6
Woodhall, 33	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 2 6	4 0 0	42 2 6
Jerviston & Carfin, } 7	1 0 0	7 0 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	12 15 0
Lauchope, 5	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0
Cleland & Stevenston } 21	8 10 0	13 0 0	9 10 0	0 0 0	31 0 0
<hr/>					
	L. 38 15 0	L. 58 2 0	L. 42 15 6	L. 15 19 6	L. 160 1 6

It appears from the above table that there are only three paupers in Uddingstone quarter, which contains a population of 644. The number is small compared with the other districts of the parish, and this may be ascribed to various causes. There are few public-houses in Uddingstone, which may justly be considered the nurseries of pauperism and demoralization. The inhabitants still cherish that reluctance to accept of public charity which long characterized the humblest classes in Scotland. And it may be added that, from the vicinity of Uddingstone to Bothwell Castle, many of the villagers are employed by Lord Douglas to work in the garden and pleasure-grounds, or as farm-servants, and agricultural labourers, which, if they behave themselves soberly and honestly, secures to them a comfortable subsistence and independence of the bounty of others for life. Should they be laid on a sick bed, their wages are not on that account withheld, and, though disabled for work by the infirmities of old age, their weekly allow-

ance, in whole or in part, is continued to the last. No servant of the family, male or female, and none that could consider themselves as permanently engaged in any department of house or field labour, have ever been known under the character of parish paupers. The fact deserves to be recorded, and it is easy to conceive the advantages which would result to society were the example universally imitated.

The collections at the church-door lie in the hands of the kirk-session to meet casualties that may occur between the half-yearly meetings, and the remainder is paid over to the clerk at these meetings for the maintenance of the regular poor. Owing to the assessment, the collections are not large. They were in 1833–1834, L. 42, 16s. 4d.; 1834–1835, L. 45, 0s. 4d.; 1835–1836, L. 42, 15s.

Inns, &c.—There are 37 persons in the parish licensed to sell tea and tobacco; 50 to sell ale and spirits; of whom 8 sell wine. The ale-houses have the most unhappy effects on the condition and the morals of the people, and are occasionally the scenes of riot and Sabbath desecration in the neighbourhood of the collieries and public works.

Fuel.—Coal abounds in the parish, and is procured at a moderate price.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Great changes have taken place in this parish since the last Statistical Account was published. The population is more than doubled. The rental of the surface has increased in an equal proportion, and of the minerals in a much higher ratio. At the former period, the land “was not let by the acre, but at the slump of the farm, and the accumulated value estimated.” It is now well enclosed, accurately measured, and the farms are let according to their estimated value per acre. At the former period, there were only 50 colliers in the parish; there are now 263, and the number is daily increasing. The income from mines and iron-works was then a mere trifle, it is now supposed to exceed L. 160,000 per annum. The railroads and the Monkland Canal have opened up the treasures of this district; and it would not be easy to prognosticate the advantages which may yet be derived from these improvements. A great improvement has also taken place in the style of building, and the accommodation of the cottages and farm-houses which have lately been erected.

Drawn up 1836.

Revised April 1840.

UNITED PARISHES OF WANDELL AND LAMMINGTOUNE.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. CHARLES HOPE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—CHALMERS in his *Caledonia* states the name of Wandell to have been anciently “Quendal or Gwendall,” signifying in the British language the *white meadow*. The parish was also designated in former times “the parochin of Hartside alias Wandle,” the former being the name by which a particular district of it towards the northern extremity is still known. The same authority also tells us that the name Lammingtounne, now familiarly abbreviated into Lamington, was conferred upon the northern division of this united parish, from a Fleming called *Lambinus*, one of three brothers who came over from Flanders, and settled in Scotland in the reign of David I., and upon whom that monarch conferred the territory which has since, under various modifications, borne the designation of Lambinstoun, Lambingtoun, and Lammingtounne. In a charter by David II. to Sir William Baillie in 1367, the lands are designated as those of “Lambinstoun.” Others contend that Lamington owes its name to one “Lambert,” and hence was occasionally written, “Lambertstoun.” Chalmers adds that Lambinus had two brothers, Wiscius and Robert, who gave their names to the two neighbouring parishes, Wistoun and Robertoun.

Extent and Boundaries.—*Wandell*, reckoning from the southern extremity, where it is bounded by Crawford, extends in a north-easterly direction to the parish kirk, a distance of about 6 miles. It is bounded on the south-west and west by the river Clyde, which separates it from Crawfordjohn and Robertoun, and on the south-east and north by Lammingtounne, with which it has long been united. It contains 6099 imperial acres. *Lammingtounne* again, proceeding from the same point, viz. the church, where Wandell terminates, stretches in a north-easterly line along the river, which

here flows in that direction, to a point on the farm of Whitehill, a distance of 3 miles. It is connected on the south and south-west with Wandell; bounded by Culter on the east, and separated from the lower end of Robertoun, and the upper extremity of Symington on the west and north, by the "flowing Clyde." It contains of imperial acres, 5180, being less than Wandell by about a fifth part of itself. According to Forrest's map, the united parish contains 21.75 square miles, and there are only 13 parishes of greater extent in the whole county of Lanark. It somewhat resembles an irregular triangle, having its longest and western side washed by the noble river which gives its name to the district. It extends where broadest from the junction of Hartside *burn*, with the Clyde, to Hatherstane Law and Wingill Bank, two mountainous summits close together on the boundaries of Culter and Crawford to the south-east, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles; narrowing gradually both towards north-east and south-west.

Aspect.—The general character of this parish, like the district in which it lies, is hilly, or perhaps it may be called *mountainous*. There is, however, a tolerable stretch of *holm* or level ground, probably not less than 400 acres in extent, chiefly in the north-eastern corner of Lammingtoun, between the Clyde on the west and the rising and hilly grounds to the east and south-east. There is also an extensive field of fertile holm land on the farms of Hillhouse, Hartside, Woodend, Wandellmill and Littlegill, all in Wandell. These holm lands, however, and especially in Lammingtoun, are not a tame dead level, but are beautifully diversified with rising knolls of considerable height and base, all under cultivation, and many of them crowned or gracefully fringed with aged trees of picturesque outline and of goodly size. These low level grounds extend, at their greatest breadth, to not more than three-quarters of a mile, till they join the ascending fields that connect them with the hills. A little way above Braehead, the hill of Devonshaw almost refreshes its base in the clear waters of the Clyde; and along the sloping sides of most hills in the parish, there are still very visible proofs that in former and distant times they had been pretty generally laid under contribution for supply of "the staff of life." The general aspect of the hills is agreeable; they are smooth and dry, without much heather, and afford easy *footing* and excellent pasture for sheep. They are often finely diversified in their swelling sides, and undulating summits; presenting one while a sweeping curvature of out-

line, and at another point of view a more peaked and conical form; with here and there a gray rock peering above the grassy turf. Many of the hills in the parish are of considerable height, and from their summits afford beautiful and extensive views. Hill-house in Wandell, a short way from the kirk, and Lammingtoun hill to the east of the village, rise about 500 or 600 feet above the level ground around the manse; and when we consider that these are not the highest hills in the parish, that Tinto on the opposite side of the river, and not more than a mile and a half in a straight line north-west from the village of Lammingtoun, is 2306 feet above the level of the sea, we may safely state the highest point in the parish to be not less than 1400 feet above the tide at Greenock.

Soil.—The soil, as may be supposed, varies considerably in different parts. In the holms or low grounds by the river, where the Clyde in the lapse of successive generations has evidently varied greatly in its course, *freaking* from one confining boundary to another, as if in derision of the power and comforts of man, the prevailing soil is a deep rich loam or clay, and in some instances where the deposition has been more scanty, it is sharp, light, and gravelly. The remainder of the cultivated lands, partly interspersed as knolls amid the holms, and partly rising in gradual ascent to the bases of the hills, and of sufficient elevation to be at all times safe from the sudden swellings of the Clyde, are generally of a free, rather light, but yet kindly soil; and the same remark holds good of the greater proportion of those *breaks* of land upon the hill sides that have been subjected to the operations of the plough. The crofts about the village of Lammingtoun, consisting of about 70 acres, are considered the best land in the parish, although from the circumstance of their being held by so many small tenants, they cannot well be permitted to rest for any length of time in pasture. The subsoil of the arable land, with the exception of the very lowest of the holm lands, is generally of a porous gravelly nature, and hence frequent showers in the end of spring and beginning of summer are essential to insure any thing like heavy crops. *Peat moss* occurs among the hills, but not to so great an extent, as in many of the surrounding parishes. There are also a few *bogs*, or spouty marshy spots, occurring in the same localities, but none of a description not to be pasturable by the woolly race.

Climate and Seasons.—In a district of such general altitude,

being within twelve miles of the town of Leadhills, the highest inhabited spot in the kingdom, with the single exception of its neighbour Wanlockhead,—and surrounded on all sides, except the north, by immense ranges of “hills on hills in close succession,”* our climate may be expected to be rather damp. We have accordingly towards the end of autumn, as also frequently in the months of February and March, successive weeks of rain, so that the month of April is sometimes pretty far advanced before the ground is in a fit state to receive the seed, and hence a late harvest is almost the invariable consequence. Notwithstanding of these remarks, I am not sure that we have more rain in this quarter, than falls in the eastern part of Galloway, and certainly we have not so much as falls on the west coast of that province, and in many parts of Ayrshire. I suspect however, we have more, and severer frost, as also more snow, than our neighbours to the south and west. In the winter and spring of 1837–8, the ground was covered pretty deeply with snow for *ten weeks*! The thermometer in the open air at a north-west window of the manse, was as low one morning about day-light at 8 o'clock, as 4 degrees above zero, and it no doubt had been lower during the night. Our summers, however, are sometimes both dry and very warm, so that the pasture is quite burnt up by the middle of June. The thermometer is often about 76°; and in that season, remarkable for heat and drought, 1826, when we had scarcely a shower from February to September, it was for months generally about 80°, and sometimes 84°, and 86° in the shade; and one day in removing it into the full sun, it rose rapidly to 120 degrees. Indeed, from being so encircled by hills, our harvest in the vale of the Clyde is much earlier than in some districts greatly lower, but not so well sheltered. We are also less subjected to the evils of lingering frosts in the beginning of summer, or early hoar frost in autumn, than many of our neighbours, particularly about Robertoun, and Biggar and Skirling. There is a *fair* at *Skirling* in the middle of June, and another in September or October, about which seasons it has long been remarked that potatoes, and even oats, are frequently injured by frost.

The following register, kept by myself, of the farming operations upon my glebe, will furnish a pretty correct idea of the climate of Wandell and Lammingtoun:

* The situation of the parish church is only 120 feet lower than the summit of Arthur's seat.

	Began to sow.	Began to cut hay.	Began to reap.	Finished reaping.	Got all in	Took field potat.
1824,	~~~~~	~~~~~	August 30.	~~~~~	Sept. 17.	~~~~~
1825,	~~~~~	~~~~~	August 20.	August 26.	Sept. 6.	~~~~~
1826,	~~~~~	June ~	July 31.	~~~~~	August 12.	~~~~~
1827,	April 14.	~~~~~	Sept. 4.	Sept. 13.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 17 to 19.
1828,	April 1.	~~~~~	August 26.	~~~~~	Sept. 16.	Oct. 3.
1829,	~~~~~	July 7.	August 29.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 15.
1830,	March 26.	July 1.	Sept. 6.	~~~~~	Oct. 18.	Oct. 16.
1831,	March 26.	June 25.	August 12.	August 31.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 26.
1832,	April 5.	June 26.	August 24.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 15.
1833,	March 25.	July 5.	August 30.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 20.	Oct. 2.
1834,	March 20.	~~~~~	August 18.	August 28.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 29.
1835,	March 28.	July 2.	August 24.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 20.
1836,	April 15.	July 4.	Sept. 16.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 24.
1837,	April 12.	~~~~~	Sept. 2.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 10.
1838,	April 12.	~~~~~	August 12.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 13.	~~~~~
1839,	April 6.	~~~~~	Sept. 13.	Sept. 21.	Oct. 1.	~~~~~
1840,	March 20.	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~

The earliest period at which I ever planted *early* potatoes in my garden was the 17th of March 1834, and the latest at which I ever put into the ground a first crop of the same kind, was the 19th of April 1836. The earliest time I ever had *new* potatoes of my own raising was on the 7th July 1834; and the latest period before the same root was fit for using, was the 1st of August 1836; a season when every article of garden produce was extremely late in this part of the country. The present spring, 1840, is the driest and warmest that I remember ever to have seen, not excepting 1826, which as yet it greatly resembles. Since the 15th of February, we have had only a very few showers. The thermometer has been steadily and unusually high, and consequently vegetation is nearly a month more advanced than usual. Fruit trees, such as apples, pears, plums, and cherries, have blossomed most luxuriantly in the garden of the manse, and many of them are beginning to shed very rapidly their honours in the dust! On one or two trees, both plums and apples, and Jargonelle pears, are beginning fairly to set in the fruit. Yesterday, May 4th 1840, the thermometer in the shade and open air was nearly 78°, at two o'clock P. M. The lilac and laburnum are beginning to open and to shew their beautiful tints. Gean trees and hawk-berry or bird-cherry, are in full blow around the manse, and the old *planes* behind it have been in leaf for a week past.

Hydrography, &c.—There are many fine springs in this parish. The most celebrated is that dedicated to St Ninian, on the left bank of Lammingtonne burn, a little above the village. From this fountain the villagers used formerly to draw water, but of late there have been no fewer than five wells sunk by various in-

habitants of the *town* of Lammington, some of them supplied with pumps, and all affording excellent water. Both at the manse and school-house, this accommodation has been supplied by the heritors.

Rivers and Burns.—The river Clyde sweeps along the whole extent of these parishes on the west, keeping a direction from south-west to north-east; and from its rise in the mountainous range on the east of Crawford, near Tweedshaws in the parish of Tweedsmuir, to where it passes the manse of this parish, it has a run of at least seventeen miles. Like all rivers in mountainous districts, it is liable to sudden *spates* and overflowings of the low grounds on its margin. One of these *spates* occurred in the month of January 1830, which was attended with a lamentable loss of human life in this very locality;—two young men, with two servant girls, to whom they were said to have been betrothed, having perished in a rash attempt to cross the river in a dark and stormy night, at the ford near the old castle of Lammington. The accident created a great sensation in the neighbourhood, and, as many individuals had previously lost their lives in attempting to cross the Clyde in this vicinity, the public attention was roused to the necessity of having some safe mode of communication established between the opposite sides of the river, there being none from Clyde's Bridge on the south, to Wolfclyde on the north, a distance of about nine miles. Accordingly, an elegant and substantial bridge of two arches, each 53 feet in span, of a hard liver-coloured stone from Roberton, and costing upwards of L.900, was in 1836 thrown across the Clyde between that parish and Wandell, a little to the south of the 34th mile-stone from Edinburgh, on the road leading from the metropolis through this parish, to Abington and Crawford, on the Dumfries road, either by Moffat or Thornhill.

There is a deep pool in the Clyde, a short way below the old castle, where a man of the name of Johnstone perished long ago, and which still goes by the name of "Johnstone's Pool."

There are several tributary streams in the parish, all descending from the hills on the south-east, and emptying themselves into the Clyde on the west. Some of them, indeed, are mere rivulets, others are of such size as to be dignified with the name of *burns*. Of these, Hackwood, Wandell, Hartside, and Lammington burns, are the largest. All these streams cross the high road, and it was only about eighteen years ago, that the three last mentioned had arches or *pends* thrown over them!

Mineralogy.—Neither coal, lime, nor freestone is to be found in this parish. The first is brought from Rigside in Douglas, or from Ponfeigh in Carmichael. Lime of good quality is to be had at Newton of Wistoun, about four miles distant, on the property of Mr Baillie of Lammingtoun. Freestone is got from Stonehill in Carmichael, or from Carnwath; and slates can only be had either at Stobo in Tweeddale, or at Glenochar in Crawfordmuir, fifteen miles distant. Porphyry prevails throughout Lammingtoun, and also on the farm of Hillhouse, in Wandell. The transition, however, from porphyry to greywacke, takes place at Hartside burn, a mile to the south of the manse; and the latter runs throughout the remainder of Wandell. *Scots pebbles* are frequently found in the brows and channel of the Clyde; and some fine large specimens, agates, I believe, were dug out of a well at Townfoot, near the manse, last autumn; some of those are very beautiful, and would make fine seals. Lead was once attempted to be wrought on the hill of *Snickerthknees*, on the farm of Birnock in Wandell, but the operation was never, I believe, attended with much success.

Zoology.—Deer are said to have existed in abundance in this parish, in former times. Hence the name of *Hartside*, still applied to a portion of what is now denominated Wandell. A stray animal of this species was said to have been seen upon the hills of Lammingtoun, about fifteen years ago. Hares are plentiful, and black-game, grouse, and partridges are tolerably abundant. Otters are said to have abounded at one time, and may be met with occasionally still. Hence the name of a farm in Lammingtoun, *Otterburns*. Fomarts and weasels, and hedgehogs, and bats, are often seen. Foxes may occasionally have been seen, but they find no cover in the parish. Adders, if they exist here at all, are not numerous. Herons, coots, snipes, and wild-ducks, frequent the low-grounds and bed of the river. Crows are plentiful, and though there is no rookery within the parish, they find abundant shelter in the woods of Bagbie on the opposite side of the river, in Robertoun. The magpie and hawk are also here, but they are sought out and destroyed, as being hurtful to game, by eating the eggs and carrying off the young. Squirrels are seen in the Culter plantations, on the eastern boundary of Lammingtoun. Rats are numerous, chiefly the large Muscovy kind, which have in a great measure, however, extirpated the native and smaller Scots rat. Birds of all kinds are numerous. A goatsucker and a kings-

fisher were shot in the parish last summer; and all the following birds have been seen in the parish, and most of them usually frequent the shrubbery and young trees about the manse. These are the lapwing, the *mavis*, (for I prefer the Scottish name for the Scottish philomel,) the missel-thrush, linnets of all sorts, the fieldfare, chaffinch, bullfinch, goldfinch, common wren, the redbreast, titmouse, lark, house and hedgesparrow, the blackbird, the land-rail or corn-craik; which last, though rarely seen, is yet a constant yearly visitant. A few starlings have also been occasionally seen, and some were captured for *pets*. Nor must I omit to mention in the last place, that "sweet messenger of spring," the cuckoo, which usually pays us his annual and truly welcome visit about the last week of April, or the first in May.

Trout of various kinds is found in the several burns already enumerated; and the Clyde *especially*, for several miles, both above and below Lammingtoun, is deservedly reckoned one of the very best rivers in the kingdom for angling,—the banks being open and free of wood,—the trout not only abundant, but a great proportion of them of that fine flesh-coloured kind known by the name of *Lochinvar trout* in the south, and of *Lochleven* in the east, of Scotland. Many of them are of a large size, weighing a pound or more; and I have seen one that measured two feet in length,—but it was of the *white or common species*.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

I have never met with any history of this parish, either printed or in manuscript, nor am I aware that any such, ancient or modern, is in existence. Probably some interesting particulars relating to it might be found in the archives of the family at Bonnington, as well as in those of the Applegirth and Douglas families. I have never heard of any particular map or plan of the parish, though I have little doubt that the heritors may be in possession of plans of their respective estates.

Eminent Characters.—Of all the celebrated names connected with this parish, by far the first is that of Sir William Wallace. Robertson in his *Ayrshire families*, tells us that he married, about 1296, the heiress of Lammingtoun, Marion Braidfoot, and by her became possessed of that ancient barony; and that the fruit of this union was an only daughter, who married William Baliol or Baillie of Hoprig and Penston, and thus gave rise to the Baillies of Lammingtoun. (See Nesbit's *Heraldry*.) It is said by others again, that the Scottish hero left no legitimate children.

Be this as it may, it is allowed by all, that he became possessed of the estate of Lammingtoun, and that, through relationship with him, it soon after came into the family of Baillie,—as appears by a charter of the lands of “Lambinstoun,” granted in favour of Sir William Baillie by King David II. of date 27th January 1367–68.

Many highly respected names occur in the long list of this honourable race. The chief of the family seems generally to have enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, and, with but few exceptions, uniformly bore the honour of knighthood, which in those times carried along with it a much higher rank than it does at the present day. William Baillie of Provand, cousin to the then proprietor of the estate, was appointed to the benefice of *Lammingtoun proper*, in 1557, and was the first incumbent of it after the Reformation. At that period, a certain proportion of the Lords of Council and Session were chosen from among the clergy; and in 1566, the minister of Lammingtoun was called to the Bench by the title of Lord Provand, and subsequently was raised to the presidency of the Supreme Court; but, notwithstanding, continued to hold the cure of the parish till his death in 1593. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the proprietor of the barony was also named Sir William Baillie. He was a true churchman, and an elder in the kirk-session of his own parish, whose meetings he very generally attended, and seems to have taken an active part in providing for the wants of the poor; and in the general business of the parish. He frequently represented the presbytery of the bounds, as their ruling elder in the General Assembly. Being also a staunch monarchical man, he engaged in the Royal cause in the troublous times immediately preceding the martyrdom of the unfortunate Charles the First. For this praiseworthy act of a loyal subject, the kirk-session, either overawed by “the pressure from without” or influenced by a time-serving sycophancy, at their sederunt of the “25th January 1649,” thought fit in their wisdom to “discharge the Laird of Lammingtoun from being ane elder in the Session, for his accession to the late unlawful engagement, qll he make satisfaction;” and at a subsequent meeting they chose another member of their body, “Archibald Baillie of Whitehill,” as elder in room of Sir William to the presbytery of Biggar, by whom, for the same reason, he was in like manner returned as their ruling elder to the General Assembly.

The Rev. David Blinshall, ordained to this cure in 1708, lived

to upwards of a hundred years of age. The late Rev. Dr Blinshall of Dundee, his son, was a native of Lammington; as was the late eminent Professor Jardine of Glasgow, a native of Hillhouse in Wandell,—and a large flat tombstone in the kirkyard marks the spot where his ancestors repose. The late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, was an accomplished scholar, and was a candidate for the *Greek chair* in the University of Edinburgh, at the time when the late excellent Professor Dalzell was appointed to it. Mr Mitchell published a treatise upon the Atonement, in answer to the work upon that subject by the Rev. Dr M'Gill of Ayr. His eldest son, Dr John Mitchell, a native of the parish, is at present Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Manchester, and esteemed a man eminent in his profession. It may be added, that the young laird of Lammington, Alexander Cochrane Baillie, Esq. just returned from his travels in Greece, and the east of Europe, has this spring published a volume of poems called “The Morea.”

Land-owners.—There are, at the present day, only two land-owners connected with this parish, namely, Lord Douglas, the sole proprietor of Wandell; and Alexander Cochrane Wishart Baillie, Esq. sole proprietor of Lammington. The former old parish and barony was held, in the time of King Alexander II., by one styled “William de Hertisheved” (since Hartside), sheriff of Lanark in 1225, (see Chart. Glasg.), and subsequently in the reign of David II. by “William de Gardin or Jardin,” ancestor of the Jardines of Applegirth in Annandale, in whose family it continued till the time of Charles the First, when it was acquired by William, Marquis of Douglas, who conferred it upon his son Archibald, Earl of Angus, created in 1651, Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell, and Hartside, with remainder to the heir-male of his *second* marriage. The only son of that *second* marriage was Archibald, second Earl of Ormond, who, in 1661, was by a new patent created Earl of Forfar, Lord *Wandale* and *Hartside*. His son Archibald, second Earl of Forfar, being mortally wounded in the King's cause at the battle of Sheriffmuir, died on the 8th December 1715, without issue, when the barony of Wandell or Hartside reverted to the head of his house, Archibald, his cousin, created in 1703, Duke of Douglas, &c.; and it is now held by his Grace's grand nephew, Lord Douglas. The farm of Littlegill in Wandell, belonging formerly to a family of the

name of Bailzie or Baillie, was purchased by the late Lord Douglas only about sixty-five years ago.

The barony of Lammingtoun, being by the deed of entail destined to heirs general, was in the course of the last century held by no fewer than three females, who, marrying into other wealthy families, gave occasion to the old castle or mansion-house being left deserted, and the estate being generally much neglected. The last of these heiresses of Lammingtoun was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lord President Dundas, who married Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown. Lady Ross Baillie died in 1817, and was interred in the kirk of Lammingtoun, where, opposite to the pulpit, a marble monument infixed in the wall, is inscribed to her memory,—a plain white paneled tablet and urn, upon a black ground. Her son, Sir Charles Ross, had a daughter, Matilda, by his first marriage, who married Sir Thomas Cochrane, R. N., and she dying, her eldest son, now Alexander Cochrane Baillie, Esq. succeeded, in right of his mother, to the estate of Lammingtoun, last held by his great-grandmother, Lady Ross Baillie, as above noticed. The chief of the Baillies, however, does not appear to have all along been the sole proprietor of what, at the present day, is known as the lands and barony of Lammingtoun. On the contrary, a part of it was sold by Sir William Baillie, in 1611, to a person named John Donaldson. These lands were what is termed “Run-rig lands” lying up and down, and interspersed in ridges or small allotments over the estate. The late Lady Ross Baillie repurchased these lands, known as the *Donaldson* or *Connal lands*, from Alexander Connal, great-grandson of John Donaldson, in 1772; since which, they have merged so completely into the general property, that all traces of their localities or original boundaries have been lost. Tradition, however, says, they consisted of “every ninth step and tree, hill and dale of the lands and barony of Lammingtoun.” I have seen a *precept of clare constat* of these lands to John Donaldson, of date 1684.

Besides this Donaldson family, however, it appears, from the Session Records, that there were, in the seventeenth century, other proprietors in Lammingtoun inferior to the “Laird.” Thus we find, “April 12th 1658,” upon “ane supplication by Thomas Baillie of Tounheid of Lammingtoun, for leave to set up ane seat next unto the minister his seat,” the session having “removed” the petitioner, “and taken his desyre into yr consideratione,” at last “allows and gives his request to the said Thomas Baillie, being ane *heritour* with-

in the parosch." We find one of the elders, too, regularly termed "Whitehill" upon the session roll, even when "Lammingtoun" himself was present, while all the other elders are entered in their own names in the minutes. And that this *Whitehill* must have been a person of some note, appears from the fact of his being returned elder to the General Assembly, at the time when Sir William Baillie was discharged on account of his accession to some engagement in behalf of his suffering Prince, Charles I. And, again, at a meeting of heritors for the erection of a school, June 15, 1697, "there were present of the heritors, the Laird of Lammingtoun, the Laird of Littlegill, the tutors of John Donaldson, portioner in Lammingtoun, as also the minister, who was clothed with a commission for Mr John Watson, *portioner* in Lammingtoun,"—and yet further, on this point, at a meeting of heritors for the poor, in 1699, the Laird of Lammingtoun himself appears with a commission from the same "Mr John Watson," who, in the close of the same minute, is twice expressly designated as "Laird Watson."

Parochial Registers.—The oldest parochial register at present known to be in existence, commences with "the first session holden be Mr John Crawford," bearing date at "Lammingtoun Kirk, 6th of February 1645." That there must, however, have been one of a prior date, is evident from the following extract from the minute of that sederunt! "Ordered the *sessione books* to be brought against the next day." It is much to be regretted that those *sessione books* here ordered, have been lost, and not less so that those which still exist are rendered almost useless from the careless way in which they have been preserved,—being not only tattered and torn, but in many parts totally illegible from damp, and falling to pieces on being handled ever so delicately. From what is entire, however, it is evident that not only the volume mentioned, (which ends with October 16, 1660, embracing nearly the whole of the incumbency of Mr John Crawford, who was ejected by the strong hand of arbitrary power in 1662,) but likewise the volume commencing about 1695 and ending 1709, as also the next, beginning 1715 and ending 1722, have all been carefully kept, and especially the one first mentioned. The next in succession commences in 1738 and ends 1753; another then commences, and ends in 1768. The sixth begins at the induction of the late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, in September 1774, and ends with 1813. A great proportion of this volume is distinctly written

out, and is yet in tolerable preservation. Part of the register of baptisms, however, is confused and ill-written, particularly between 1813 and 1821. In all these registers, the birth is seldom entered, merely the baptism; and few marriages or deaths are recorded. A new register and session book was purchased soon after my induction, in which all births, marriages, deaths, and burials, in the united parish, are carefully entered.

Antiquities.—In this respect the parish of Wandell and Lammingtoun is by no means uninteresting. In *camps* especially, it is most abundant. Three of these, quite adjoining one another, are very distinctly marked out on Whitehill, in the north-east extremity of Lammingtoun, all of very considerable dimensions, the largest being 70 yards in length, by 40 in breadth, with a ditch 5 yards in width. These are supposed to have been of Roman construction. On the top of Starthope hill in Wandell, and nearly opposite to the mansion-house of Hardington or Bagbie in Robertoun, there is a ring of earth and stones about 20 yards in diameter, supposed from its form to be the remains of a British camp. Another of these military stations is to be met with at Hartside, in the form of an oblong 30 yards by 20, having a rampart on all sides. On the south, and west, and north, it is protected by a rather steep brink, and on the east by a deep ditch. This, from its square-like form, has been supposed to have been of Roman construction. A circular camp is next to be found on Devonshaw or Woodend hill, about the centre of Wandell, and opposite the village of Robertoun. This is said to contain more than three-fourths of a Scots acre of land, and has a rampart and ditch. It is supposed, like other circular ones, to have been of British origin. These camps are too numerous, however, to admit of being minutely described in a brief notice like this. There is one on Braehead, another pretty entire near the farm-house of Cauldchapel, said to be 60 yards in diameter, and a second on the south of the same dwelling-house. All these three are circular. Close to Cauldchapel, also, there is a *moat* or *tumulus* about 20 yards in diameter, and about 5 feet in height; and there was formerly a smaller one near to it; which, however, was demolished, when several human bones were cast out. But the most interesting and remarkable curiosity of the kind, perhaps, in the whole parish, is that on *Arbory hill*, which rises about 500 feet in a sort of conical form, above the level of the Clyde, in the upper and most southerly point of Wandell. This hill has been fortified on the top; and on ascending to it, the traveller first

comes to a broad ditch of about 3 yards, with a rampart. At about 6 yards within this rampart, there is a second ditch of 2 yards or so in width, and within it a mound of about 10 feet in height. At the distance of probably 16 yards still farther up the hill, is found a ring or circle of stones, measuring, it is said, 9 yards in thickness, and 4 feet in height, and enclosing a space of ground in its natural state, of about 44 yards in diameter. This has been held by some to have been a military station of the Britons; while others are inclined to view it as an ancient Druidical temple or place of worship.

Watling Street, as it has been called, entered the parish near to the base of Arbory hill, and passed Cauldchapel and Wandell-mill, where it may still be traced; but farther down than this, it cannot be followed with certainty. An urn was not very long ago, dug up by the plough near Cauldchapel, and several more are reported to have been discovered near Wandell-mill, at the time the present high road was made about seventy years ago. Sir William Wallace is reported to have once encamped on the heights above Wandell-mill, where he entrapped and cut off a party of English.

Ancient Buildings.—It is said there were formerly several *towers* or strong buildings in this parish, the scanty dilapidated ruins of which are now all that remain. Whether and where the Jardines ever had a residence in Wandell, is now a matter of the purest conjecture. Within the bounds of this ancient barony, however, at the base of Devonshaw hill, to the west of the high-road, and nearly opposite to the snug little village of Robertoun, lies in a graceful curvature of the Clyde, a baylike nook of land of about 30 acres in extent, called the Bower Park, diversified with two or three rising knolls, having its border washed on all sides by the river, except on the south-east, where it is bounded by the public road running along by the foot of the Hartside hills, and in this way having altogether a sort of peninsular form. Upon one of these little eminences in the south-west corner of this little territory, and with its rocky base shelving into the Clyde, stand the ruins of the *Bower of Wandell*. Little of it, indeed, now remains, nor does it appear from its outlines ever to have been of any great extent, though probably it was built with some attention to security. King James V., when tired of the cares of the state and trammels of a court, is said to have pursued his favourite sport of deer stalking, among the once woody hills and glens of Hartside. This

little *demesne* is truly a lovely spot even in its present naked and neglected state. Were it crowned with a tasteful cottage, its knolls clothed with the fragrant birch, the flowering hawthorn, and the clustering rowan, with a due proportion of more lasting trees,—were its watered borders fringed with the alder, the willow, and the poplar,—and its remaining low and fertile spots laid out in well disposed gardens and shrubberies, with here and there a grassy enclosure,—it might soon be said of *Wandell Bower*, as was once said of *Fascally* by the distinguished tourist Pennant,—“this place is more like the favourite haunt of *faeries* than the abode of mortals!”

In Lammingtoun, there are at Whitehill the remains of some place of strength and consequence; and in the wild but beautifully romantic glen of Keygill, near the head of that stream, and at the very base of a steep and lofty hill named Windgill bank, stand the ruins of Windgate house. This house was built at a remote period by the laird of Lammingtoun, at a time when a feud subsisted between him and the laird of Symington. The latter had erected a building on the side of Tinto, called *Fatlips* Castle, which, being directly opposite, completely overlooked, by its elevated situation, the castle of Lammingtoun, the residence of his rival *laird*. It is recorded that he sent a taunting message to *Lammingtoun*, in no very delicate terms, to the effect that his wife could not go out of doors but her motions might be observed from *Fatlips*; which so incensed the chief of the *Bailies*, that “he vowed that ere that day twelvemonth, he would have a house for himself and his family, where his wife’s motions could neither be watched by Symington nor any one else, and where, on looking out, he should be able to call everything that he saw his own!” The result was, the building of a residence in Keygill glen, about four miles from the village, and in the very wildest and most remote outskirts of the estate of Lammingtoun.

The chief residence of the laird, however, was, notwithstanding, still at the castle or tower of Lammingtoun. It is somewhere about a hundred years since it was regularly occupied by the family. I have been told by some old persons in the parish, about the time when I came here, that they recollected having seen a *roasting-jack* and some other piece of furniture,—I think a large *spinning wheel*, in the kitchen of the old castle, and that a woman was employed to keep fires in it during winter, long after it had ceased to be the family residence. It is of unknown antiquity, though generally supposed to have been erected before the time of

Wallace, between 500 and 600 years ago ; and it might have stood as many years more, if we may only judge by the extreme thickness and rock-like durability of the remaining walls. But what *time* had spared, *man* barbarously destroyed ! It was dismantled about sixty years since by orders of the factor upon the estate, the proprietor, Lady Ross Baillie, being totally ignorant of the contemplated work of demolition, until it had proceeded too far to be remedied.* Some of the carved freestones may still be seen as intels to the doors of such buildings, upon the farms in its neighbourhood ! A part of the west gable, with the arched window of the large dining-room in it entire, and a part of the north side wall, of the original height, and also a portion of the wall opposite, still remain, to brave “ the pelting fury and pitiless storms ” of a variable and tempestuous climate. It is said, whether truly or not I cannot tell, that as, by the deed of entail, the proprietor of the estate must assume the surname and bear the arms of Baillie, so he is also bound by the same deed to keep up, in state and repair, the mansion house or *place* of Lammingtonne, as anciently designated. Be this as it may, we of the parish do most earnestly hope to see the day when the present young proprietor of this estate, with a Scottish spirit, and pride of ancestry, will restore the long dormant honours of that ancient family, which his cultivated mind and polished manners so well fit him to represent,—by soon either rebuilding the castle itself, or erecting upon one or other of the many charming situations which Lammingtonne affords, a mansion worthy of the splendid property to which a kind Providence has called him. I may add, that few properties are more capable of improvement ; and certainly no parish in the kingdom has greater cause to deplore the accumulated evils which spring from the total want of resident land-owners.

Historical Notices.—Part of the Highlanders who took up arms in 1715, in behalf of the unfortunate Prince James Stuart, amounting to about 400, taking fright on approaching the borders of England, and refusing to follow their commander, the Earl of Winton, on his entrance into that kingdom,—resolved on returning

* When the accounts of this demolition reached Bonington, near Lanark, her ladyship, as might well have been anticipated, was most indignant at the presumptuous but well-meant doings of her servant, and instantly despatched a messenger to Lammingtonne to stop procedure ; but alas ! it was too late,—the roof was off, and part of the building blown up by gunpowder ! The worthy factor thought it would be most profitable to his employer, to make a quarry of it, out of which to erect *stables and byres* !

directly into their own country; and having in company reached Moffat, they separated about Errickstane, into two parties of nearly equal numbers; one division resolving to pursue their way through Crawford-muir towards Douglas, while the remaining 200 took a more easterly course, and crossed the hills in the direction of Lammingtonne. Two countrymen of Annandale observing their movements, and conjecturing whither they were bound, hastened it is said by night to Lammingtonne, and apprized the people of their approach. "Early next morning, the 2d of November, the lairds of Lammingtonne, Nisbet, Glespine, Moss-castle; a Bailie Vallance from Biggar, a Mr Mitchell, factor to the laird of Hartree; a Mr Baillie, in Moat, and other gentlemen, with a great multitude of the surrounding parishes, as well as the men of Lammingtonne, forthwith assembled, both horse and foot, all of them armed as well as the hurry of the moment would permit." It is said they found the poor Highlanders in different parties, among the hills above Lammingtonne village; and that, had the latter only made a determined resistance, the greater part of the Clydesdale men would soon have fled, as "the hands of many of them were shaking with fear;" but the poor strangers being worn out with cold, hunger, and fatigue, were soon induced to surrender, and being collected to the number, as already stated, of about 200, they were driven before the country people, (who were armed with every sort of rude implement, and had now, when all danger was past, recovered a wonderful degree of courage,) and were at last safely cooped up for a day and night in the parish kirk, and next day marched off to Lanark.

III.—POPULATION.

The population in	1755 was	599
	in 1792	417
By the Government census in	1801	375
	1811	365
	1821	359
	1831	382, males 179, females 203.

The following table exhibits a correct list of the population of the united parish in April 1840 :

Number of persons under 15 years of age,	131
from 15 to 30	66
30 to 50	78
Number of persons from 50 to 70	38
above 70	18
Yearly average of births in the parish for the last 7 years,	8
illegitimate children for last 10 years,	1
deaths,	4
marriages,	1½
burials,	5¾

LANARK.

3 G

Number of bachelors and widowers above 50 years of age,	4	
women above 45 years,	22	
lame in the parish, there is 1 female.		
Present population of Wandell,	males, 49	
	females, 56	
	—105—families,	17
Lammingtounne village,	males, 52	
	females, 75	
	—127—families,	36
Country,	males, 51	
	females, 48	
	— 99—families,	16
	<hr/> Total,	<hr/> 331 <hr/> 69

Average number of children in each family, 5

Rental.—Wandell is valued in the cess books at L. 1300 Scots, real rental, L. 1396 Sterling; Lammingtounne is valued in the same at L. 1300 Scots, real rental, L. 1843, 10s. It is curious to note the fluctuations of the value of landed property at successive periods. For instance, the rental of Lammingtounne estate in 1656 was L. 4000 Scots, or L. 333 Sterling. In 1775, it was L. 448, 5s. 2d. In 1792, Mr Mitchell states it at between L. 700 and 800, and in 1824, the then factor, Mr Stobie, stated it to me, on raising my process of augmentation, at L. 2250.

There are two uninhabited houses in Wandell, and the same number in Lammingtounne, besides the new inn not quite completed. There are in the parish, 1 blacksmith, 1 tailor, whose wages per day, when he goes out to work in families, are 1s. 4d. besides victuals; 3 shoemakers, 4 weavers, 2 wrights. There are two *shops* in the village, where “tea, sugar, tobacco and snuff” are sold, with a variety of other small groceries; and *loaf bread* is retailed in them, from the bakers in Biggar. There has long been an inn, or rather *public-house* in the village, at which carriers frequently put up; and, though contrary to act of Parliament, the keeper of the toll-bar at Hartside, a short distance to the south of the inn, has always a license to sell whisky and ale. There are now no corn-mills in the parish, so that it lies under the disadvantage of having to send all grain either to Culter or Robertoun, three miles distant.

Character of the People.—The people, generally speaking, are healthy and robust, of good size and of active habits; and not peculiarly subject to any particular ailment or disease, if we except perhaps rheumatism, here commonly called the *pains*. They are, on the whole, cleanly, orderly in their household economy, sober, temperate, peaceable, industrious, and neighbourly and obliging to one another. They are much less given to intemperance

now than formerly; and withal, I must call them an *honest* people; for a petty theft is scarcely ever heard of in the parish.

Amusements.—Lammingtoun, so long as it enjoyed a resident proprietor, was famous for its *races*, which are even celebrated in ancient ballad. They were patronised by the “Laird,” took place in the level holms near the Castle, and are said to have been attended by the first gentry in the country. *Cock-fighting* also was long kept up here.* But though *horse-racing* and *cock-fighting* have long disappeared, the customs and amusements common to the country people of Scotland are regularly kept up by the inhabitants of these ancient parishes. *Curling* is the chief amusement in a frosty winter; and a striking peculiarity to this and many of the neighbouring parishes is, that *females* have their *bonspiel* or contest at curling as well as the males. The wives are matched against the unmarried women, and each party has a man in attendance to lend an arm to such as may be afraid of slipping on the ice at the time of delivering the curling-stone! It is very amusing sometimes to witness the scientific skill and prowess displayed by these female *combatants*. In the spring and summer evenings, the young men of the village frequently assemble on the old *school-green* to try their skill at the exhilarating game of throwing *quoits*; and a handsome silver medal (presented to the parish by Dugald Campbell, Esq.) is annually played for. The curlers have also a silver medal, purchased by subscription, and played for in like manner.†

The great proportion of the inhabitants in the country district of the parish are exemplary in their attendance on religious ordinances, as are also many of the families about the village; although, I am sorry to have occasion to add, there are a few belonging to the latter, who are shamefully negligent of that express command of our holy religion, “never to neglect the assem-

* I have in my possession an old manuscript poem, called “Lammingtoun Cock-fight,” written in 1701, “be John Welsh, maker and composer of the same.” It has little merit, and is somewhat in the style of Colville’s *Scots Hudibras*.

† At all these games the utmost decorum and good fellowship are strictly observed, and any thing like quarrelling or angry disputes is seldom, if ever, heard of. Matters were less decorously carried on in former times, as will appear from the following minute of the kirk-session of 28th January 1656: “The sessione considering ane superstitious and abominable custome yt hes continued still in this paroeche, That men and women uses promiscuously to play at the foot-ball upon Fasting’s even; and also considering what evill and sadde consequences hes followed y^{re} upon, viz. uncleannesse, drunkennes, and fighting, they doe unanimously discharge and inhibite thes^d old superstitious and abominable practise. And hereby macks and ordaines, that whatsoever persone or persones shall contravein this present acte, they shall be censured with the censure of the kirk. And the minister be desyred to publish y^{re} present acte out of pulpitt y^e next Lord’s day, that none pretende ignorance.”

bling of ourselves together." There is one very striking circumstance which I cannot pass by without here noticing, and it is not peculiar to *this* parish, but common to the whole district; namely, the extreme paucity of young persons, below the age of puberty, who are to be seen on Sabbath in any place of public worship. The excuse that I have received for this from the lower classes having families is, that they "*cannot afford* to give their children *two suits of clothes at once*, and are *ashamed* to send or take them to the kirk in rags." This is but a very lame apology for any Christian parent to offer.

Poaching of game has of late received a complete check, by the vigilance of a resident game-keeper. *River poaching*, however, is carried on to a great extent, chiefly by people coming from a distance, with the double rod, &c.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The tenants of this parish are an industrious class of men; many of them particularly so. The rotation generally observed in cropping, is, first oats, then potatoes or turnips, then bear or barley along with rye-grass and clover, for a crop of hay in the succeeding year. Both red and white clover seed are sown; a larger proportion of the latter is used when the ground is intended to be laid down in permanent pasture. There is no undivided common in either Wandell or Lamingtonne.

Wood.—The only plantation occupies about a rood of ground behind *Causeway House*, on the side of the old Roman way, or Watling Street, about the middle of Wandell;—this was planted with *larches* about twenty-five years ago. Indeed, as to wood of any description, the whole of this fine old barony is naked in the extreme, although a great proportion of it might be planted with immense advantage. So satisfied of this are its intelligent tenantry, that all of them have told me that, for sake of mere shelter, they would gladly give up land for planting without asking damages, provided only the Noble proprietor, Lord Douglas, would put in the young trees and protect them by suitable fences. The reader may have some faint idea how much this improvement is wanted, when it is mentioned, that in what was once a distinct parish, and extends to no less than $11\frac{1}{3}$ square miles, there are only to be met with in all 61 trees! These are chiefly at Hillhouse, Hartside, and Woodend, marking out in some instances the spot where, in former generations, a farm-steading has been. Few of these trees are probably younger than a century, and some from their size

cannot be less than fifty years older ; few as they are, they still show how well both soil and climate are suited for the rearing of valuable timber. At Woodend there is a fine ash, measuring 10 feet 1 inch round the stem ; and another of still greater height and beauty, that measures 12 feet in circumference. Close by these, there is a noble plane tree 8 feet round ; and another of at least equal girth near Hillhouse.

Naked as Wandell thus is at present, it is said by tradition, that in ancient times a forest or wood extended all along the western face of the hills from nearly opposite the Kirk to the south end of Devonshaw hill at Woodend burn, a distance of two miles and a-half ; and hence the appropriate name *Woodend* was given to that farm. The woods of Hartside are said to have been formerly the favourite haunt of the deer.

In Lammingtoun, likewise, there are no plantations. Such, however, might with great advantage be scattered up and down in belts and clumps, to the extent of 300 or 400 acres. And were the species of plants only judiciously selected, such as ash, plane, elm, and others that have proved themselves suited to the soil and climate, there can be no doubt, upon a fair calculation of human life, that a young man of twenty-one, on coming to his estate, might find planting a remunerating speculation in itself, even laying beauty and shelter altogether out of the question. With this passing remark, however, I am yet happy to say, that the old parish and barony of Lammingtoun contains many noble trees, of, I should suppose, from 120 to 150 years old. These are chiefly to be found in hedgerows, round square fields, or in small clusters near the present farm-houses, or close by where such buildings formerly stood. The greater proportion of these trees, however, is on the farm of Mains, near the old castle ; also on the fields to the west of the manse ; and in clumps, and dropping trees upon the crofts and round the gardens, of the villagers ; and along the banks of Lammingtoun burn. The number of these trees (for they may be numbered) upon the whole of Lammingtoun is 711. They consist chiefly of ash and plane in nearly equal proportions, also a good many elms, a few beeches, and one very fine horse-chestnut. A large number of these are of very considerable thickness ; many planes from 6 feet 9 inches to 8 feet 7, and one as much as 9 feet and a half in circumference. The largest ash is 7 feet 7 inches ; largest beech 8 feet 10 inches, and the horse-chestnut is 7 feet 1 inch round the

stems. Upon the glebe of Lammingtonne, and in a hedge common to it and the Lammingtonne estate, there are only nine trees, five of which are on the glebe, two of them old *knurly* oaks of no great size, an ash 8 feet 2 inches, and an aged elm of great beauty 10 feet round the stems. Of young trees, I have on Wandell glebe about 30, and on that of Lammingtonne about 350, all planted in 1826. I was told by an old man, who died about thirteen years ago, that in his *young days* he remembered seeing several *old fruit trees*, such as apples, pears, and cherries, growing near the "Old Place," the remains of the Laird of Lammingtonne's orchard, all of which have long since disappeared ! There was, in my recollection, a well-kept garden at Hillhouse, and there are still a good many fruit trees in it. The garden belonging to the schoolmaster is well laid out, and supplied with a full complement of apple, pear, and plum trees, put in three years ago, and promising to do well. He has also a tasteful shrubbery and flower-plot in front of his house, and the whole is enclosed with a thriving thorn-hedge. At Beatlaws and Mains, there are likewise neat gardens, lately formed, and in both of which there are apple and other fruit trees. There are a few also at Otterburns and Loanhead. In the little gardens about the village, there have, for a length of time, been several apple trees, some of which yield a fair crop in good seasons. All these gardens have gooseberry and currant bushes of excellent sorts. When I came to the manse in August 1823, there was neither gooseberry bush, nor fruit tree, nor a single flower nor shrub near it ! In short, the old garden had been completely destroyed during a vacancy of five years ! A new garden wall was built in 1823, enclosing about a Scots rood of ground ; the wall is 9 feet in height, and encloses the garden on all sides, except the north, where it is defended by the back wall of the kitchen and offices. The wall has a freestone cope, and the whole cost L. 74. On the inside of the wall there are thirty-nine fruit trees, and on the east and south aspect of the same, *outside*, there are twenty more ; comprehending apples, pears, plums, and cherries, of various sorts ; all now arrived at full bearing. There are besides those on the wall, fifty-eight standard trees, chiefly apples. These last do not bear so steadily as the wall trees, being of late much injured by the May fly or grub. Along the whole extent outside of the east and south aspects of the garden wall, there is a border for vegetables 9 feet in breadth, outside of which, again, and separated by a gravel walk, there is another border of about the same width planted with trees,

evergreens, and flowering shrubs in considerable variety. This shrubbery not only runs the whole length of these two sides of the garden outside, but is carried in a curve round the front of the manse, and sweeps along to the west boundary of the glebe at the entrance from the parish road; and then takes a bend to the north-east as far as Lammingtoun burn, by which my little territory is here bounded,—the whole length measuring about 209 yards. I own I mention this favourite little border of thriving shrubs and trees with no little pride and satisfaction, when I think, especially, of the sad, and desolate, and *naked aspect*, that everything wore about the place only fourteen years since; and that now, I can look out in a lovely summer morning upon the aromatic poplar, the sweet-scented birch, the bird-cherry, the mountain ash, the flaunting snow-white gean, the fragrant lilac, the graceful laburnum, with its thousand grape-like bunches of gaudy blossom, the cedar and the juniper of pyramidal form, the laurel and the bay-tree with their lively, verdant, and glittering leaves, all commingling in sweet confusion to perfume the breath of heaven. While the *tout-ensemble* is enlivened by the sharp whistle of the yellow-beaked blackbird, or the mellower music of the Scottish nightingale! A prodigious improvement, in the way of gardens and shrubberies, has indeed taken place about all the manses in the presbytery of Biggar; within these twelve or fourteen years. Before that time, the most of them in these respects were slovenly in the extreme, but now they may well cope with those of any presbytery in the kingdom. *Evergreens* received a severe check in this district, during the winter of 1836–7, but this they did also even in the neighbourhood of London, as I had an opportunity of observing in the following July. The more delicate do not thrive here, such as the sweet-bay, the laurustinus, and the arbutus. Hollies, of different kinds, stand our winters well, also the savine, the arbor vitæ, and the yew, especially the Irish. *Rhododendrons* have never *died* with me, though they do not grow so luxuriantly as in lower situations, where the soil is of a mossy and damper nature.

Of land in the united parishes, there are :—

	In Wandell,	
Under regular cultivation, about	-	364 acres imperial.
That might be, or has been cultivated, about	-	636
		<hr/>
Total of arable in the barony,	-	1000
Pasture, partly improvable by draining or top dressing,	-	5099
		<hr/>
Total of arable and pasture land in the barony,		6099

In Lanmingtoun,	
Under regular cultivation, about	400
That might be, or has been cultivated, about,	880
Total of arable in the barony,	1280
Pasture partly improvable by draining, or top dressing,	3900
Total of arable and pasture land in the barony,	5180
Wandell and Lammingtoun,	
Total of land in both under cultivation about,	764
Remaining arable land in both,	1516
Total of arable land in both baronies,	2280
Add the globe, 6 Scots acres in Wandell, and 4 do. in Lammingtoun,	12
Total of pasture land in both baronies,	8999
Total of Arable and pasture in the united parishes,	11291

Rent of Land.—Such farms as are wholly arable are let at about L. 1, 11s. per acre; the croft lands possessed by the villagers at L. 3; average rate of arable land, L. 1, 16s. 5d.; average of hill and dale throughout the parish, 5s. 9d.

Produce.—The produce of the parish in stock and crop will best appear from the following table. There is raised

In Wandell.

Of oats about 1150 bolls, which at fiars prices for 1839 make	L. 1035	0	0
bear about 86 bolls at do. do. of L. 1, 3s. 2½d per boll,	99	14	1½
potatoes about 630 bolls at 8s. per boll of 8 bushels, the price paid this year by me,	252	0	0
hay, 12500 stones at 8d. per stone of 22 lbs.	416	13	4
turnips, 36 acres, at L. 5 per acre,	180	0	0
flax, about 112 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	5	12	0
sheep, about 3800, at 6s. per head for keep,	1140	0	0
cows about 81, at L. 6 for grazing per head,	486	0	0
other cattle, 44 at L. 2 10s. per head for keep per annum,	110	0	0
horses kept for work and riding 21, at L. 10 per head for grass and straw,	210	0	0
young horses, 2, at L. 4 per head per annum,	8	0	0
swine, about 20, value of each at a year old (after deducting inlay price, varying from 8s. to 15s.) about L. 3, 8s.	68	0	0
Of wool, Cheviot, about 130 stones at L. 1 per stone average price,	130	0	0
blackfaced do. 580 stones, at 10s. per stone of 24 lbs.	290	0	0

Total produce of Wandell,	L. 4430	19	5½
Lammingtoun.			
Of oats, about 2441 bolls, at 18s. per boll, fiars prices for 1839,	L. 2196	18	0
bear and barley, 281 bolls, at L. 1, 3s. 2½d. per boll,	325	15	8¼
potatoes, about 1564 bolls, at 8s. per boll of 8 bushels,	625	12	0
hay, 15200 stones, at 8d. per stone of 22 lbs.	506	13	4
turnips, 65½ acres, at L. 5 per acre,	327	10	0
flax 88 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	4	8	0
sheep, 2208, at 6s. per head per annum for grazing,	662	8	0
cows, 121, at L. 6 per head per annum,	726	0	0
other cattle, 101, at L. 2, 10s. per head for grazing per annum,	252	10	0
horses for work and riding, 35, at L. 10 per head for grass and straw,	350	0	0
young horses, 5, at L. 4 per head for pasturing per annum	20	0	0
swine about 50, at L. 3, 8s. per head at a year old (after deducting inlay cost.)	170	0	0

wool, Cheviot about 150 stones at L. 1 per stone, on an average,	150	0	0
blackfaced, about 210 stones, at 10s. per stone of 24 lb.	105	0	0

Total produce of Lammingtonne	L. 6422	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total produce of the parish, exclusive of glebe,	L. 10853	14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Rate of Labour.—The rate of wages for good men-servants fit for all kinds of farm-work, ranges from L. 9 to L. 13 per annum; for stout lads of eighteen, from L. 6, 10s. to L. 8. Servant girls for out-door farm work get about L. 4, and sometimes more for the summer half year; and in winter, from L. 2, 5s. to L. 3; women of experience, and entrusted with the care and management of a house, get from L. 7 to L. 10 per annum; girls of twelve or thirteen, employed to herd cows, get from 15s. to L. 1 for the summer half year. Men on day's wages get 1s. in winter, and 1s. 3d. or so, with victuals in summer. In harvest, the usual wages per day for a man is 1s. 6d. with victuals; women, 1s. or 1s. 3d. with victuals also. *Potato gatherers* get 6d. a-day and their food. Joiners, 2s. with, or 2s. 6d. if without food. Shepherds have the produce of *one pack* of sheep, that is, 48 sheep of the white-faced, or 55 of the black-faced kind, (the pack their own,) pastured with those of their master: married men have also a cow, potatoes, and 50 stones of meal in the year.

Articles of Manufacture, &c.—All the common implements used in husbandry may be procured from tradesmen belonging to the parish. Good iron ploughs, and there are few else now used, may be purchased for L. 4 each. Carts cost from L. 8 to L. 10 each; and a harrow may be bought from 8s. to 10s. The price of a horse-shoe is 9d.; and other smith-work in like proportion. Men's shoes, about 9s. 6d., and women's shoes, 6s. per pair.

Prices of Provisions.—Eggs per dozen in *winter*, from 9d. to 1s.; in *summer*, from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. A hen costs about 1s. 6d.; young fowls about 9d., and well-grown ducklings, 1s. each; a duck about 1s. 8d. or 2s. No *geese* are kept in the parish, as they are reckoned hurtful to the pasture. Turkeys may be had from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a-piece. Fresh butter of the best quality may be had in the summer months from 7d. to 9d. per imperial lb. In short, all these articles are sold at a penny or twopence, (the dozen for eggs, and the pound for butter,) below the prices in the Edinburgh market, for which they are weekly collected by carriers and hucksters. Skim-milk sells for a penny the Scots pint, and butter-milk the same. Good skim milk cheese sells at about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and sweet-milk cheese about 5d. or 6d. for the same weight, the imperial lb. Clydesdale but-

ter is much prized in the Edinburgh market, and the butter and cheese of this parish are not inferior to what are produced in any part of Scotland, not excepting Cuninghame in Ayrshire, long so famous for these necessary articles of food. Dairy produce in a wholesale way is generally sent to Edinburgh at the Hallow Fair in November.

Live-Stock.—The favourite breed of sheep here still continues to be the *black-faced*. Of the Cheviot, or *white-faced*, there are 82 scores upon Woodend in Wandell, and Beatlaws, in Lammingtoun, nearly in equal proportions. The black-faced are still esteemed as the most delicate mutton; but the white-faced lambs come earlier into the shambles than those of the black-faced. The farm horses are generally of the powerful Clydesdale breed. Ayrshire cows are almost the only ones sought after, and due attention is paid to improving the stock. In some few instances we find a *cross* between them and the Teeswater breed; which are much valued by some.

Draining.—Though the *general character* of the land in this parish is dry and kindly, still there are considerable tracts of it that stand greatly in need of surface and other draining, such as a large portion of the farms of Otterburns and Callands in Lammingtoun; and of Wandell-Mill and Birnock, in the barony of Wandell. A good deal has of late been done to carry off the water from the low-level holms on the Lammingtoun estate.

Leases.—The leases of the larger farms in both baronies are generally for nineteen years. The crofts, or *plans*, as they are termed, let to the villagers, are only on leases of nine years; a term much too short to encourage anything like improvement. The old terms of Whitsunday, the 26th of May, and of Martinmas, the 22d November, are still universally observed here, whether for tenants entering upon leases, or for servants entering to, or leaving their service in families.

Fences.—Enclosures to any extent, or good purpose, were till very lately, but very partially known in this parish; and much in many places has yet to be done in this respect, ere it can be said generally to have fairly lost its naked and deserted appearance. Such fences as are, consist almost exclusively of what are termed Galloway stone dikes, which, however useful, are still exceedingly *ugly* compared to thorn-hedges, which give a soft and clothed aspect to a country, especially when diversified by a due sprinkling of *ash* or *elm*, as in the hedgerows, along the high-roads and

round the enclosures, of “merry England.” Really it is not only lamentable, but astonishing in no small degree, that the great landed proprietors of Scotland should not think how easily they might soon wipe away the too much merited stigma so constantly cast in our teeth by our southern neighbours, as to the bleak and sterile aspect of our dear native country. There is not a *quick-hedge* in the whole barony of Wandell, unless it may be round a *hailyard*, and on the south march of the Wandell glebe. Lammingtoun, though not so bad, has yet but few good hedges upon it. Such as are, are chiefly about the village crofts and close vicinity. It is true, however, that within these two years, since the young proprietor came of age, a good beginning has taken place, by putting in thorn hedges on the farm of Mains, both along the side of the parish road, and also in subdivisions throughout the farm. Hedges have likewise been set along the new access to Beatlaws farm-house; and wherever they have been planted they promise to do well.

Farm Buildings, &c.—In respect to farm-houses in this parish, there is also, in the greater part of them, much room for amendment. Generally speaking they are very limited in point of accommodation; ill finished, not being lathed upon the walls, and consequently damp, cold, and uncomfortable. The older ones are all built upon the same plan, of one storey, with three apartments, consisting of a kitchen in one end, a small family room in the middle, off a long passage, leading to a larger apartment called “*the far room*,” in the other end of the house. The garret is but rarely either floored or plastered. In all these three apartments there are *beds*. The kitchen is usually the largest apartment in the house,—the fire is placed about 6 feet from the gable towards the middle of the floor, and has commonly a bench or form, or sometimes a long wooden seat with arms, called a “*lang settle*,” placed between the grate and the gable wall, occupied by the young farm lads as a “resting chair” in the winter evenings after the labours of the day. The smoke is collected by what is called a *brace*, that is, a square-mouthed *box*, resembling the *inverted hopper of a mill*, about 5 or 6 feet wide, placed directly over the fire, at the height of 6 feet or so from the floor, and gradually contracting itself to about 2 feet square as it ascends, and is carried either into a stone chimney in the gable, or straight up through the roof, close to the gable, by what is yet well known through all Scotland, as a “*lumm*,” namely, a vent or conductor, projecting about 3 feet above the ridge of the roof, the frame work of which is of wood, generally

wrapt round with straw ropes, or, in case of the house being slated, the *lumm* is then slated also. The “*brace*” allows a very roomy fireside in a farm-kitchen, where the servants are numerous, and is better suited to its purpose than a stranger would be apt to suppose. In Wandell, with only two exceptions, all the farm-houses are covered with thatch. In Lammingtoun, again, all the farm-houses are slated; excepting those possessed by the crofters, or *planners*, as the smaller tenants are called. All the cottages in this parish, with only four exceptions, are old and of the poorest description. Those in the village, generally speaking, are particularly so; and in reference to this, it was once happily remarked to me by an amateur artist of considerable talent, that “he knew of no village in the whole country so delightful to sketch as Lammingtoun; the situation was so beautiful, the burn lent so lively an effect, the trees were so old and fantastic, and dropped so tastefully everywhere; and, then, the *houses were so bad*, that nothing could have possibly a finer effect in drawing!”

Notwithstanding my friend’s correct taste as an artist, and my own partiality for the picturesque, I should be most happy to see one and all of our villagers put in possession of such snug and comfortable dwellings, as that lately built, upon his own feu, by Archibald French in Lammingtoun, with its neat “roof of straw,” its little enclosed garden behind, and a tidy flower plot in front, bordering the public road. Few situations, indeed, surpass in beauty that of the village of Lammingtoun,—with its clear winding *burn* rippling by, to mingle its waters with the far-famed Clyde,—its smooth grassy hills forming the background, from which may be seen, in a clear summer morning, the “top of the lofty Benlomond,” sixty miles to the westward;—the “hill of fire,” *Tinto*, in front, and just at such a desirable distance, as to enable the naked eye to trace correctly all its striking and massive outlines,—its fine old trees, the twisted elm, the stately ash, the lofty beech, all dropt here and there amid its lowly cottages in graceful variety; and,—not least in point of attraction,—its little *kailyards* so trimly dressed,—with their gooseberry bushes, (the *poor man’s vinery*,) and their apple trees,—their *rose trees* and *southern-wood*,* from which to cull,

* Southern-wood is the common but much cherished shrub of the worthy peasantry of my native land! It is associated with the holiest recollections of my boyish days,—when, on the *third Sabbath of June*, (a day in the calendar still doubly dear to my heart,) and in the *church-yard of Kells*, and under the cloudless canopy of Heaven, and surrounded by all those relatives and friends I held dearest on earth,—I have seen the holy *communion table*, with its snow white covering of fine linen, so emblematical of the purity befitting the humble and de-

in good old Scottish fashion, *a posy for the kirk*, upon a sultry Sabbath morn !

Improvements.—Various improvements have of late been made, or are still in progress, within the parish. The arable land on the farms of Cauldchapel, Littlegill, and Wandell-Mill, in the barony of Wandell, has within these few years been, to a considerable extent, protected against the inroads of the sheep from the hills, by excellent stone dikes dividing it from the upland pasture. The farm-house and offices at Cauldchapel have been slated and put into a very comfortable state. We hope to see the same soon take place at Littlegill, where all the buildings are wretched, and little suited to a farm of its extent, at the present day. The same remark applies to the dwelling-house of Wandell-Mill, to which, indeed, a small addition of one room was made last summer, though put down without the least attention to good taste. A neat dwelling-house of one storey, and containing six apartments, was built in 1828 on the farm of Hillhouse, upon a beautiful rising ground, a short distance to the south-east of the Kirk, and it occupies one of the prettiest situations in the whole parish.

Within the barony of Lammington, improvements upon a pretty extensive scale have been going on for the last four or five years. Ditches have been opened for carrying off the water from the holm land, hedges have been planted in a variety of places, particularly upon Mains and Langholme,—and a march dike put up between Loanhead and Otterburns. At Mains, Langholme, and Otterburns, the offices have all been either rebuilt, or the old ones greatly improved. A new farm-house of one storey has been built at Loanhead, but put down, very awkwardly, upon an almost inaccessible brink of the high road. Its offices have been partly

vout worshippers around it,—stretching in lengthened line over the grass-grown abodes of the silent dead ;—and have eyed the hoary patriarch of fourscore, with head uncovered, and attended by his aged spouse and companion of fifty years,—and followed by the feeble *lone* widow in doleful black,—all wending their way “ with tottering steps and slow,”—amid the green hillocks and moss-clad stones, with *well-worn Psalm Book* in one hand, and a sprig of their favourite and refreshing plant in the other,—to seat themselves at that *feast of love*, spread before them in the wilderness, for the spiritual refreshment of the “ meek and contrite ones,”—their venerated pastor of forty long years, having the while taken his station at the head of the holy table,—his thin gray hairs floating in the gentle noontide breeze, and his paternal eye affectionately surveying his congregated flock,—and his sainted soul prepared to implore, in imitation of his Great Master, a blessing from on high, upon the spiritual repast !—the whole multitude in expectation, standing up,—and a thousand voices, at the moment, chanting the praises of the God and Saviour of all flesh, to the plaintive yet soothing notes of their favourite and time-hallowed *Coleshill*,—saying in the words of the sweet Singer of Israel ; “ We’ll go into his tabernacles,—And at his footstool bow !”

new built and partly repaired, and the whole slated. These buildings at Loanhead cost L. 600. The only two storey farm-house in Lamingtonne, and by far the best upon the estate, is that built within the same period at Beatlaws, about half a mile up the glen of Lamingtonne Burn, above the village. It has a wing or projection in front, and another to the back,—and consists of an excellent large kitchen; with chimney range in the gable, after the *modern* form;—a dining room, drawing room with marble jams, and a parlour on the ground flat, and five bed-rooms on the second floor. The whole is finished and furnished in such good taste and style, as might vie with the generality of farm-houses in East Lothian itself, even in its best days of agricultural prosperity. The cost of these buildings was L. 620, exclusive of repairs upon the offices, which are suitable. All the farms have *thrashing-mills* upon them;—some of these are driven by horses, others by water, and one, at Langholme, is wrought by *steam*. Some of the farm-houses are exceedingly neat and cleanly about the doors. At Beatlaws, the front is gravelled and tastefully laid out. Others of them, however, could “thole” amendment,—such, for instance, as protecting the front from all access by cows and pigs, &c. and removing dunghills, and other offensive though useful objects, from the approach to the house, into a situation of greater concealment. Surely, such little attentions to outward appearances cannot be incompatible with good management, or successful farming. A great improvement to the farms nearest the river has been effected, by an embankment of the Clyde, along the whole extent of Lamingtonne, executed in 1835–6,—stretching not less than three miles, and at an expense of about L. 2000.

Since Mr Baillie came to the management of his estate in November 1837, a handsome fancy cottage has been erected for his game-keeper, on the steep and beautifully wooded bank of Lamingtonne Burn, opposite the ruins of the old mill, and upon what was formerly called the *Millands*. It has excellent dog kennels attached; and I am told the whole cost about L. 300. He has also erected a large and elegant building in the village, now nearly finished, and intended for an inn,—the contract price of which was L. 800. It is of the cottage style of architecture, such as one frequently sees in the south of England, having a steep roof with projecting eaves over gables and side walls; and it has also lattice windows,—those of the two public rooms, on the ground floor, not only projecting beyond the line of wall, but being also

divided into compartments by freestone columns. It will have every sort of convenience requisite to make it a most comfortable inn,—and as the Dumfries heavy coach to and from the metropolis every week-day passes through the village,—gentlemen fond of angling may thus not only find a safe and speedy conveyance, at a small expense, from the dingy atmosphere of “Auld Reekie,” to the pure air and wholesome waters of the “flowing Clyde,” but will also find, at the *Baillies’ Arms Inn* of Lammington, excellent accommodation for a few days or weeks, and that, too, within ten minutes’ walk of one of the very best of trouting streams in the kingdom.

Quarries.—There is no public quarry in this parish. Stones for building dikes are chiefly taken from some rocky spots upon Loanhead Hill, or from that of Hillhouse,—also from a place on Hartside Burn, and sometimes from the rocky bed of the river at Clydesbridge, in Wandell. The stone procured is often of a splinty description, and not very good for building houses, though still used for that purpose. Freestone is brought, if needed, either from Thornhill in Nithsdale, or from Stone Hill in the parish of Carmichael. Slates are got either from Stobo in Tweeddale, or from Glenochter in Crawford, fifteen miles distant.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—The village of Lammington is situated on the north-east side of the small burn known by the same name, and on both sides of the turnpike road leading from Biggar to Dumfriesshire, by Abington and Leadhills to Sanquhar, or by Crawford, to either Moffat or Thornhill. It is thirty-three miles and a quarter distant, in a south-westerly direction, from the metropolis. At Abington, six miles up the river, the Glasgow and English mail-coach passes twice every day, thus affording a speedy conveyance either to the south or west. There are various carriers every week from the near neighbourhood, to Edinburgh, besides others passing to the same city, from Nithsdale and Galloway. Biggar, distant rather more than six miles, is our regular market-town, where the farmers and others usually attend every Thursday, to learn the state of markets and transact business. Servants are generally hired at Biggar fairs, in November, January, and April.

Lammington was formerly a market-town itself; Sir William Baillie having obtained a charter from Charles I. to hold “there a weekly market every *die Jovis*, and two fairs, also, in the year, viz. one on the 15th of June, and another on the 22d of Oc-

tober;" of course reckoning by the old style. These have long since fallen into disuse. Lanark, the county town, is twelve miles, and Glasgow thirty-seven, distant from Lammingtoun, both in a north-west direction; Moffat is twenty-four miles to the south, Thornhill twenty-nine, and Dumfries forty-three miles to the south-west. The farm-house of Cauldchapel, in the southern extremity of Wandell, is supposed to be equidistant from the sea at Leith, Ayr, and Dumfries. A post-office was established at Lammingtoun in July 1839, with a runner three days a-week between it and Biggar.

Ecclesiastical State.—In Bagimont's Roll, "the Rectory of Hartside or Wandell, in the Deanry of Lanark," was taxed at L. 6, 13s. 4d. Scots, and that of "Lambyntoun," also in the "Deanry of Lanark," at the same; being a tenth part of the estimated value of their spiritual revenues respectively. At the Reformation, the parsonage of Hartside was held by a Mr Nicol Crawford, who reported that "the parsonage tithes thereof produced four challders and six bolls of meal yearly, including fourteen bolls received by the Cauldchapel;" and at the same period, these tithes were rented by the laird of Leffnoreis, (now Dumfries House,) in Ayrshire, for L. 66, 13s. 4d. yearly. (See MS. Rental Book, 18.) Both these parishes are to be found also in Keith's List of Parsonages, at the same important era in the history of the Scottish establishment, and they are given in the following order, viz. Heartside, Torrence, Carstairs, Lammington. Nothing like what may be called a *formal* or *legal* annexation of them ever took place,—but they came first to be held by one and the same individual at a period when there were fewer candidates for the ministry, and consequently when greater difficulty was found in supplying vacant benefices, than at the present day. Mr Charles Jardine, one of the Applegirth family, was the last parson of Wandell or Hartside as a separate parish. Mr James Baillie, a kinsman of the laird's, was at the same time incumbent of Lammingtoun. Mr Jardine, for what cause, however, it does not now appear, having been deposed in 1607, Mr James Baillie, on a presentation from the presbytery of Lanark, *jure devoluto*, did on the 5th November 1608, receive from Mr John Leverance, minister of Robertoun, "institution of the parsonage and vicarage of *the said parsonage of Wandell*, with manse, gleib, and kirkland pertaining to the samen; and als put ye sd Mr James in actual, real, and corporal possession of the samyn, with all that apperteins thereto, *be placing him in the*

pulpit of the samyn, and be delyvering the book of God, called ye Bybell, in his hands ; and thereafter past to the *mans* and *gleib* of the said parsonage and vicarage, and there, be *delyvering to him of erth and stane*, put him in real and peaceable possession of the said kirklands thereof, with all the pertinents thereto." Having, in this manner, then, been first conjoined under the ministry of this Mr James Baillie, the two old parishes of Wandell and Lammingtoun have ever since continued to form but one cure or benefice.

The barony and parish of Wandell, with the exception of Lit-tlegill, (noticed in a former part of this account as having been purchased about sixty years ago,) came into possession of the illustrious house of Douglas, early in the seventeenth century, the charter to which in favour of William, Earl of Angus, *in liferent*, and Archibald, Lord Douglas, his eldest son, *in fee*, bears date 15th June 1613,—that is, five years after Mr James Baillie had become "persone and vicar of Hartsyde" as well as of Lamington. He died, it appears, about 1642, when a most violent contest ensued before the presbytery of Lanark, to which both parishes then belonged, between the Earl of Angus and the laird of Lammingtoun, as to which of them should nominate to the united and now vacant benefice. The Earl presented a Mr Andrew M'Ghie, and Lammingtoun issued his presentation in favour of a Mr John Currie. The presbytery failing to effect an amicable arrangement between the two claimants, the matter was referred to the General Assembly, who, after maturely weighing "the rights and evidences of both parties," and hearing "the advice of faithful and skilful lawyers," "advised the presbytery to proceed in the planting of the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtoun with Mr Andrew M'Ghie." The presbytery accordingly "in regard that the said Mr Andrew *had given satisfaction* in his tryalls,"—"appointed him to preach on the following Sunday before the congregation, in the afternoon," and Mr George Bennet, one of their number, to preach in the forenoon, "*and to take aspection of the people's carriage.*" But what followed?—A scene of the utmost violence and confusion, which affords a strange picture of the refinement, delicacy, and retiring habits of the titled and high-born dames of our country towards the middle of the seventeenth century ! Mr George Bennet, it appears, *was* permitted to preach in the forenoon, as appointed by his brethren ; but as it was only by "shoot-ing and ramforcing the doors of the kirk" that the moderator on a previous occasion had found access ; so now upon the present oc-

casion “ when Mr Andrew M’Ghie offered to preach in the afternoon, he was *barred by the Ladie Lammingtoun, and some other women, wha possessed the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way,*” her *ladyship*, it is added, declaring at the same time, “ that *no dog of the house of Douglas should ever bark there !*”

This exhibition occurred in March 1644; but the Lady Lammingtoun, whose maiden name was Grizzel Hamilton, “ together with the other delinquents,” were not allowed to go unpunished. For, on a complaint by the presbytery to the Lords of Council, “ the saidis Ladie Lammingtoun, and remanent persons were decreetted to *enter their persons* in waird, within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh;” “ for obedience whereof, the Ladie Lammingtoun and remanent persons foresaidis, did then enter their persons in waird;” —and in the *heart of Mid-Lothian* did the lady remain, till her brother in-law, Mr James Baillie, in the following winter, had paid over to the presbytery of Lanark, “ the soum of 1000 merks,” being the fine imposed upon Sir William Baillie, (then in the public service in England,) “ for the riot had by his lady and her adherents in the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtoun !” Nor, yet further, did the presbytery of Lanark lose sight of “ this fact, so scandalous for the present, and of dangerous consequence for the time to come,” until they brought this amazon to something like a sense of duty. In prosecution of so laudable an end, they forthwith appointed their moderator to correspond with the newly erected presbytery of Biggar, (disjoined since the doings at Lammingtoun from their own body and that of Peebles, by the General Assembly of the same year 1644,) and to “ desire *them to send to the presbytery of Lanark the Lady Lammingtoun and others, delinquents*, that their depending process may be closed, and they censured by the presbytery of Lanark, *whaes authority was violate by their scandalous carriage.*” Accordingly that functionary, Mr Alexander Livingstone, at a meeting of his own presbytery on the 5th December of the same year, “ reports that he had gone to the presbytery of Biggar, as his commission did bear;” —“ but that he could obtain *no satisfaction* to these equitable demands; but that after much *jangleing* and *quarreling*, their answer was, that they would *do nothing of that kind* till they should receive a part of the *soume* lately determined by the council to the presbytery of Lanark.” The Lanark presbytery did not see good to share the spoil with their brethren of Biggar, although at the time the offence was committed, and the action was raised, the great-

er part of the latter *were constituent members of Lanark presbytery*, and therefore bore their *share* of “the charges in the tedious business had concerning the scandalous riot in the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtounne.” While the Biggar brethren, for the reason assigned, refused to co-operate any farther in this business, with the parent judicatory, they, nevertheless, fully vindicated the church’s authority, in due time, within their own bounds; for on Christmas day, only twenty days after the demand had been made upon them from Lanark, “the Ladie Lammingtounne compeared before them at Biggar, and, being accused of ane scandel committed be her in the kirk of Lammingtounne, by her resisting and stopping of Mr Andro M’Ghie, (expectant sent yr be the presbytery of Lanark,) who came there upon the Lord’s day to preach; she did confess the samen resistance, but withall did solemnlie protest that she had no ill intention, neither any thought either to prophane God’s Sabbath or house, or to hinder preaching, bot only she satt and stayed Mr Andro to enter ye pulpitt, and went into the same, only for fear of losing her husband’s right, (he being absent for the tyme in England in the publick service.”)

The Kirk of Wandell and Lammingtounne is situated on the boundaries of these two ancient parishes, the area of the Kirk being held as the exact line of march betwixt them. It was dedicated to St Ninian, as was also that copious and salubrious spring a short way above the village on the west side of Lammingtounne *burn*. The building, originally, must have been of great antiquity, as may yet be seen by a fine massive circular arched doorway on the north side near the west end of the church, which was used as the *most patent* door up to 1828, when the whole fabric underwent a thorough repair. The walls being found very substantial were raised five feet on the sides, which had the effect of taking away from the former exceeding steepness of the roof; which was removed and a new one put on. The whole interior was cleared out and seated anew in a handsome and substantial manner,—the floor laid with freestone flags,—a handsome gallery erected in each end, supported in the centre, on each side the area, by round cast-iron pillars. The pulpit, with a canopy over it, was also made anew, and removed from the *north* to the *south* side of the building. Its old position was on the *Lammingtounne* side, where it had been placed, it is said, by the express orders of the fore-mentioned Lady Lammingtounne, in order to prevent it being called *Wandell* Kirk. Large and pointed arched windows were broken out at regular dis-

tances, instead of the former little contracted ones, which gave little light, and did not open. New and suitable doors, also, were opened up, with fan-lights above to correspond with the windows. The old door already mentioned was preserved, but built up. Tradition says,—that this doorway, which consists of free-stone, has been preserved ever since there was a church upon the spot,—that the *original* structure, having nearly become ruinous, the then incumbent applied for a *new kirk*, which the Lammingtoun family refused, but agreed to repair the old,—and that on the faith of this promise, the minister, at his own venture, had recourse to the help of certain willing hands among his people, who secretly assembled under night, and soon demolished all but the favourite Saxon door, when he reported the alleged accident to the laird, and reminding him of his promise, called upon him to “repair the house of God!” From an inscription upon a door lintel removed in 1828, the present church appears to have been either rebuilt or repaired in 1721. Like all churches of that period in country places, it is ill-proportioned, being $60\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, by 23 feet 8 inches in breadth, outside. This was partly remedied by taking off, by a partition wall, a vestry or session-house, in the west end of the building. There is a belfry on the same end with a well toned bell, put up, as our session records bear, “by the Laird of Lammingtoun, upon his own charges,” in 1650, having on it this inscription, “Joannes Monteith fecit me 1647.” The *stool of repentance*, projecting three feet in advance of Wandell gallery at its junction with the south side wall of the church, and having merely a few *coarse spars in front*, so as to afford to the congregation a full view of the culprit, remained here entire (the last, I believe, in the kingdom), till it was removed on repairing the kirk, as already stated, in 1828. This conspicuous *station*, for there was no seat allowed in it, went by the name of *Canty*! There is yet another remnant of “the olden time” connected with this building, and that is, an iron *staple* rivetted into the east side of the ancient door-way, in a perpendicular position, having a play of 14 inches up and down, in order to suit every possible circumstance in the objects to which it was applied, namely, by compelling any one who had been guilty of gross immorality, to do penance here on a Sabbath morn in the face of the assembling congregation, having an iron collar fastened with padlock round the neck, and the collar at the same time attached to an iron chain movable up and down, at pleasure, by means of a ring, upon the

stanchel in the wall. This apparatus of punishment and disgrace was named "the Juggs," and I have met with some who had seen it used. The repairs above-mentioned cost about L. 300. The number of sittings was calculated for 300; but I have no doubt even forty more might be accommodated, so that the church could hold more than the whole inhabitants of the parish. The number of communicants varies from 150 to 165. There are two grown-up persons within the parish belonging to the Relief, and 10 or 11 who profess to be of the United Associate Synod,—of the latter, however, only about the half are regular in attendance upon their place of worship.

The Manse and offices were built in 1822, and are upon the Lammingtoun glebe, near to the burn, and about a *gunshot* to the north of the Kirk. The contract price was L. 820, the lowest estimate being, in this case, as it often happens in similar cases of a public nature, unwisely preferred. It was considered by many as much too low for the work to be performed, and the contractor being in difficulties, the job was badly executed. The consequence was, that, (in the first three years after), all the upper floors had to be lifted and relaid in a proper manner, an entirely new garret stair had to be made, and the whole roof was stript and properly slated; and, again, in a few years after these repairs, the whole of the front windows proved so defective, that they were taken out, and new ones of a more substantial make put in their stead. In short, there cannot have been less than L. 300 laid out in repairs, since it was built. There is still something so completely defective about either the south gable or chimney stalk, that, (after all that has been attempted to cure the evil,) what *ought to be* one of the principal apartments, viz. the drawing-room, situated in that end of the house, has been *obliged to be left unoccupied, on account of the quantity of rain water coming from the vent!* Were this only cured, the manse might, in all other respects, be said to be a most comfortable house.

The Glebe consists of 12 imperial acres, including manse, offices, and garden. The glebe of *Wandell* lies on the south-west of the Kirk, and contains 6 Scots acres, and is enclosed on two sides by hedges, on a third by a stone dike, and on the fourth by a hedge with a facing of stones at the root. *Lammingtoun* glebe contains 4 Scots acres, and is enclosed partly by thorn hedges, partly by a wall, and is bounded on the east by the burn. Both glebes are arable, and, if let at the rate of the neighbouring crofts, might, exclusive of manse

and garden, bring L. 30 yearly. The produce from the glebe may be stated as follows, viz.

Of oats, about 24 bolls, at fiars prices of 18s. per boll,	L. 21	12	0
Of barley, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, at fiars prices of L. 1, 4s. per boll,	6	12	0
Of potatoes, about 34 bolls, at 8s. per boll of 8 imperial bushels,	13	12	0
Of turnips, about 30 carts, at 5s. per eart,	7	10	0
Of cows, on an average of years, 3, at L. 6 per head per annum,	18	0	0
Of sheep, on an average of years, 5, at 8s. per head per annum,	2	0	0
Of pigs, on an average 1, value at a year old, after deducting inlay,	3	8	0
Of horses, on an average 1, partly fed by hay and straw from my glebe,	10	0	0
The garden may be worth about yearly,	8	0	0
Total of estimated produce of the glebe,	L. 90	14	0

The stipend, as by the locality fixed by the Court of Teinds in 1798, is as follows, viz.

Wandell,	23 b. 2 f. 1 p. $3\frac{1}{3}$ l. meal; 11 b. 3 f. 0 p. $3\frac{2}{3}$ l. bear, and L. 55, 10s. 1d.
Lammingtoun, 19 b. 0 f. 0 p. $3\frac{1}{3}$ l. meal; 9 b. 2 f. 0 p. $1\frac{2}{3}$ l. bear, and L. 16, 3s. 3d.	

Total, 42 b. 2 f. 2 p. $2\frac{2}{3}$ l. meal; 21 b. 1 f. 1 p. $1\frac{1}{3}$ l. bear, and L. 71, 13s. 4d.

In this the allowance for communion elements is included. In the year 1824, I applied for an augmentation, when the Court modified 15 chalders, one-half meal, and the other half barley. This was met on the part of the heritors by saying that all their teinds were valued and exhausted. It has, however, since turned out, that a portion of the estate of Lammingtoun has been found unvalued; but the teinds from which have not yet been fixed by a decision of the Court. The minister has a right to peat, fuel, turf, and divot, both in Lammingtoun and Wandell, and which I exercise as often as I have occasion for all or either of them.

Education.—There were formerly two schools in the united parish, namely, one upon the farm of Woodend, about the centre of Wandell, on the south side of the high road, where the ruins still remain, and another in Lammingtoun, both of which were established by “the Commissioners of the shire of Lanark on the 15th of June 1697, conformed to the twentieth act of the sixth session of this (*i. e.* then) current Parliament.” “The yearly salaries modified for the schoolmasters were 200 merks Scots, viz. 50 for the school of Wandell, and 150 for the school of Lammingtoun, appointed to be att the church.” Mr John Tweedie, father of the present respectable parochial teacher of Pettinain, was the last schoolmaster of Wandell. He died after the commencement of the present century, when, owing to the smallness of the salary, and the great decrease in the population of that district, no *male* teacher could be had to accept of the situation, and accordingly it was conferred upon a *female*, Janet Telfer, who continued to teach

there for a few years afterwards. The loss of this school still continues a matter of deep regret to the present inhabitants of Wandell. Attached to this humble seminary, there is a bursary at the High School and University of Glasgow, endowed by the last Countess of Forfar, in 1737; and the last bursar who enjoyed the benefit of it was the Rev. Alexander Telfer, minister at Johnstone in Renfrewshire. The bequest is in favour of any boy nominated by the kirk-session, "being born of honest parents, educate and taught in the school of said barony and lands of Wandell." And accordingly, on this account, the original school having, as stated, been allowed to fall into decay, the only other school in the united parish was, in 1836, removed from the village of Lammingtoun, and a handsome and commodious new school-room was then built in its stead within the bounds of Wandell, near to the high road, and but a short distance from the kirk, and intended to accommodate the whole parish. The building cost L. 164 and upwards. A small plot of ground was at the same time set off between the school and the road for the use of the children at their amusements. The old school and school-house of Lammingtoun were, in the same year, thrown into one, as a dwelling-house for the teacher. The whole was remodelled and completely repaired at an expense of L. 240. The old *play ground* in front, now no longer required for that purpose, yet being public property, would seem to fall naturally to the schoolmaster of the united parish, and if inclosed, might go to compensate him for the garden belonging to the old school of Wandell, to which, as schoolmaster of both parishes, he is in strict justice clearly entitled. The salary is the maximum. The wages are, 2s. per quarter for English, and the other branches taught are charged in proportion. The present teacher is also postmaster, for which he has L. 5 per annum. When there is a full complement of scholars, the fees may amount to L.24 per annum.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of families upon the roll, receiving regular parochial aid, is at present 7. Some of these are merely *lone* and aged women, who receive on their own account, and others receive partly on account of destitute children under their care. The allowance to each varies from 5s. to 10s. monthly. Besides the regular paupers, there are several others who receive occasional assistance, from the proceeds arising from the interest of a bond of L. 105 and some odds, over the estate of Lammingtoun, and of L.70, bequeathed by the late Dr Blinshall

of Dundee, and others to the poor of this parish, and also from small sums collected at private baptisms and marriages. The weekly collections in a parish so thinly inhabited, *without resident heritors*, and with only *nine resident farmers* of the first class, cannot be supposed to amount to much. They average only about L. 6 per annum. The remainder of the demands on account of the poor is made up by assessment upon the heritors and tenants, varying from 2d. to 3d. upon every pound of real rent.

Inns.—There has long been an inn, or rather public-house, in the village, which is necessary for people travelling by this road: There is one toll-bar in Hartside or Wandell, where spirits are also licensed to be sold. This is an act of the Justices themselves, to raise the rent of toll-bars, although in doing so they violate an express act of Parliament, and inflict a sore evil upon the morals of the community.

Fuel.—Peats were formerly generally used as fuel in this parish, but the mosses from which they are dug being both distant, and not of easy access, nor of very good quality, they have long been but little resorted to. Coals are to be had about eight miles off at Rigside in Douglas, and at Ponfeigh in Carmichael, for about 6s. 6d. or 7s. per cart, when laid down at Lamington.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Many changes have taken place in connection with these parishes, since the drawing up of the last Statistical Account forty-eight years ago. The old race of tenants have all disappeared, and but few even of their descendants are now to be found in the parish. Incomers from other parishes occupy their room, and many farms, then let separately, are now possessed in lease by one and the same individual. Hence, with new men come new measures, and here, as generally speaking everywhere else, a new and improved system of agriculture has been introduced; and altogether the people may be said to be becoming more cultivated in their manners, and more comfortable in their mode of living. The throwing together of so many farms, however, is to be regarded as the chief cause of the decrease in the population from 417 in the year 1792, to 331 in 1840. The great obstacles to the farther improvement of land in this parish are, the want of complete *enclosures* and *subdivisions* of farms,—the want of *shelter*, only to be remedied by the proprietors putting down plantations of young woods,—the want of *draining* in many places,—and, lastly,

the great distance from any large or populous market-town. It has been already mentioned, that the estate of Lammingtounne has, for a century past, gone into various families, owing to its being entailed upon *females* as well as *males*; and it may not be generally known that the present Marquess of Anglesea is the lineal descendant, and *male representative* of the ancient family of Lammingtounne,—his grandfather, Sir Nicholas Bayley or Baillie, having in 1737, married the Honourable Caroline Paget, in right of whom her son, Sir Henry, succeeded to the honours and estates of Paget in 1769, and in the year following assumed the surname of Paget, and in 1784 was created Earl of Uxbridge.

Wheat of good quality has been raised in this parish, though ever since the severe winter of 1836, I believe it has been mostly given up. I tried winter wheat for several years upon the glebe, and the return was from ten to twelve bushels from one bushel of seed. The weight of one bushel thus raised was exactly the same as that of the grain sown, which was bought in the Edinburgh market. But such a result can only be looked for in good seasons.

Every dwelling-house within the parish, with only two exceptions (Keygill and Birnock) may be seen from the public road.

The following is a list of the several incumbents of Wandell and Lammingtounne, since they became united in 1608, upon the deposition of Mr Charles Jardine, the last “parson” of the old parish of Wandell:—Mr James Baillie,—died 1643; Mr John Crawford, ejected about 1662, and died 1674; Mr William Baillie, —; Mr James Baillie, 1689; Mr William Baillie, (who appears to have been minister for only one year, but whether he was translated, or died at that time, does not appear); parish vacant from 1690 for several years; Mr Robert Baillie, translated to Inverness about the year 1700; another vacancy till 1708, when the ordination took place of Mr David Blinshall, who died upwards of 100, in 1765; Mr James Reid, transported to the parish of Kinglassie in 1773; Mr Thomas Mitchell, died 12th March 1816. After another long vacancy of five years, the present incumbent was ordained the 3d of May 1821, on a presentation from the late Lord Douglas, whose right as alternate patron of the benefice, along with Mr Baillie of Lammingtounne, was decided that year by the Court of Session.

May 1840.

PARISH OF WALSTON.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE village of Walston, to which this parish is evidently indebted for its name, has been supposed to be so called * from a particular well, or spring, distant from it about half-a-mile, and at one time in some repute for its medicinal properties. It seems more probable that the name is derived not from *one* well but several ; viz. the Buck-well, the Siller-wells, Walston-well, and many others, named and nameless, in the neighbourhood, from which no less than three rivulets descend in the immediate vicinity. But probable as this etymology may appear, the conjecture may still be hazarded, that, as the neighbouring parish of Dolphinton, which anciently belonged to the same proprietors, took its name from Dolfyn, a brother of Cospatrick, the parish of Walston may have taken its name from Waldef, another brother of the same Earl,† and that from Waldef's-toun, the name may have been transformed into Walyston and Walston.

Boundaries, &c.—In figure, this parish approaches towards a *trapezium*, the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries extending to about 3 miles respectively, and the western to about 2 miles. It is bounded on the north, by a corner of Carnwath, and by Dun-syre ; on the east, by Dolphinton ; on the south (having touched Kirkurd and Skirling in a single point) by Biggar ; and on the west, by Libberton. Medwin Water, the northern boundary, flows gently to the westward, no longer in a thousand meanders, as nature dictated, but in a sunk artificial channel, straight at both extremities, and curved towards the middle abruptly and ungracefully ; the difference of level between the point where it first touches the parish, and that where it leaves it, being not more than 15 feet. On this line the lowest point, as determined by actual survey, is 660 feet above the level of the sea, and conse-

* *Vide* Chalmers's Caledonia, and former Statistical Account.

† Dolfyn and Waldef, brothers of Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, are mentioned in the *Inquisitio Davidis*, anno 1116.

quently the highest, at the north-eastern extremity, 675 feet above the same level. From this latter point, where the March burn, which for nearly three-quarters of a mile separates this parish from Dolphinton, falls into the Medwin, the land rises at first almost imperceptibly for about a quarter of a mile, forming part of a very level and extensive vale, belonging partly to Dunsyre, partly to Dolphinton, and in a still greater proportion to Walston,—through the middle of which the Medwin glides silently along. The common boundary rises more abruptly as it runs southward, ascending the sides of the Black or Walston Mount, and about its middle point, where it crosses the top of this mountain, gains an elevation of not less than 1600 feet above the level of the sea. It then descends the sloping sides of the mount, and at its lowest point in a narrow valley, where the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries crosses that from Carnwath to Peebles, is still 833 feet above the sea level, as determined by actual survey; thence it again ascends for about a quarter of a mile, and forms an acute angle with the southern boundary line at the top of the Broomylaw, a hill of considerable elevation, where the parishes of Dolphinton, Kirkurd, Skirling, Biggar, and Walston meet in a single point. The southern boundary is considerably depressed towards the centre, reaching nearly 750 feet above the sea level, and at the western extremity gains an elevation of about 800 feet above the same level.

It thus appears that the base of this parish inclines considerably to the north-westward. The ridge of the Black Mount descending westward in repeated undulations, till from 1600 feet of elevation it reaches towards 800 feet, divides the parish into nearly equal portions, looking to the north-west and south-west. To the westward, the ridge and sloping extremities of the mountain fill up nearly the whole breadth of the parish, leaving on the Medwin at the north-west corner a mere patch of level ground; towards the centre of the parish, the sides of the mount ascend more abruptly, leaving on the north the vale of the Medwin, already mentioned, and on the south the valley of Elsrickle, at first narrow, but gradually widening in its progress eastward.

Hydrography.—The manifold springs on the northern side of the Black Mount have already been alluded to. Many of them are copious, and the water of excellent quality.* These find their

* The temperature of Walston well, and of the Siller wells, where they issue from the ground, is 44° of Fahrenheit, which would indicate an altitude of about 1000 feet for these wells;—pretty near the truth.

way to the Medwin by many rivulets or *burns*; viz. the March burn, already mentioned as forming the north-eastern boundary of the parish; to the westward of which, at the distance of about a mile and a quarter, is Winter-burn; then the Ha'-burn, the Glebe-burn, and Black-law burn, all within the space of less than a mile; and lastly, the Gill-burn, which separates the parish from Libberton on the north-western quarter. All these are conveyed by the Medwin, still continuing its placid course to the westward for about four miles after leaving the parish, to the Clyde, and by it to the Atlantic Ocean. Whereas the *burns* on the south side of the ridge,—two of which flowing from the extremities of the southern boundary, which they form throughout its whole extent, viz. Paul-yard-burn from the eastward, and Cocklaw-burn from the westward, and receiving toward the middle of the line, where they meet in the vale of Elsrickle, a burn from that village, and two others from the eastward, both of which rise on the farm of Howburn, unite in the Two-mile,* or Candy-burn, which falls into Biggar Water, a tributary of the Tweed, and thus transmit the waters of the Elsrickle, or south side of the parish, into the German Ocean.

Climate.—The climate of this parish is affected not only by the latitude, $55^{\circ} 41'$, but also to a certain extent by its elevation above the level of the sea, and above the adjacent country to the westward. In more genial seasons, the harvests are not more than a few days later than in the vicinity of Edinburgh; while in cold and rainy seasons, they are later by as many weeks. From the cold piercing easterly winds in spring, the parish is greatly sheltered by the Black Mount, and Dolphinton Hill, its continuation eastward. These, with their shoulders and flanks protruding to the north and south, break the force of the eastern blasts, and change their direction; and vainly do the chilling *haars*, which flow like the advancing tide over the lower lands that stretch away to the mouth of the Frith of Forth, attempt to surmount their summits. Obstructed as by a mighty promontory, they float along the adjacent valleys, and present every considerable eminence with its trees or houses under the appearance of islands in a whitish lake. But picturesque as the effects of the *haars* at times may be, it is a favourable circumstance for the climate of this parish that they rarely reach it, and never entirely cover it; and to this in some degree it may be owing, that the lands in this parish, even

* “The Two-mile-burn coming fra Elsrickle bog down by Skirling, falls into Biggar Water, and then into the Tweed.”—Sibbald MS. Account by Sir W. Baillie of Lamington, and William Baillie of Carphin.

on the north side of the mount are rather earlier than those much less elevated to the eastward along the foot of the Pentlands. But while it is thus sheltered from easterly winds, it is exposed to the south-west and south winds, which blow at times down the vale of Clyde with the violence of a hurricane; and also to those from the west and north-west, which bear on their wings the vapours of the Atlantic, and ascending the hollow course of the Clyde and Medwin, sweep almost unobstructed from one end of the parish to the other. The moisture, however, which the west winds bear along, is in part averted from this parish by the range, of which Tinto and Culter Fell form the summit, and partly by the high lands to the westward of Carnwath. The following are the mean heights of barometer, &c. at the manse for three months of the current year.

	At 10 A. M.				At 10 P. M.			
	Barom.	Ther.	att.	Detach.	Barom.	Ther.	att.	Detach.
From 19th April to 18th May inclusive,	29.074	55°.6		51°.5	29.083	57°.3		45°.6
From 19th May to 18th June inclusive,	29.071	55°.7		52°.7	29.040	56°.4		47°.5
From 19th June to 18th July inclusive,	28.944	58°.2		54°.7	28.955	58°.5		49°.15

The barometer was kept in a room where there was frequently a fire. The detached thermometer hung in the open air in the western corner of a window looking north-west.

The climate is favourable to health and longevity, the best evidence of which is found in the comparatively rare visits of epidemic diseases, and in the advanced age which many of the parishioners have reached in a hale and active state. Within the last twelve years, not less than nine individuals have died aged eighty and upwards; and there are still living, and in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, in the village of Walston, *twin* sisters who have reached the age of eighty-four. In the village of Elsrickle there resides a lively and contented veteran of the age of eighty-three, who crosses the hill with all the agility of youth; and in the parish of Linton, a venerable patriarch, at the age of ninety-three, who left this parish in 1835, having spent sixty-six years of his life in it, sixty of which he passed in the vale of Medwin as a shepherd on the farm of Borland. Having brought up and established in life a considerable family, he is now living in his old age in comfort on the remainder of the fruits of his industry and economy. He was for many years a member of the kirk-session of this parish, and still delights to visit it, and to render his aid as an elder at the communion.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Trap rocks compose the mass of the

mount throughout its whole extent, and lie under the valley of Elsrickle. Porphyritic felspar of a very shattered description abounds on the north side, in which are found in different places veins of sulphate of barytes. On the acclivity, and at the foot of the mount on the same side, sandstone lies over the trap. On the south of the ridge, the felspar becomes more compact, and passes into clinkstone. At Harecairns, towards the west end of the parish, on the slope of the ridge, a dike of greenstone is found running north-west by south-east, and appears in two or three places above the surface in globular concretions. At this place, also, strata of white sandstone and limestone crop out. White sandstone is also found near the church, on removing a few feet of surface; and at a similar depth, at several places along the acclivity; and it dips at inclinations varying with those of the hill. On the same side of the ridge, on the farm of Borland, red sandstone is wrought for building. The lime at Harecairns was occasionally quarried and burnt by the neighbouring farmers till the year 1816, when they found it more profitable to bring burnt lime from Carnwath moor, than to cart coals from that locality, and burn the lime which was found at Harecairns. Coal has not been found in the parish, though in all probability it lies in the vale of Medwin; but from the inclination of the strata it must be very deep. Beautiful agates have been found imbedded in the trap on the south side of the hill, and also in the alluvial soil in different parts of the parish. In the vale of Medwin the alluvial deposit is of great depth, consisting of sandy loam and patches of moss. There are about thirty acres of *flow* or unconsolidated moss. In the valley of Elsrickle, or Howburn, the deposit is of a similar kind, but more adhesive, from a greater admixture of clay. In the mosses, large trunks of trees have been met with; some of them in such a state of preservation as to be used by the carpenter.

Soil.—The soil is very various, but for the greater part suitable for turnip husbandry. In the valleys, it is either a brownish loam, containing moss, or of a sandy character. On the sloping sides of the hill, it is more adhesive, free of stones and gravel, and in some places of a quality equal to the best in lower situations. The mean height of the arable land above the level of the sea is about 800 feet, and its average mean temperature 45° Fahrenheit.

There are no mines in the parish; but it is highly probable that two caves on the Borland farm, in the vicinity of Walston Well, (one of which is about 40 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 5

feet in height, and enters immediately below a vein of heavy spar,) are the memorials of abortive attempts to discover lead or more precious ores. These attempts were made in all likelihood in the reign of James V., by a company of Germans, who, in 1526, obtained from that prince a grant of the precious mines of Scotland for forty-three years, and worked in various parts of Clydesdale.* There are appearances of a similar trial on the hill above Howburn, at a place called the Tours.

Zoology.—In this department, the parish of Walston cannot boast of any of the more rare species. There are found in it the fox, the hare, and rabbit, the polecat, the weasel. The otter, the squirrel, and the ermine are seen occasionally.

About the beginning of March, or in less favourable seasons, towards the middle of that month, the whistle of the gray plover is heard from the mists of the hill, in itself unmusical, yet delightful to the ear, as the note which proclaims that the rigour of winter is gone, and that the season of soft showers and blossoms, and of the singing of birds, is at hand. Next may be heard the wailing sounds of the crested lapwing, and the scream of the curlew. Lower down, the blackbird and mavis in due time hail the coming day with their strains. The cuckoo is generally heard about the first of May; and the swallow and bat make their appearance soon after. About the middle of May, the crake of the land-rail begins to be heard. During seed-time, the fields are visited by the common gull, and also by flocks of wild geese, which at that period frequent the banks of the Medwin. Wild duck, teal, grouse, and partridges are found in their appropriate localities; as also black-cock, and occasionally a stray pheasant. The goldfinch, and chaffinch, the green and gray linnet, the yellow-hammer, redbreast, and common wren, are either resident throughout the year, or occasional visitants, and the golden-crested wren may at times be met with.†

Botany.—No plants deserving the title of rare have hitherto been observed in this parish. The following may serve as a specimen of such as are phanerogamous:—On the top of Walston Mount are found the blaeberry and red whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Vitis Idæa*.) The latter may also be found so low down as about 900 feet above the sea level. Wood-sorrel (*Ox-*

* Vide History of Mynes in Scotland, printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1825.

† In October 1835, the writer of this account found one of these beautiful little birds, which had found admittance at an open window, perched on the bell rope in his study.

alis acetosella) is found as high as 1400 feet above the same level. Considerably lower down, at a place called the Old Kirk Wa's, may be found the only specimen of the hazel-nut tree (*Corylus Avellana*) in the parish, and beside it a patch of woodruff (*Asperula odorata*.) On the glebe, at the height of about 950 feet above the level of the sea, are found the lucken gowan, or mountain globe-flower, (*Trollius Europæus*); marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*); water avens (*Geum rivale*); and butterfly-orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*); and lower down frog-orchis (*Habenaria viridis*); bald-money (*Meum athamanticum*); and marsh arrow-grass (*Triglochin palustre*.) On the sides of the Borland Burn, common golden-rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*); common dwarf cistus (*Cistus helianthemum*); and wood crane-bill (*Geranium sylvaticum*.) On the sides of the Ha' Burn, purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*); common whin or furze (*Ulex Europæus*); alternate-leaved and opposite-leaved golden saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium alternifolium* and *oppositifolium*); pilewort (*Ficaria verna*); and butter-bur (*Tussilago petasites*.) In the lower grounds, along with several of those already mentioned, marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*); wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*); common tway-blade (*Listera ovata*); white cluster-rooted orchis (*Habenaria albida*); aromatic palmate orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*), and yellow water iris (*Iris Pseud-Acorus*.) In the Borland moss, common mares-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), and cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), may be found, but neither abundantly.

Genista anglica
Ononis arvensis
Euphrasia officinalis
Gentiana campestris
Linum catharticum
Draba verna
Alchemilla vulgaris
Menyanthes trifoliata
Drosera rotundifolia

Parnassia palustris
Epilobium alsinifolium
Pinguicula vulgaris
Sedum villosum
Saxifraga granulata
Spiræa ulmaria
Tussilago Farfara
Cardamine pratensis,

may also be met with in their appropriate habitats. The mountain ash (*Sorbus* or *Pyrus aucuparia*) is to be met with, eaten down by sheep, and pushing out its branches under shelter of the heather, after the manner of white clover, and nearly as small, (and in more favourable situations) as a stately ornamental tree. Were the high grounds enclosed it would speedily rush up in all directions; and at present it may be seen raising its head above the whins, which protect it from the ravages of its enemies. This tree may therefore be regarded with justice as a native of the pa-

rish, and there are three splendid brethren of the species growing in the immediate vicinity of the manse. The other trees which seem adapted to the climate and soil, and of which good specimens are to be seen on the Walston or Elsrickle sides of the hill, are, the elm, the plane, the ash, the gean, and the hawthorn. There are in the garden at the Place, formerly the manor house, two fine yew trees of considerable age, and there was also in an enclosure beside it a row of hollies of great beauty, which have lately been destroyed by sheep. Around the manse, the Place and the Old Borland, there still remain a few plane and ash trees, the survivors of a noble plantation. In Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of this parish, it is said, "it" (the property) "hath an old house seated near to the church, and well-planted with barren timber." This description is, alas! no longer applicable. It is currently reported at this day, that the greater part of the wood was cut down between 1709 and 1752, during the dependence of the lawsuit between John Baillie's heirs, and George Lockhart of Carnwath; and it is expressly stated in the records of Presbytery, that, in the year 1737, "a great many large trees growing in the kirk-yard were cut down, and sold by the principal heritor." To this period, therefore, we may refer the *clearing* which the present generation deplore, and which they cannot even hope to see remedied in their days. Something, however, has of late been done in the way of planting, and the growth of Scotch-firs, larches, spruces, and silver-firs, and also of the hard-wood with which they are interspersed, affords the greatest encouragement to the proprietors to persevere in planting and enclosing. And they must be quite aware, that, though the direct return from their plantations may be distant, the return from their fields fenced, and sheltered will be immediate and progressive.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

There is no account of this parish more ancient than that in Hamilton of Wishaw's account of Lanarkshire, drawn up about 1710, and lately printed for the Maitland Club, to which are subjoined by the editor, six charters relating to the revenues of the living of Walston, of date 1292–3, extracted from the chartulary of Glasgow. The account in Chalmers's Caledonia does credit to his acknowledged accuracy of research. There is no separate map of the whole parish. There are, however, excellent plans of the

different properties in the hands of the proprietors, to which the writer of this account has been kindly allowed access.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers consist of a volume containing marriages and births from the year 1680 down to the present time, and three volumes of acts and proceedings of the kirk-session. Of these the first commences in 1703, and is in the handwriting of Mr Lining, by whom it was kept most accurately during his incumbency. After his time, there is a great falling off, and, upon the whole, it may be said that the registers have been any thing but well kept. A volume of some importance, containing acts and proceedings of session from 1655 to 1692, and recorded to have been in existence in 1752, has since disappeared. It is reported to have been consumed in a fire, which burnt part of the schoolmaster's house, many years ago; but it may perhaps be still in existence, and if this should meet the eye of any one who knows any thing certain of its fate, it is hoped he will be good enough to communicate it to the writer.

Antiquities.—A tripod of brass, supposed to be a relict of the Roman invaders of our island, was lately struck by the plough on the farm of Borland, and is now in the possession of Adam Sim, Esq. of Cultermains. The same gentleman has also in his possession a *celt* found in this parish, the relict of another race who occupied it at a more recent period, and there is another in possession of the writer of this account, presented to him some years ago by the kirk-officer. Stone coffins have been turned up at the east end of the village of Elsrickle, and one was lately discovered containing an urn on the farm of Hyndshieland. On exposure to the air the urn crumbled into dust. On the farm of Cocklaw, there are on the high ground the remains of what has been erroneously called a Roman camp. It has consisted of two concentric circular earthen mounds and ditches. The diameter of the inner circle is 67 yards, and the outward mound and ditch are 5 yards from those within.

Historical Notices, Civil and Ecclesiastical.—In the earliest records relative to this parish, we find it a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell; and for upwards of three centuries it was either claimed or possessed by the various individuals, who successively inherited that Lordship, or to whom it was granted by the Crown on their frequently recurring forfeitures. The lands of Walston and Elgerith, or Elgirig, (subsequently Elgerigill, and now Elsrickle), formed a barony co-extensive with the parish; and the patronage of the church has all along been conjoined with the ba-

rony, and transmitted with it to the present possessor. Like the neighbouring parish of Dolphinton, it passed from the hands of Walter Olifard, who died in 1242, successively into those of the Morays and the Douglasses.* Sir John Ramsay next obtained it, and held it for a few years, when it was forfeited and bestowed upon Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes. On the forfeiture of James Hepburn, the too famous Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, the barony of Walston, and the patronage of the church, once more fell to the Crown, and were granted by James VI. to John, Earl of Mar. By this distinguished nobleman, the barony of Walston, with the patronage of the church, was sold towards the commencement of the seventeenth century to Robert Baillie, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, a son of Matthew Baillie, of St John's Kirk, who, dying at Walston in 1655,† was succeeded by his son Christopher,‡ on whose decease in 1693 his son John succeeded, who in June 1709, sold § the

* Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, by marriage with whose daughter and heiress the lordship of Bothwell passed into the family of Douglas, granted to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith, his spouse, the lands of Walayston and Elgereth, in Lanarkshire, to be holden of him and his successors; and this grant was confirmed by a charter of David II. (vide Douglas' Peerage, Earls of Menteith). John, Earl of Mar, was lineally descended from Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith, and this may have been the reason why, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Bothwell in 1567, he obtained a grant of the barony of Walston from the Crown; and why that grant was excepted from a revocation made in Parliament 29th November 1581. The barony and lands of Walston, with the advowson of the church, were included in the grant of the whole property of the lordship of Bothwell to Francis Stewart in 1581, and this grant was ratified in Parliament, 29th November, in the same year, when a protest was made against the grant to the Earl of Mar. The attainder of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, in 1593, extinguished whatever right he had to the property of Walston, and left the Earl of Mar in undisputed possession of the property, temporal and spiritual.—Vide Chalmers's Caledonia. The Earl of Mar occasionally resided at Walston for his recreation in hawking, and was there in 1601 with his lady, Dame Maria Stuart.—Vide *Memorie of the Somervilles*. His hunting seat was a square tower, pulled down within these few years to build cow-houses, which now occupy the site.

† Robert Baillie obtained a charter from the Crown, in his own name, and that of his wife, Marion Purves, which is dated 30th November 1632. He and his son were suspected of favouring Montrose's attempt. Robert Baillie mortified 400 merks for the use of the poor of the parish.

‡ Christopher Baillie married Lilius, daughter of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, and Lady Lilius Fleming, daughter of the Earl of Wigton. He built the aisle at the south end of the church, where his father, himself, his son John, and Grizzel Rachel Baillie, John's daughter and heiress, are interred.—Vide tombstone in vault. His body was embowelled and embalmed at an expense of 400 merks. Christopher presented to the church of Walston in 1657, four silver communion cups, which yet remain to attest his liberality. On them are engraved his arms, and those of his wife; and over the shield is a cypher, in which are blended the letters, R. B.; M. P.; C. B.; L. M.; being the initials of his father's name, and that of his mother, his own, and his wife's. Christopher Baillie was suspected of malignancy in 1646, and was fined L. 9600 Scots by Middleton's parliament in 1662.—Vide Wodrow, by Burns, Vol. i. p. 272. Christopher Baillie mortified, 12th October 1660, L. 1000 Scots money, the interest of which to afford a salary to the schoolmaster; this was lost by mismanagement towards the end of last century, having been lent many years before on insufficient security.

§ Vide Morison's Decisions, 16891, and 8433.

It appears from the records of the Presbytery of Biggar, 1709, that John Baillie

barony of Walston, with the patronage of the church, to George Lockhart of Carnwath,* in whose representative, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. both are now vested.

The lands of Elsrickle, about one-half of the parish, were sold by George Lockhart of Carnwath, in portions, in 1722 and following years, to John Hunter, Andrew Aitken, John Craig, James Peacock, and others; and there appears in the cess-book of the county, in 1747, the following list of the heritors of Walston, with their respective valuations:—

Laird of Carnwath,	L. 724	0	0
James Harper in Elsrickle,	25	0	0
John and James Craig there,	180	0	0
John Hunter there,	40	0	0
Andrew Aitken there,	43	0	0
James Peacock there,	160	0	0
Thomas Henderson;	43	0	0
Thomas Yelton there,	18	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L. 1233	0	0

The present heritors of the parish, with their respective valuations, are as follows:

Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart,	L. 724	0	0
John Allan Woddrop of Elsrickle,	358	0	0
Mr John Allan Rowat,	92	13	3
Mr William White,	27	6	0
Mr James Aitken,	15	14	0
Mr Andrew White,	15	7	9
	<hr/>		
	L. 1233	0	0

Of the above heritors only one, Mr Aitken, resides in the parish.

By a charter dated 1292, the right of patronage of the rectory of Walyston was conferred by Sir William Moray of Bothwell upon the dean and chapter of the Cathedral of Glasgow, with reservation of the patronage of the vicarage to himself and his successors. By a subsequent charter in 1293, the rectory was fixed at twenty merks of teinds, and three acres of the church lands, which were to be possessed and held by the dean and chapter for ever, freely and quietly for their common benefit, and were

was not the sole heritor of the parish of Walston, as asserted in the account of the parish drawn up for Hamilton of Wishaw. James Harper possessed the small property of Harperhall, and was the only other heritor.—Vide Record of Presbytery. In the register of deeds, at Lanark, a James Harper is found as portioner in Elsrickle, as early as 1637, and James Leishman, as portioner there, in 1638.

* An unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a reduction of this sale by John Baillie to G. Lockhart. The law-suit was commenced in 1709, and settled by arbitration in 1752.

so held by them till the Reformation. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Walston, in the Deanery of Lanark, is taxed at L. 2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the rectorial revenues were let to the parishioners for L. 40 yearly, and it was reported by Sir David Dalgleish, who then held the vicarage, that its revenues were let for 50 merks yearly payable to him, and 20 merks more, payable to Lawrence Leschman,—a minister who had been placed in the church of Walston by the Reformers. The rectorial revenues were afterwards granted to the College of Glasgow.* In 1708, the stipend, on an average of years, did not exceed 600 merks. In 1755, it amounted to L. 58, 5s.; in 1798, to L. 77, 16s. 6d.

Ministers of Walston.—Robert de Lamberton, rector of the church of Walston, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and thereupon obtained a mandate for the delivery of his property. He held the benefice during his life. In 1502, Mr Edward Sinclair obtained a presentation from the King to the vicarage of Walston, which was vacant by the decease of Mr William Crichtoun. How the presentation came to be with the King does not appear.† He was succeeded by Sir David Dalgleish and Lawrence Leschman already mentioned. On the death of Sir David Dalgleish, Walter Tweedie was presented, (20th May 1567,) by James Earl of Bothwell, the patron, to the vicarage of the parish church of Walston; but Bothwell being denounced a rebel before his collation, he obtained a grant of the benefice from the Regent Murray in September 1567.‡ In the “Register of ministers in Clydesdale *sen* 1567,” we find at Walston John Fotheringham, exhorter, xl merkis; Thomas Lindsay, exhorter, xl merkis. Thomas Lindsay is, in 1576, found as minister with a stipend of L. 66, 13s. 4d., and Robert Kinross, reader, with L. 16. Thomas Lindsay, as appears from his tombstone in the churchyard, died minister of Walston, 17th June 1609, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Lindsay, who died in 1654. Patrick Anderson was inducted in 1655, and ejected for non-conformity in 1663. In September 1672, he was ordered by the council, under the Act of Indulgence, to repair to the parish of Kilbirnie, and there to remain confined, with permission to preach and to exercise the other parts of his ministerial function,—which order he did not obey. In 1673, he was called before the council, and ordered to his confinement betwixt and the 1st of

* Vide Hamilton of Wishaw's Account.

† Vide Chalmers's Caledonia, notes.

‡ Ibid.

June. In April 1678, he was charged before the Council for keeping conventicles in his house in Potterrow, in the years 1674-75-76-77 and 78, and for having conversed and corresponded with Messrs Welsh, Williamson, Johnston, and other intercommuned persons. He appeared and denied the charge; and was ordered to the Bass, unless he would presently find caution, under the penalty of 2000 merks, to remove from Edinburgh, and five miles round it, and that he should converse with nobody but those of his own family. "This," says Wodrow, and most truly, "was a very hard and iniquitous interdict." To the Bass then he went, and in the damp cells of that dreary and inhospitable rock, he, with other devoted brethren, lingered out days, and months, and years, till God quelled the power of their oppressors, and opened the doors of their prison-house. About the period of the Revolution he was orderly loosed from Walston, and translated to Dalkeith. The people of Walston, however, were far from being satisfied with his translation, and on 27th June 1689, petitioned the united presbytery of Peebles and Biggar for advice how to get back their beloved pastor. In the end of the year, he returned to his devoted people. The manner of his return was not according to strict form. But the sufferings of the venerable man, his age and infirmities, would seem to have been admitted as his justification; and on the 22d July 1690, he died minister of the parish, from which he had been so unjustly extruded, and was buried among his own people. In his absence, the cure was served successively by John Scheill, who was presented by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1664, and died May 1677; John Reid, who was also presented by the Archbishop, *jure devoluto*, inducted 28th September 1678, and translated to Biggar 23d December 1685;* and lastly, by Robert Kincaid, who was presented by the Laird of Walston (Cr. Baillie,) inducted 28th April 1686, and was present in the Presbytery of Lanark, to which Walston was then reunited, 2d May 1688. Patrick Anderson was succeeded by James Brown, who was admitted 24th September 1691, having been formerly minister at Kilbucho, where he was ordained and admitted June 5th 1690. He was translated to Kilbucho, whence he had come, 10th September 1696. After a vacancy, Simon Kello or Kellie was ordained 24th April 1700, and was transported to Glenholm, 9th April 1703, where he died 27th December 1748. John Baillie, the Laird of Walston, refused in presence of the Presbytery to hear

* Between the years 1679 and 1685, the parish of Walston was fined L.308, 8s.
—Vide Wodrow's Preface to Vol. ii.

him, or to redress his grievances, which seems to have been the cause of his removal; but so great a favourite was he with some of the parishioners, that "some women at Walston" prevented him from leaving the parish on the day first appointed for his admission at Glenholm, the 31st March. The parish again suffered a vacancy till 1705, when Mr Thomas Lining, whose name is still held in veneration, was ordained, 10th May of that year; he died 20th December 1731. In 1732, George Lockhart of Carnwath presented Mr Adam Petrie; and the presentation, together with Mr Petrie's letter of acceptance, was laid before the Presbytery at their meeting, 15th June; but there being no appearance on the part of the parish, consideration of the matter was delayed till the 13th July, when there being still no appearance on the part of the parish, the Presbytery, after due consideration, resolved by a great majority, that the *jus devolutum* had fallen into their hands! The reasons for this conclusion were stated to be, 1. The informality of the letter of acceptance; 2. Mr Petrie's not being qualified according to law. This was in all probability founded on the want of a call. "3. The want of evidence of Mr Lockhart's being qualified according to law, or being patron of Walston." The case was appealed to the superior courts, and remitted to a committee of Assembly, before which it was stated on the part of Mr Lockhart, that he was willing to pass from his presentation to Mr Petrie, and present a person who should be approved by some ministers named. The Presbytery at last agreed not to insist on the right which they supposed they had acquired, and Mr Lockhart immediately nominated Mr Patrick Hepburn, who was ordained 14th August 1734, and translated to the parish of Ayton, Presbytery of Chirnside, 14th June 1753. A presentation was laid on the table of the Presbytery in favour of John Thomson, 11th October 1753, and after considerable opposition he was ordained 20th May 1753,—a most unhappy settlement of which the parish of Walston still feels the effects. Mr Thomson appears to have been a good and even a pious man, but an insufficient and unacceptable minister. During his incumbency the congregation was dispersed,—the church at last was literally deserted,—and for many years the sacrament of the Lord's supper was not dispensed; he died 11th August 1787, and was succeeded by Patrick Molleson, who was ordained 5th August 1788. To him this parish is much indebted. He drew together a respectable congregation, and secured them to the church by his diligence and fide-

lity.* He was alive to every good work, and to his exertions not only this parish, but the neighbouring parish of Biggar, is indebted for the foundation of its library. He died full of years and honoured, 16th January 1825, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, who was ordained 22d September 1825.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish has varied very little during nearly a century, as may be seen by the following statement :

Amount of population in 1755,	.	479
1791,	.	427
1801,	.	383
1811,	.	377
1821,	.	392
1831,	.	429

And by a census taken for this Account, 1st May this year, by Mr Andrew Aitken and Mr Sym, schoolmaster, elders, the population was 488. Of these, 89 reside in the village of Walston, and 196 in the village of Elsrickle ; the remainder in the country.

There are five proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards.

The number of families in the parish is 102, and the number of inhabited houses the same.

The favourite games of the district are quoits and curling, in which this parish can boast of its fair proportion of good players.

The people, on the whole, enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society ; are moral and religious, and contented with their situation and circumstances.

The population comprehends, 1 cattle-dealer, 1 gamekeeper, 1 carrier, 2 surface-men, 1 toll-keeper, 1 innkeeper, 1 mason, 1 stocking-weaver, 1 cooper, 4 shoemakers, 3 tailors, 1 carpenter, 3 smiths, and 31 weavers, and there are employed in agriculture 65 males.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The number of imperial acres cultivated or occasionally in tillage is about 2901 ; in permanent (chiefly hill) pas-

* In 1794, he was presented to Dunsyre, at that time a better living, and the case is now referred to in the Church Courts, as a precedent for refusing translation under particular circumstances. To those better acquainted with it, however, it affords such a proof of factious opposition to a meritorious minister, as to establish that the people may err in their opposition, as well as patrons in their selection. Indeed it forms a counterpoise to the case already alluded to in Walston, and if the parish of Walston feels at this day the effects of the one, the parish of Dunsyre has been thought to be still labouring under the consequences of the other. The factious opponents of Mr Molleson's translation to that parish, after being worsted in the Presbytery and synod, where the case was thoroughly understood, obtained a victory in the General Assembly, where its specialties could not be so well known, and the parishioners of Dunsyre at this day can best tell what thanks are due to those who resisted the settlement of Mr Molleson among them.

ture 1083; occupied by plantations about 38. The highest rent obtained for land is for the crofts at Elsrickle, which are let in lots of from 3 to 8 acres at L. 2, 8s. per imperial acre. On the other hand, there is some arable land so low as 5s. per acre. About 100 acres have been added to the arable land within the last twenty years, partly by improving moss, and partly by draining the land which used to be overflowed by the Medwin, before it was diverted from its manifold windings into the straight channel cut for it in 1829.

Draining has been extensively performed, but much still remains to be done. The improved mode of furrow-draining is beginning to be practised, for which excellent stones of a suitable size can be readily obtained. The greater part of the land being uninclosed, it cannot be cultivated so minutely or regularly, as it might be if subdivided by good fences. In general, tillage is well performed, and a rotation suitable to the different varieties of soil is adhered to. The best land is cropped in a course of six shifts, while the worst is kept in pasture or broken up only when it has become fogged, put through a course of cropping, and again laid down in grass. Twenty-seven ploughs are at present employed, but their number is likely soon to be reduced, as the farmers find that the land pays better in pasturage for cows or sheep, than in white crop, and the recent late harvests have confirmed them in this opinion.

Live-Stock.—The dairy stock is chiefly of the Ayrshire breed;* there being also a cross of this with the short horns. The management of the dairy is well understood, and practised. Butter and cheese are both made on some farms, but the making of full milk cheese, of the Dunlop and Stilton varieties, is becoming more general, and what is made here, equals, if it does not excel the same kinds made in the districts from which they take their name. This is proved by the premiums of the Highland Society which have been awarded to individuals in this and the neighbouring parishes.

Produce.—

3,296 bolls of grain with fodder, at L. 1 per boll,	L. 3296	0	0
1,620 bolls of potatoes, at 5s. per boll,	405	0	0
2,800 tons of turnip, at 4s. per ton,	560	0	0
10,050 stoncs rye-grass hay, at 6d. per stone,	251	5	0
13,200 stoncs meadow hay, at 4d. per stone,	220	0	0
215 cows grass of, at L. 3,	645	0	0
96 two year olds, do. at L. 2,	192	0	0

* A cow of the pure Ayrshire breed, belonging to George White in Elsrickle, gamekeeper to Mr Woddrop, produced 16 lbs. 2 oz. of butter weekly, for six weeks successively; and during the first twelve weeks after calving, 11 stone imperial.

102 one year olds, grass of, at L. 1,	.	.	.	L. 102	0	0
120 calves,	do. at 5s.	.	.	30	0	0
67 horses,	do. at L. 3,	.	.	201	0	0
660 sheep,	do. at 5s.	.	.	165	0	0
				<hr/>		
				L. 6067	5	0
Gross Rent, *				L. 2046	17	11

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—The nearest market-towns are Biggar and Carnwath, distant the one about five miles and a-half, the other about six miles from the village of Walston.

There are two villages in the parish, Walston and Elsrickle. The former, situated, as has been already mentioned, on the northern side of the hill, has been gradually dwindling away for several years; while the latter, in consequence of feus being granted by Mr Woddrop, has of late years considerably increased. Both are pleasantly situated; but Elsrickle has a decided superiority in the trees which shelter and set off its scattered cottages to the best advantage. It is a picturesque village, and requires only attention in allotting future dwellings, and plantation judiciously arranged to harmonize with the trees already in existence, to make it the prettiest village in the upper ward.

Means of Communication, &c.—There is no post-office in the parish; the nearest was, till lately, about five miles distant. A few years ago, however, there was established at Robertson, in the neighbouring parish of Dolphinton, a sub-office to Noblehouse, which is a great accommodation to the parishioners on the Walston side of the hill, being distant about three miles from the village; and also to the adjoining parishes. For this they are in a great measure indebted to the exertions of Dr Aiton, who brought the matter under the notice of the proper authorities. The turnpike roads in the parish are those from Dumfries to Edinburgh, and from Carnwath to Peebles; the former extending about a quarter of a mile, the latter about three miles and a-half. A coach runs from Edinburgh to Dumfries on alternate days, and occasionally in summer every day. The Dumfries mail and a coach from Edinburgh to Lanark run within four miles from the parish. A carrier, resident in Elsrickle, leaves for Edinburgh on Monday evening, and returns on Wednesday evening weekly. The bridges are of small span, unsuitable to their position, but substantially built. One of them, immediately to the eastward of

* The rent of the lands sold by John Baillie to G. Lockhart did not average more than 800 merks yearly while in John Baillie's possession.

Walston village, is even dangerous to those who travel in carriages; but there is a prospect of this being soon remedied to a great extent.

Ecclesiastical State.—The situation of the church and parish school is inconvenient for by far the greater part of the population; not so much from their distance, for there are not half a dozen houses beyond a mile and a-half from either, as from being on the north side of the ridge; while the greater proportion of the population is on the south side. The church was built in 1789, which date appears on a stone in the north-west corner of the north gable, as also the letters M. P. M., indicating Mr Patrick Molleson, at that time minister. And there is immediately under this another stone, inscribed with the letters M. T. L. M., and date 1598; evidently preserved from a former building erected while Mr Thomas Lindsay was minister; and standing, as it ought to do, from east to west, while the present fabric is a continuation of a burying aisle, built in 1567, and stands north and south; the whole of disproportioned longitude, and presenting its extended roof to the prevailing winds. On a stone on the north-east corner of the north gable are rudely sculptured the armorial bearings of the family of Mar, to which the barony belonged in 1598. At present, the church is in a state of good repair; and internally a comfortable, and rather elegant place of worship. Not many years ago, it was very much the reverse; but on application to the heritors by the present incumbent, it was repaired to his perfect satisfaction; and the addition of a porch to the west has improved the appearance externally, as much as it has added to the comfort within. It is seated for 170 persons. Of the sittings, 24 are common; the remainder are apportioned to the heritors, according to their valued rents. The burying aisle and gallery above it were sold in 1762 by George Lockhart of Carnwath to Joseph Allan for L. 31, 10s.;* “to be held *pro tanto* as his proportion of the area of the kirk and burial place in the kirk-yard, as an heritor of Walston,” and now belong to Mr Woddrop on the same terms. The present manse,† built in 1828, and completed in the spring of 1829, is a sufficient and commodious dwelling, suited to the living. It is supplied with excellent water, brought from a considerable distance, about two years ago, at a trifling expense; partly borne by the heritors, and partly by the minister. There

* Vide Deed of Disposition.

† On repeated trials with an excellent barometer, the ground-floor of the manse has been found to be 830 feet above the level of the sea.

is also an excellent garden wall, to the erection of which the present incumbent contributed a considerable proportion, and thus rendered it much superior to what the heritors were bound by law to erect. *

The extent of the glebe, inclusive of the site of the manse and garden, is 9 acres; its value about L. 12 per annum. The stipend amounts to L. 158, 6s. 8d., and is made up of the *fiar* prices of 13 bolls, 2 firloths 3 pecks $1\frac{1}{2}$ lippy of oatmeal, and of 3 bolls of bear, together with L. 60, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. payable by the family of Lee and Carnwath, and L. 83, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. payable by the Exchequer. The minister has right to twelve days' casting of peats in the Borland Moss, and four days' casting of turf on the Borland Moor, which servitudes have not been allowed to go into desuetude.

There is at Elsrickle a small chapel fast hastening to a state of ruin. It belonged to the Antiburghers. They called a minister in 1760, who officiated there on a scanty subsistence till his death in 1791. Since that time, the congregation has joined the Established Church or the Dissenters at Biggar.

The number of persons of all ages connected with the Established Church is 313; of whom there are on an average 138 communicants. Consequently, the number of persons of all ages attending the chapels of Dissenters and Seceders are 173; there being two Roman Catholics. Of these 81 are communicants. Divine service at the Established Church is generally well attended.

Education.—There is one parochial school, and one supported partly by fees, and partly by the contributions of heads of families. The parochial school is at Walston; the other at Elsrickle. The branches generally taught are, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and geography, algebra, and Latin are also taught; but the number learning the two latter do not amount to more than three or four on an average. The parochial teacher attended college for two sessions. His salary is L. 30 per annum; and

* This is noticed here without the smallest intention of reflecting upon the heritors of this parish, who have not only fulfilled their legal obligations without a murmur during the writer's incumbency, though these, from the wretched state in which the church and manse were at its commencement, amounted to a considerable sum, but on all occasions acted towards him in the most liberal manner; but that those who come after him may know that he has done something to add to their comfort, and to beautify the place, and may be led to do more for their successors than his predecessors did for him. At his entrance the buildings were ruinous, and the glebe scourged after getting a bad name. Things are now somewhat altered for the better.

the amount of school fees from L. 10 to L. 11. He has the legal accommodations, with the exception of a garden, in lieu of which he receives L. 2, 2s. annually. The teacher of the Elsrickle school has attended college one session; and his emoluments may be valued at about L. 30 yearly. The fees at both schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic conjoined, are 3s. per quarter. All between the ages of six and fifteen can read and write, or are learning to do both. The people are in general very much alive to the benefits of education; the best proof of which is the existence of a school at Elsrickle, where the children of the south side of the parish are nearly half-educated before they reach the age when they could attend, especially in winter, at Walston, not from the distance, but from the necessity of crossing the hill in that inclement season. Both schools are well taught.

Library.—A parochial library was commenced in 1814; and at present consists of 500 volumes, which have been carefully selected, and, as their appearance indicates, read with much assiduity.

Friendly Society.—There is a Friendly Society, which was instituted in 1808, and is not confined to parishioners. It is in a flourishing condition, and must have been beneficial in its effects, promoting economy, and cherishing the feeling of independence in the district.

Savings' Bank.—A Savings' Bank was instituted at Biggar in 1832, in which a few of the parishioners of Walston have from time to time invested small sums.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The amount of collections in church on an average of the last ten years is L. 6, 0s. 8½d. yearly. A trifling addition is annually made to this sum by money received for the use of a mortcloth, and a small charge on proclamations of banns. The only other fund available for the relief of the poor is the interest of two thousand merks, mortified by the Baillies, the former proprietors of the parish; and for which there is an heritable bond, of date 15th January 1720, granted by George Lockhart of Carnwath to the minister and kirk-session, and sasine thereon, registered at Edinburgh 20th February 1720, in the 115th Book of the New General Register of Sasines, pp. 221, &c. What further is required for the relief of the poor is made up by voluntary contributions from the heritors according to their valued rents. In general, 4d. per pound of valued rent, amounting to L. 20, 10s. 11¾d., has been found more than suffi-

cient. On one or two occasions, however, within the last few years, a voluntary contribution of 6d. per pound of valued rent has been required. Out of this sum, however, it ought to be mentioned that several carts of coals are yearly paid for to persons not on the poor's roll, which are driven gratuitously by the farmers. The deserving poor are backward to apply for parochial relief; but here, as elsewhere, those of a different description are sufficiently ready to make application.

Inns.—An inn has lately been set up on the confines of the parish, on the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, where such accommodation was much wanted for travellers. Hitherto it has had no perceptible bad effects on the morals of the people, from most of whom it is at a considerable distance.

Fuel.—The fuel consists chiefly of coal brought from a distance of about ten miles. Peat, however, is still in use, and dug in considerable quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This parish has undergone a favourable change since the former Statistical Account was drawn up. Fences of thorn have grown up, and stone dikes have been built—many acres, as already mentioned, have been added to the arable land by draining and improving moss—and the climate in the low grounds must have been benefited by this last improvement—a commencement of plantation has been made in the west end of the parish, and the growth of the trees affords every encouragement to persevere. Some good slated houses have lately been erected at Elsrickle, on feus granted by Mr Woddrop. The gross rental is stated in the former Account to have been L.700 per annum. It is now L.2046.

Much still remains to be done in draining, fencing, and planting. The last particularly is needed, and would in a few years amply repay the expense. The cottages in general ought to be made more comfortable. While the inmates are in the vigour of life, and in the enjoyment of health, they may be less sensible of the defects of their habitations; but when they are labouring under disease, or the infirmities of age, more particularly in winter and spring, they feel them but too severely. The improvements necessary to render them more comfortable could be made at a trifling expense; and it is hoped that nothing more is necessary to the accomplishment of this amelioration, than to call the attention of the heritors of the parish generally to its necessity and import-

ance to the great body of the people. How can those on whom a bountiful God has bestowed an abundant portion of the good things of this world, better demonstrate their gratitude to Him, who has given them all, than by their attention to the necessities, whether temporal or spiritual, of those to whom he has been less bountiful, and whose comfort he has made in a great measure dependent upon their care and kindness? The blessings of the poor, and of those who are ready to perish are highly valued by every right thinking man, and they will not fail to descend upon the head of those, who lay out a portion of their substance in improving the dwellings where the sick and the aged await the will of the Lord of all.

May 1840. Revised August 1840.

PARISH OF SYMINGTON.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN FORBES, MINISTER.*

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Situation, Extent, &c.—SYMINGTON is situated 30 miles south-west from Edinburgh, and 33 miles south-east from Glasgow. The parish is 3 miles in length and $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north and east by the Clyde; on the south by the parish of Wiston; and on the west by the parishes of Carmichael and Covington.

The arable land lies along the banks of the Clyde, and the pasture reaches to the top of Tinto, on which there is a cairn of stones, said to be the remains of a Druidical temple. This mountain, though not the highest in Scotland, yet being about 2400 feet above the level of the sea, commands a beautiful and most extensive prospect: With the naked eye, you can see part of sixteen different counties. The village is situated at the foot of a rising ground, called the Castle-hill, which has formerly been a place of strength, and is now planted with various kinds of trees.†

Name.—The parish of *Symington* is said by Chalmers in his

* Drawn up from Notes furnished by Mr John Bell, Parochial Schoolmaster of Symington.

† Old Statistical Account.

Caledonia to have derived its name from Symon Loccard, who lived during the reign of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion ; who, having obtained a grant of this territory, called the place of his settlement *Symons-toun*. He adds, “ in the charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, it is called Symon’s town ; “ *villa Symonis* ;” and more specially “ *villa Symonis Loccard*.” The name of Symonstown was afterwards abbreviated to Symontoun ; and in modern times the name has been corrupted to Symingtoun. The parish of Symontoun in Kyle derived its name from the same Symon Loccard, who was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and other families of the same name. The manor of Symonstown in Clydesdale continued in possession of the descendants of Symon Loccard till the reign of Robert I., when it passed to Thomas, the son of Richard, who assumed from it the local surname of Symontoun ; and the family of Symontoun of Symontoun continued to hold this barony till the seventeenth century, when it returned to the Lockharts. Symon Loccard, the first settler, erected at Symonstown a chapel, which for some time was subordinate to the church, which was called “ *Wudekirk*,” or Wodekirk, the parochial district of which comprehended the territories of Tancardstoun and Symonstown. The abbot and monks of Kelso, indeed, claimed the chapel of Symonstown as a dependent of the church of Wicestoun ; and they prevailed in this unfounded claim, by obtaining a resignation of the chapel, upon the condition, that the chaplain presented by Symon Loccard should hold possession of it during his life. The monks of Kelso acquired a better founded right to the chapel of Symonstown, by obtaining a grant of the church, which was called Wudekirk, to which it was certainly subordinate. Before the year 1232, the territory of Symonstown was detached from Wodekirk, and established a distinct parish, and the chapel of Symonstown was made a parish church. The church of Symonstown continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues ; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. An account of the property of the monks of Kelso, which was made up by the monks themselves some time between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Symonstown “ in rectoria,” which used to be worth L. 19 yearly. In Bagimont’s Roll, the vicarage of Symonstown in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed L. 2, 13s. 4d. being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, William Symontoun of Hardington held a lease

of the revenues of the vicarage of Symonton, for the payment of L. 30 yearly: And he was, moreover, obliged to get the service of the church duly performed. After the Reformation, the patronage, tithes, and church lands of the parish church of Symontoun belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso, till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that establishment to Robert Lord Roxburgh. The patronage of this church was resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I., and it was afterwards conceded to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who purchased from Baillie of Lamington, the barony of Symontoun, which had belonged to his ancestors, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The barony and the patronage of the church passed from Lockhart of Lee to Lockhart of Carnwath, at the end of the seventeenth century. The patronage of the church of Symontoun now belongs to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath.

Boundaries, &c.—The parish is bounded on the north and east by the River Clydè; on the south-west, by the parish of Wiston; on the north-west, by the parishes of Carmichael and Covington.

The figure of the parish is oblong, though somewhat irregular on the west side.

Hydrography.—The parish abounds with springs, both perennial and intermittent. The only river is the Clyde, which bounds one-half of the parish, running nearly north, and then turning to the west.

Plantations.—The plantations are mostly of Scotch fir and larch: the latter of which seems to suit the soil best, but none of the trees have yet grown to any great size. A few hard-wood trees of different kinds surround the village.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners are, Mr Dickson of Hartree; Mr Carmichael of Eastend; and Colonel Campbell of Symington Lodge.

Parochial Registers.—These consist of the records of the kirk-session, a register of births, and accounts of the poor, commencing in the year 1709; but neither of them have been regularly kept nor well preserved.

Antiquities.—There are the remains of an ancient camp of a circular form on the top of an eminence, about a quarter of a mile south of the village, called Castle-hill, containing nearly half an acre. Some say that it was the site of a castle, of which nothing now remains. It is now planted with trees.

There are other remains of camps in the parish, but none of them so entire. There were found a few years ago, in a tumulus at the bottom of Tinto, on the east side, some bones of a human body, but not the skull; and as the grave was shorter than the ordinary dimensions, it was supposed that the body had been buried after being decapitated. About a quarter of a mile north from this, another tumulus was opened about the same time, and in it were found two urns, one of which was broken by the workmen. The preserved one fell into the hands of Mr Carmichael, Younger of Eastend. About fifty yards north from the village, in an enclosure, the plough still turns up occasionally stones with lime adhering to them, where there has been a building, (said to have been called the Place,) understood to have been the residence of Symington of Symington. The moat is still visible on all sides; and although the field has been long cultivated, some old people recollect of part of a building standing.

On Tinto, a little above the base on the south-east side, there are the remains of an ancient castle, called Fatlips: a piece of the wall, about two yards high, is still standing: its thickness is fully six feet, and it adheres so firmly, that persons building a stone fence lately chose rather to quarry stone than take them from the wall.*

III.—POPULATION.

Amount of population in 1801,	-	308
1811,	-	364
1821,	-	472
1831,	-	489
Population in the village,	-	244
country,	-	235
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In the whole parish at this time, total,	-	479
The yearly average of births,	-	16
deaths,	-	12
marriages,	-	4
The average number under 15 years of age,	-	192
betwixt 15 and 30,	-	103
30 and 50,	-	93
50 and 70,	-	71
upwards of 70,	-	20
Number of proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50, but none of them resident,	-	5
Number of unmarried men upwards of 50 years:		
bachelors,	-	1
widowers,	-	6
Number of unmarried women upwards of 45 years of age,	12	
widows;	-	8
Number of families in the parish in 1831,	-	106
chiefly employed in agriculture,	-	40
trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	42

* Vide Chambers's Picture of Scotland.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—

Number of acres in the parish, arable, Scotch measure,	-	-	1953
which never have been cultivated,	-	-	688
Very few acres of these could be brought under cultivation with a profitable application of capital.			
Number of acres under wood, Scotch fir and larch,	-	-	113

Rent.—The average rent of arable land per acre is L. 1, 2s. 6d.
The average rent of grazing per cow, L. 3.

Wages.—The common rate of labour per day in winter is 1s. 6d., in summer, 2s.; mason per day in summer, 3s.; carpenter per day in summer, 2s. 6d.

Great attention is paid to the Ayrshire breed of cows, and the Clydesdale breed of horses; and husbandry is carried on with great spirit, in the best manner, and with great economy.

Nineteen years form the general duration of the leases.

Produce.—

The supposed value of all kinds of grain,	-	L. 2685	7	6
Potatoes, turnips, &c.	-	1028	0	0
Hay,	-	411	0	0
Pasture land, at per cow, L. 3,	-	829	0	0
Thinning of plantations,	-	30	0	0
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Total,	L. 4983	7	6	

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—Biggar, the nearest market-town, is distant three miles; it is also the nearest post-town. The length of turnpike roads in the parish is about four miles. A coach running between Edinburgh and Dumfries passes through the parish. There is one bridge over the Clyde, which joins the parishes of Culter and Symington, and along which passes the road between Lanark and Biggar.

Ecclesiastical State.—The situation of the parish church is in the centre of the parish; and the greatest distance from it is about a mile and a-half. It is not exactly known when the church was built, but it underwent extensive repairs in 1761, and an addition was built about twenty years ago. The old part is now going fast out of repair. It accommodates about 300 sitters; and about 30 of the seats are free. The manse was built in 1790; it was repaired and received an addition in 1838. The glebe is 10 acres in extent, and the value about L. 15. The amount of the stipend is the minimum. Almost all the parishioners attend the parish church. The number of communicants is about 220.

Education—There is but one school in the parish, the paro-

chial. Salary, the maximum; fees about L. 15. The teacher has the legal accommodations.

Library.—There is one parochial library.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of poor this year is 11, four of these have families, 4, 2, 4, 5, in all, 15 children; the 11 have at an average 1s. 5½d. per week. It may be said the poor are yearly increasing. There is a legal assessment for their support, the collections at the church not being sufficient. The poor do not consider it in the least degrading to seek relief.

Inns.—There is one small inn on the road between Lanark and Biggar.

Fuel.—Coals are procured at Rigside and Ponfigh, the former in the parish of Douglas, and the latter in the parish of Carmichael: distance ten miles; expense, 13s. 6d. per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Great advances have been made in husbandry since the Carlisle and Stirling road was made through the parish, which passes through Lanark, and opens up a fine market for produce; and if the proposed rail-road from the south passes through the village, at which the branches from Glasgow and Edinburgh are to meet, the village will probably become a general depôt, and speedily receive a great increase of inhabitants.

July 1840.

UNITED PARISHES OF

COVINGTON AND THANKERTON.*

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF Lothian AND Tweeddale.

THE REV. THOMAS WATSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE writer of the former Statistical Account of this parish states the name Covington to be a corruption of *Convent-town*, without giving any reason for this opinion. But, according to Chalmers (*Caledonia*, iii. 747), the old parish and barony of Covington was called Colbanstoun in the charters of the twelfth

* Drawn up from Notes furnished by Mr Archibald Stodart, Covington Hill-head.

and thirteenth centuries; the name being obviously derived, he says, from a person named Colban, who settled there and gave his name to the place. In subsequent times, this name appears in the different forms of Cowanstown, Coventoun, and Covington.

The parish of Thankerton is said to have derived its name from a Flemish settler of the name of *Tancard*, who obtained a grant of lands therein during the twelfth century. In the charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, it is called *Tankards-toun*, *villa Tankardi*, *villa Thankardi*. The same Tankard, or another individual of the same name, obtained from Malcolm IV. a grant of lands in the lordship and parish of Bothwell, where he settled, and to which he gave the same appellation—Tankardstoun.

Extent, Boundaries, &c.—The united parish extends in length from south to north 4 miles, and its breadth is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is bounded on the east by the Clyde, which separates it from the parish of Libberton; on the west, by Carmichael; on the south, by Symington and Wiston; and on the north, by Pettinain.

The mineralogy, zoology, and botany of this parish are so similar to those of the neighbouring parishes of Carmichael and Pettinain, that it is unnecessary to enter into the details. Trout and pike of large size are found in the Clyde, which winds along the eastern boundary.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Thomas de Colbanstoun witnessed a charter of William the Lion at Lanark in 1188. In 1296, Margaret de Colbanstoun, Isabel de Colbanstoun, and Edmund de Colbanstoun swore fealty to Edward I. In the reign of Robert I., the lands of Colbanstoun were acquired by Sir Robert de Keth, Marischal of Scotland, and they were held by his descendants for more than a century. From that family the lands and barony of Colbanstoun, with the patronage of the church, passed to a branch of the family of Lindsay before 1442; and the Lindsays of Colventoun or Coventoun held this property for two centuries and a half. One of this family built the castle or fort, the massive ruins of which are still to be seen not far from the church. A short time before the Revolution, the barony of Covington, with the patronage of the church, was purchased from Lindsay of Covington by Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, Lord President of the Court of Session.

The patronage of the church of Covington has been connected with the territorial property from the twelfth century. In 1296, Hurve de Chastel-Bernard, the parson of the church of Colban-

stoun, swore fealty to Edward I. In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Covintoun, in the deanery of Lanark was taxed L. 4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In the south-west of the old parish of Covintoun was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Ninian, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietor of the lands of Warrandhill.

The church of the old parish of Tancardstoun was dedicated to St John, and hence it was called St John's Kirk. In the period between 1175 and 1199, the monks of Kelso obtained from Anneis de Brus a grant of the church of Tankardstoun called *Wodekyrch*, which was confirmed by the Bishop of Glasgow, and afterwards by Symon Lockard. In the reign of Robert I. the rectory of the church of Tancardstoun continued to belong to the monks of Kelso; but, as they received from it only an allowance of forty shillings yearly, they appear to have afterwards relinquished it. The parochial district of Wodekirk comprehended only the territory of Tancardstoun, and the church stood in the south-east corner of the parish, about a mile and a half from the village. The lands and barony of Thankerton, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Lord Fleming at the close of the reign of James V. In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Thankerton was taxed at L. 4. Lands of considerable extent formerly belonged to the parish church of Thankerton, which, at the Reformation, passed into lay hands, and have since formed a property called St John's Kirk. The two small parishes of Covington and Thankerton were united some time between 1702 and 1720. The patronage of the united parish belongs to Sir Norman Lockhart, as patron of the old parish of Covington, and Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, as patron of the old parish of Thankerton, who present by turns.

It was at Covington Mill in this parish, that the celebrated covenanting clergyman, Daniel Cargill, was taken prisoner by Irvine of Bonshaw, in the house of "Andrew Fisher, and his spouse, Elizabeth Lindsay." He was executed at Edinburgh along with four others in July 1681.

Land-owners.—The principal land-holders of this parish are, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.; Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart.; James Howieson, Esq. of St John's Kirk; and Michael Carmichael, Esq. of Eastend. There is only one mansion-house in the parish, that of Mr Howieson of St John's Kirk.

III.—POPULATION.

Population in 1755 was	521
1779	484
1791	470
1801	456
1811	438
1821	526
1831	521

No. of families in the parish,	106
chiefly employed in agriculture,	40
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	42

IV.—INDUSTRY.

The number of acres in the parish which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage is about 2000. About 3500 acres are pastured by black-faced sheep, which may be worth annually about 5s. 6d. per head. About 600 acres might be added to the cultivated land, and might be kept in occasional tillage. And there are about 80 acres of planted wood in the parish. The rent of land varies from 2s. 6d. per acre to L. 2, 2s. The real rental of the parish is supposed to be about L. 2500. Agricultural improvements in this parish have kept pace with the progress of husbandry in the neighbourhood. The old Scots plough, in general use when the former Account was printed, is now laid aside; furrow-draining is practised to a considerable extent, and the turnip husbandry and sown grasses are an important part of the agricultural course. There is no land in the parish in a state of undivided common.

Wages.—The wages of farm-servants are from L. 10 to L. 12 a-year, and of women-servants L. 6 or L. 7. Masons get at present 3s. 6d. a-day; common labourers 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There are two villages in the parish, Thankerton and Covington. The bridge over the Clyde at Thankerton was built by public subscription in 1778. The distance from Biggar, the nearest post-town, is about three miles.

Fuel.—The fuel in universal use is coal, brought from a distance of about nine miles.

Education.—The parochial school is the only one in the parish: it stands in the village of Covington. Salary of the master, L. 28 per annum. Fees about L. 16 per annum.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parishes of Covington and Thankerton were united towards the beginning of last century, when the old church of Thankerton was permitted to go to ruin, and an addition made to that of Covington to contain the people of both

parishes. The value of the stipend in 1755 was L. 56, 16s. 8d.; 1791, L. 80; in 1798, according to Chalmers, L. 112, 2s. 8d. The extent of the glebe is about eight acres, and it may be worth L.1, 10s. per acre. The manse, built about forty years ago, is at present undergoing extensive repairs and additions to its accommodation.

Poor.—The number of poor who received parochial aid for the year ending November 1838 was 12. The amount of contributions for their relief for that year were L. 30, 11s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; of which L. 8, 8s. 2d. were from church collections; L. 16, 8s. from interest of stock; L. 5, 10s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from voluntary contribution by the heritors; and the remainder from mortcloth, proclamation, and other dues.

Mortification.—In 1790, Mr James Scot, surgeon in Peebles, mortified one acre and one rood of land in the neighbourhood of that town, for educating poor children belonging to the parish of Covington.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At the period when the former statistical report of this parish was published, there were not more than 630 acres in tillage. There are now nearly 2000. The rental of the parish in 1791 was L. 920 per annum; it is now about L. 2500. The farm-houses and offices are of a better description than formerly; and the farmers are intelligent and enterprising. There is still, however, a want of wood in the parish; and much might be done by a judicious arrangement of belts of planting, to improve the climate, and shelter the inclosures.

September 1840.

PARISH OF EAST KILBRIDE.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. HENRY MONCREIFF, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE last syllable of the word *Kilbride* is a contraction for *Bridget* or *Brighid*, the Gaelic name of a saint, greatly famed in the legends of the Church of Rome. Disputes have been raised as to the place of her nativity, and it was supposed by Archbishop Usher, that there might be two saints of the same name, one belonging to Ireland, and the other to Scotland. However this may be, many places in Scotland have been dedicated to St Bridget. It is probable that the church of East Kilbride was originally one of the buildings erected in honour of her. The syllable *Kil* comes from *Cil*, a Gaelic word for a *church or burying-place*; and the name signifies *the church or burying-place belonging to St Bridget*. The parish is called East Kilbride, to distinguish it from West Kilbride, in the county of Ayr.

Boundaries, Extent, Situation, Topography, &c.—The village of East Kilbride is seven miles distant from Glasgow, as the crow flies. By the best and most frequented road, the distance is nearly eight miles. The position of the village may be represented as rather more than six miles and a half to the south, and somewhat more than a mile and a half to the east, of the western metropolis. The most northern point of the parish lies about a mile to the north-east of Kittockside, which has been described as the pleasantest village in it, and which is not far from its north-western boundary. This point is about four miles from Glasgow, as the crow flies, and about two miles to the west of the point at which the parish is most frequently entered, and which is situated about six miles from Glasgow by the main road, a short way to the north of the village of Nerston, the name of which is a contraction for North-East Town. The circumference of the parish is very irregular and undulating in its outline. In other respects, the shape is that of a sand-glass, the breadth in

the northern and southern portions being considerable, while it is very much diminished towards the centre. A line drawn across the northern half of the sand-glass, through its centre from east to west, would give a breadth of very nearly five miles. From the north-western corner, near which the road from Kilbride to Busby enters the parish of Carmunnock, to the north-eastern corner, which is not far from being in a direct line eastward, the distance is about five miles and a half; the breadth is nowhere else so great. At one part of the southern half of the sand-glass, the distance is about five miles from a point on the east, at which a bye-road, leading from the direct Strathavon and Kilbride road towards a place called Blackburn, crosses the Powmillon rivulet, to the point on the west where the road from Alderstocks to Eaglesham enters the parish of Eaglesham. In the centre of the parish, at the narrowest part, the breadth is not so much as two miles and a half, and, at the south end, it is only three miles. From the most southern point beyond Browncastle, a place considerably farther south than Strathavon, to the most northern already mentioned, the distance is nine miles and three-quarters, being the extreme length of the parish. The number of square miles is 35.50.

East Kilbride is in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Carmunnock and Cambuslang; on the east, by Blantyre, Glassford, and Avondale; on the south, by Avondale and Loudon; and on the west, by Loudon, Eaglesham, and Carmunnock.

The least elevated ground in the parish is at Crossbasket, the seat of Alexander Downie, Esq. which lies on the road leading from Kilbride by Blantyre to Hamilton, about half a mile from the north-eastern corner, close to the border of Blantyre parish, and about 200 feet above the level of the sea. The highest ground is the top of Eldrig, a hill situated about the centre of the western side of the southern half of the sand-glass, extending into Eaglesham, and about seven miles distant from Crossbasket in a direct line. Its height is at least 1600 feet above the sea. From Crossbasket to Eldrig there is a gradual ascent, consisting of a regular succession of small hills, with very little level ground between them. A considerable part of the parish is moor-land, which commences about two miles to the north of Eldrig, and continues a considerable way down the south side of the ridge where Kilbride borders with Loudon. Eldrig is the highest part of that ridge formed by the hills in Eaglesham, Mearns, Neilston, &c.

The most direct road from Glasgow to Strathavon passes through the village of Kilbride. It takes its course within the parish for nearly five miles from its entrance into it out of Cambuslang parish, at the north of Nerston, to its exit from it in a south-eastern direction into Glassford parish at the bridge over the Calder, where that stream forms the southern boundary of Torrance, the estate of the principal proprietor. This road is very hilly, but otherwise excellent, being wide and kept in good repair.

Hydrography.—There are four streams deriving their origin from this parish, of sufficient consequence to deserve our notice. The Pôwmillon rises in the neighbourhood of Claddens and Dykehead, towards the eastern side of the southern portion of the parish. It flows in a south-easterly direction, and for about two miles it nearly forms the eastern boundary. When it reaches the south-eastern corner, it runs into Avondale parish, and, after passing through the town of Strathavon, joins the Avon at no great distance.

The Kittock rises in the northern portion about two miles to the southward of the village of Kilbride. It has its origin in a marsh commonly called Kittock's eye; it runs by the villages of Kilbride and Kittockside, passes the house of Piel, and joins the Cart beyond Busby; to which place the north-western boundary of the parish anciently extended, and still extends in relation to its civil affairs; though, as regards spiritual matters, the lands of Busby are now included in Carmunnock.

The White Cart and the Calder both originate in Eldrig. The Calder runs within the parish in a north-easterly direction for more than seven miles. From the central and narrowest part of the parish till it reaches Crossbasket, it is nearly coincident with the eastern boundary. Its banks, as it passes through the woods of Torrance and Calderwood, present scenes of no ordinary interest. Among these woods it takes its course in a variety of beautiful meanders. Directly opposite to Calderwood House it has formed a natural cascade at the distance of about 200 yards. It is impossible here to do justice either to the natural beauties of Calderwood in connection with this river, or to the taste and well-directed zeal of its present proprietor, Sir William Alexander Maxwell, Bart., as displayed in his exertions to make them appear to the best advantage by the assistance of human art. It is sufficient to say that the highest expectations will not be disappointed. The situation of Crossbasket is also extremely picturesque. After

leaving Crossbasket, the Calder mainly follows, though its course is broken by irregular windings, the boundary line between Cambuslang and Blantyre parishes for about three miles, till it reaches the confines of old Monkland parish, and there joins the Clyde.

The White Cart, after leaving Eldrig, forms the western boundary for more than four miles northward. About half a mile directly to the west of Jackton, the most western village in the parish, it meets Carmunnock parish, and bounds it on the west for about five miles. It then leaves Carmunnock about a mile from the church of Cathcart, and after passing close to that church, it turns westward, runs by Pollockshaws to Paisley, and is finally discharged into the Clyde between the parishes of Renfrew and Inchiunan.

The water of the wells in the village of Kilbride and the immediate vicinity is, for the most part, calcareous. In the other parts of the parish, the water is generally of the same character where the wells are deep.

Climate, &c.—The prevailing wind is from the south-west. There is more humidity in the atmosphere of the upper and more southern parts of the parish, than in that of the lower and more northern. The quantity of rain which falls annually in the former portion is considerably greater. The climate is rather cold, from the elevation. The frost sets in early, and continues late. But the air is, on the whole, pure and bracing. The tendency of the parish in regard to the health of its inhabitants has probably undergone a considerable change for the better within the last thirty or forty years, in consequence of the improvements that have been made in agriculture. In the course of twenty years previous to the present, there have only been two occasions on which fever has spread among the people, and only one in which it prevailed to any great extent. It is a remarkable circumstance, with which I have been made acquainted by a most competent medical witness, viz. George Espie, Esq. M. D. Brousterland, that, in the year preceding that in which Asiatic cholera was first known to be prevalent in this country, there occurred upwards of thirty cases in the parish of East Kilbride, of a character such as would now be considered to indicate the presence of that frightful malady. In the year 1832 itself there were only one or two instances of the disease. Consumption is not unfrequently to be met with in this parish. But I am not aware of any complaint so specially prevalent in it as to merit particular notice.

*Geology and Mineralogy.**—The parish of East Kilbride forms part of that vast accumulation of coal, limestone, and iron, intermingled with irrupted igneous rocks of the trap series, which cross the island in a belt from the coast of Ayrshire, opposite the Isle of Arran in the west, to the mouth of the Frith of Forth in the east. The great coal beds in the parishes of Hamilton, Bothwell, and the Monklands, to the east and north, geologically speaking, lie higher in the series, and above the lime beds of Kilbride. The coals which lie above the limestone are, therefore, too high up in the series to be found in this parish, and the coals which lie at the bottom of the limestone formations, as at Ponfeich in Carmichael, are too far down to be reached here: the parish of Kilbride, therefore, does not abound in coal of the best quality. At Blacklaw, or Mount Cameron, there are two seams of coal. The first seam is about three feet thick, and between it and the lower seam, which is two feet thick, there are six fathoms of freestone. The dip is south. In other places coal also has been found; but it is only of the inferior sort which occurs in the middle limestone series, and is used chiefly for burning lime. Coal for culinary and household purposes is chiefly brought from neighbouring parishes, where it is found above the lime.

Limestone† rocks of various sorts abound in this parish, and, as in other places in the west of Scotland, occur chiefly in plies or beds of from 3 to 7 or 10 feet in thickness. At Shields, limestone is wrought within a gunshot of a whinstone quarry, and all along the western borders of, and towards the boundaries of the parish with Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, limestone with greenstone are much inter-

* This part of the Account has been furnished by the Rev. William Patrick.

† In the Account of the parish of Blantyre, which borders on this parish to the north and east, a fuller and more detailed description of the geology of this district will be found. In connection with the geology of both parishes the following facts deserve notice: At Mauchlane Hole the river Calder winds along the base of a precipice, in which at least ten distinct beds of ironstone may be traced for a considerable distance. These several beds, of an average thickness of 5 or 6 inches, are separated by beds of schist, containing nodules of ironstone, along with many fossil and vegetable impressions, with the *productus* and *euomphalus* in great abundance. The upper portion of this escarpment is formed of freestone, and also of coal-sandstone, with vegetable impressions. In this same formation coal has been wrought at the same height near Mauchlane Hole. The bed of the Calder here is a deep water-worn passage excavated through thick plies of calcareous rocks, and from many trials made they seem to be at least 6 feet thick. If we connect these appearances with some of the anvil-ball sections on the Calder, near Calder wood, it results that the coal alternates with the beds of limestone containing numerous fossils of the transition period. The same phenomena reproduced, according to M. Dufrenoy, near Alston-Moor, in Cumberland, would lead to the conclusion, that the Glasgow coal-field belongs to the very lowest of the carboniferous strata. From its connection also with the old red sandstone at Lanark, and the Leadhills greywacke, this is perfectly obvious.

mingled. At Allerton farm, in the bed of the Cart, limestone is seen dipping in below the igneous rocks, at an angle of 40° west; a little below, ironstone occurs above the limestone at an angle of 8° north. At Allerton, the limestone is all lying on its edge; a clear proof that it had been deposited before the eruption of the igneous rocks, and afterwards disturbed by them. Limestone above the bridge at Netherbridge dips 40° south. Limestone with greenstone alternates frequently in the Cart, till it bounds this parish. Thornton Glen is full of limestone. It is also wrought at Hillhead, in the lands of Drip, at Hall, and at Thornton. These are all one bed or post. The greenstone comes in to the north. The limestone at Braehead is also cut off by the whin at Carmunnock. In Shields quarry the limestone seems to be on an anticlinal line, dipping east at 18° , and west at 5° . At Newlands the limestone posts are nearly horizontal, the whole, with the dip of the earth and shale above being only about 3° north. As the plies here are very interesting, on account of the appearance of Roman cement, we give them as follows:—

1. A layer of blaze, several feet in thickness, almost as hard as clay-slate.
2. Roman cement, *i. e.* lime with ironstone 8 inches thick.
3. Common slate-clay or blaze.
4. Limestone $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.
5. Two inches of the same black hard blaze, as above the Roman cement.

Roman cement is also found at Clay-brae, Limekilns, and Mossneuk, of the very best quality.

One remarkable feature in the lime deposits here is their connection with the trap and other igneous rocks, which are sometimes seen above it, sometimes underneath it, and occasionally interstratified with it. In some places the limestone is completely turned on edge, and in other places, as Hermyres, and at Shields, near Newton, the rock is rent into wide perpendicular fissures, almost the whole depth of the stratum.

The limestone when first denuded of its diluvial covering is full of inequalities, and smooth and undulating as if water-worn. These inequalities are generally observed to arise from the presence of shells and other marine products, which, being harder than the lime, are not so easily rubbed or fretted away. The whole affords a decisive proof of some great changes since the limestone first began to be deposited; but as to what these changes were, their causes or amount, such inquiries belong entirely to another branch of the science, and fall within the province of the speculative geologist.

Much interesting information may also be found on the lime-

works of Kilbride, in Mr Ure's History of Rutherglen and Kilbride.

The igneous rocks are mostly varieties of trap, with that volcanic-looking rock the Osmond stone, which abounds on the west side of the parish. It is seen in great perfection about the head of the Cart, particularly in a rock at Craigend facing the west, in great amorphous masses; some pieces like a compact whin. The burn forming the west branch of the head of Cart rests entirely on the Osmond stone. It is of a speckled greenish colour at the bottom of the water, but where exposed to the air chiefly of a grayish hue. In this locality it abounds with rolled balls of porphyritic trap. Down the water about a hundred yards, a blue trap occurs much water-worn, which seems to be the rock on which the Osmond is lying. The rocks about Millhouse are all of a coarse trap conglomerate, or of the roughest sort of Osmond, and near the mill a dike of pure trap runs through the Osmond, a pretty plain proof that the trap is of a more modern date. The head of Cart, formed by the junction of Torburn and Thriepland burn, for a mile or two, is chiefly of Osmond. The dip, if it has any true dip, appears generally at angle of 30° north. At Craigenfisch, the rocks of this formation are very high, perhaps forty or fifty feet. The coarsest and roundest aggregate is always uppermost, and the finest and most compacted below. It is from these lowest portions of the accumulated mass that the stones for bakers' ovens, and other purposes where the resistance to heat is required, are chiefly found. This mass of accumulated igneous matter bears many marks of a volcanic origin. The heaviest and densest portions of the aggregate are found below, and often bear the marks of accumulated pressure, whereas the roundest and lightest of the mass is above, and seems to have floated on the other. Its pores or crevices are often filled with steatites, and sulphate of barytes, and not unfrequently with calcareous spar, and occasionally with zeolite. To the north this great mass of volcanic matter lies on limestone and slate-clay, and in the south chiefly on blue trap. Its chief component part seems to be clay. Acids do not affect it. It is harsh to the touch, and breaks with uneven surfaces in all directions. It stands a great heat without being rent or melted, and hence its use for bakers' ovens, &c.

This parish abounds with excellent freestone, which is interstratified between the limestone and coals. There is an excellent quarry

at Dalnair, with a dip 5° west. Much of this stone is carried to Eaglesham and other places, where the whinstone only occurs.

As Mr Ure has nearly exhausted the mineralogy of this district, (although not very full on its geology,) it may be as well to give the result of his labours in a tabular form.

Earths and Stones.—*Argillaceous.*—Potter's clay; camstones; bluish pipe-clay; black-grey till, with vegetable impressions; fire-clay, till full of entrochi, shells, &c.; hard black slaty till; uncommon till, called by the miners *Maggy*; inflammable schistus; argillaceous breccia; Osmond stone; white steatites; sulphate of barytes; white fibrous zeolite, also compact and crystallized, or in radiated crystals in till.

Calcareous.—Limestone replete with marine productions; limestone flag; fine white limestone; also reddish limestone, containing some iron; limestone with selenite and manganese; also limestone spar, semitransparent, and of a rhomboidal form, sometimes opaque, reddish, fibrous, pyramydical, prismatic, or in hexahedral and truncated crystals. Lime is also found in the state of stalactites and stalagmites, and in incrustations of various plants of the class Cryptogamia.

Saxa silicia.—Quartz nodules; whinstone containing felspar, quartz, and shorl; petrosilex; freestone; millstone grit; coal; petroleum; pyrites in nodules, &c. &c.

Metallic substances.—Hæmatites; ironstone; calcareous ironstone, in tetrahedral prisms and in balls; Ludus Helmontii; septaria, or waxen veins; ætites, or eaglestone; blood-red argillaceous iron ore (keel), and galena at Eldridge.

Extraneous Fossils.—*Vegetable Impressions.*—Arundo, or bamboo of India; Equisetaceæ; impressions of ferns and roots of plants; branches of trees in a charred state in coal and freestone; impressions of exotic pines; impressions of the bark of oak in freestones, &c.

Marine Petrifications.—Of univalve shells there occurs the Patella or limpet, Orthoceratites, Cornua Ammonis, smooth and round, also flat; Cochleæ, Helices, chambered Nautilus, Turbo, Terebra, Buccinum, Trochus, Serpula, Planorbis. Of bivalves there occur the cockle, muscle, Anomia lævis, with various other species of Anoniæ; Conchæ pilosæ, Pecten, and various Echini. Entrochi occur, including screwstones, fairy-beads, witch-beads, limestone-beads, Astropodiæ, with various siliceous substances containing shells.

Coralloides.—Junci Lapidei, Astroitæ, Fungitæ, Milleporæ, Escharæ, and Retepori, or fan-coral.

Fishes' Teeth.—Plectronites, incisores, with many undescribed species.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

According to the Chartulary of Glasgow, East Kilbride church belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow, and was confirmed to them by a bull from Pope Alexander III. in the year 1178; by another from Pope Lucius III. in 1181; and by another from Pope Urban III. 1186. From the same authority it appears, that Roger de Valnois had a castle at East Kilbride in 1182 and 1189.

In the Taxed Bagimont's Roll, L.16 Scots is the sum fixed for the ecclesiastical property in East Kilbride at the Reformation. Mr John Stevenson, who was also chantor of Glasgow Cathedral, held this parsonage, which was then worth L. 266, 13s. 4d. Scots per annum, as appears from the MSS. Rental Roll in the Rotuli Scotorum, fol. 8.

A most interesting volume was published in the year 1793, by the late Rev. David Ure, A. M., (who was at that time a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, who had for many years acted as assistant to Mr David Connell, minister of the parish, and who was afterwards himself the minister of the parish of Uphall,) entitled "The History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride." The avowed object of this work, as announced on its title-page, was to promote the study of antiquity and natural history. The first and second chapters of it relate to the civil history, antiquities, and general circumstances of the burgh and parish of Rutherglen. In the fifth and sixth chapters, the author treats of the natural history of Rutherglen and East Kilbride in conjunction. The third and fourth are devoted to the civil history, antiquities, and general circumstances of East Kilbride. Mr Ure sent a compend of his account of East Kilbride to Sir John Sinclair, which forms the sixty-second number of the work with which that gentleman favoured the public. But a perusal of the compend can furnish no adequate idea of the value of Mr Ure's own publication. Its fulness and accuracy are most remarkable, when the date of its composition is considered. I am not aware that it has left anything to be supplied in regard to the civil history of the parish before its author's time, or in regard to the antiquities, except in so far as the condition of remains may have since been altered. The work was pub-

lished in Glasgow by subscription, and there appear to have been nearly nine hundred copies subscribed for.

Before the reign of King Robert Bruce, nearly two-thirds of this parish belonged to the powerful family of the Cummins. The whole was forfeited by the treachery of John Cummin, whom Bruce killed at Dumfries. The same possessions were given, in the year 1382, to John Lindsay of Dunrode, successor to James Lindsay, who assisted the king in killing the traitor. The Lindsays, preferring their new possessions in Kilbride to their ancient family seat, near Gourrock, took up their residence in the parish. It is reported that the last representative of this family was remarkable for his haughtiness, oppression, and every kind of vice. Among the instances of his cruelty it is told, that, when playing on the ice, he ordered a hole to be made in it, and one of his vassals, who had inadvertently disoblged him in some trifling circumstance, to be immediately drowned. The place has ever since been called Crawford's Hole, from the name of the man who perished in it. Tradition also mentions, that this haughty and cruel chieftain was soon afterwards brought very low, and that, having worn out the remains of a wretched life, he at length died in a barn belonging to one of his former tenants. "Such," says Mr Ure, "was the miserable end of one of the greatest and most opulent families in this country."

The family of Lickprivick made a considerable figure long before the reign of Robert Bruce. On account of singular services, they obtained, in the year 1397, the heritable title of Sergeantcy and Coronership in the Lordship of Kilbride, along with considerable emoluments inseparable from it. The charter was renewed to them by James I. of Scotland, James IV., and James VI. More recently, the title, with the profits, became connected with the estate of Torrance. One of the Lickprivick family was printer to James VI. The name appears to have now become extinct in this part of the country. Mr Ure mentions the death of the last person bearing it, of whom he had heard, as having taken place at Strathavon, a few years before he published his book.

The family of which the present Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart. of Calderwood is the representative, may be traced back, in their connection with this parish, and by the name of Maxwell, to so early a period as the reign of Alexander III. The family, represented by Miss Stuart of Torrance, the principal proprietor of the parish, derive their origin, through the Stuarts of Castlemilk,

from Sir William Stuart, who is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* as one of the sureties given on the part of Scotland, in 1398, for the preservation of the peace of the Western Marches between England and Scotland; and who, along with his brother, Sir John Stuart of Darnley, went to France during the reign of James I. of Scotland, and rendered such signal services to Charles VII. of France, that they are mentioned with high encomiums by many historians of those times.

The Maxwells of Calderwood and the Stuarts of Torrance have frequently given to the nation men of distinguished ability, who have honourably supported leading characters in the camp or the court. Many of them have acted a conspicuous part both in Europe and in the East and West Indies.

The parish of East Kilbride comprehends the ancient parish of Torrance, the name of which is derived from *Torran*, the diminutive of *Tor*, "a mount." At the Reformation this parish was held by the Hamiltons, (cadets of the family of Hamilton,) and was leased for forty merks yearly. It probably embraced the estate of Torrance, of which the Hamiltons were proprietors. Its name was taken from an artificial mound of earth, still known by the name of the *Tor*, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the present House of Torrance. It is about an hundred and sixty yards round the base, and twenty of ascent. The area on the top is of an oval shape, and there are some trees of considerable height now standing upon it. The earth seems to have been originally dug out on all sides evenly round the spot, in order to construct it. It appears now in a plantation very near the modern road from Kilbride to Strathavon. The old kirk of Torrance stood about half a mile from the mansion-house, near the village of Newhouse Mill, on the border of Blantyre parish. It was left to fall into ruins after 1589, and had been totally demolished long before Mr Ure's time. He mentions that human bones were occasionally dug up in what had been the adjoining burying-ground. About twenty-five years ago, the tenant of Newhouse Mill farm removed all the earth of this ancient churchyard, in order to enrich the soil of one of his fields. Mauchline Hole, or Calder Glen, as it is now called, which has recently been united to the estate of Calderwood, is said to have been the residence of the rectors of Torrance. The records of the presbytery of Glasgow, in 1589, inform us, that the parish of Torrance was, in that year, annexed to the parish of Kilbride, "as being a pendicle thereof, and as next adjacent to the said kirk."

The lands of Busby were detached from the parish of Kilbride, and annexed to Carmunnock, *quoad sacra*, in 1642, and again in 1725.

In Popish times, the rector of East Kilbride was *chantor* to the Cathedral of Glasgow. Wodrow in his history observes, that, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the people of this parish were greatly divided in their religious opinions. The Rev. John Burnet was the Presbyterian minister at the Restoration, and had then laboured for many years, with much popularity and success. He was outed from his charge, and deprived of his living, by the Act 1662. He was offered the indulgence in 1673, not long before his death. He was not so strongly opposed to this measure as many of his brethren. But he felt it to be his duty to decline the offer; and his reasons for not accepting of it, along with his letter to the Duke of Lauderdale, are to be found among the Testimonies of the Scots Worthies, as published at Glasgow in 1829. Wodrow says of him, that, "though he had no freedom to fall in with the indulgence himself, yet he was very opposite to division upon that score, and both heard the indulged ministers, and pressed his people in Kilbride to do so; that he had been singularly useful in that parish, where there were a great many Quakers and Separatists; and that, by the excellence of his preaching and other labours, he had reclaimed the greater part of them." From his death to that of Mr David Connell, in 1790, the people were united in religion. But, when a presentation from the Crown, to supply the vacancy which that event occasioned, was procured for Mr James French, then minister of Carmunnock, a division took place, and a meeting-house was immediately built in the village of Kilbride, in connection with the Relief body.

The name of Flakefield took its rise from a place called Flakefield, in the southern division of this parish. A young man of the name of Wilson went from Flakefield to Glasgow, and commenced business as a merchant, about the middle of the seventeenth century. To distinguish himself from another Wilson, who had come with the same views from the same neighbourhood, he assumed the name of Flakefield, which he ever afterwards retained. This person's son was the means of giving rise to a very lucrative and useful branch of business, by which the prosperity of Glasgow was greatly advanced. A particular account of the circumstances connected with the origin of that business is to be found in Mr Ure's History.

The village of Kilbride was constituted a burgh of barony about the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the inhabitants were empowered by the grant to hold a weekly market on Tuesday, besides four fairs in the year. When the plague raged in Glasgow the people in Kilbride, and in the neighbouring parts of the country, would not approach nearer the city with their marketable goods than a hill about half a mile to the north of Kilbride, on the old road to Glasgow, to which the inhabitants of Glasgow consequently resorted, as a temporary market-place, and which has ever since retained the name of *the market-hill*.

The parish of East Kilbride is remarkable for having been the residence of Mrs Jean Cameron, a lady of a distinguished family, whose zealous attachment to the exiled house of Stuart, and whose active exertions for its interest, in 1745, made her well known through Britain. Mr Ure gives a description of her character and manners, as she appeared during the latter part of her life, which is fitted to produce a most favourable impression. After the public scenes in which she took a share were at an end, she retired to a bleak and solitary spot, then called *Blacklaw*, which is a small eminence about three-quarters of a mile south-east from the village of Kilbride, where there was a neat and commodious dwelling-house. She there spent the remainder of her days. She attended divine service in the parish church. She died in 1773, and was buried amid a clump of trees on the south side of the house in which she had lived. The trees appear to have been since cut down, for though there are trees not far distant, the grave is now in an open field, and, while it is itself respected, the ground close round it is regularly ploughed over. In the year 1831, there was an old man resident in the parish, of eighty-three years of age, from whom Dr Espie obtained the following information regarding Mrs Jean Cameron, which he communicated in a letter to a friend. The letter was afterwards printed in the *Edinburgh Literary Journal* for October 1831, p. 227. The old man, according to Dr Espie's account, had been a servant to the late well-known Professor Miller of Glasgow, who resided at the time at Whitemoss, a place within the parish, a short way to the east of Kilbride, and who ordered this man to go to church early on the first Sabbath after Mrs Cameron arrived, to prevent any of his tenants from occupying his seat, lest there might not be proper accommodation for her. He stated to Dr Espie that she had the farms of Blacklaw and Roddenhead in her possession; that she kept

cows on Blacklaw, and let the other farm; that she was often a visitor at Whitemoss, sometimes at Torrance, and at Calderwood; and that she was highly respected by the neighbouring gentry. He was at her funeral, and walked close after her brother from the house to the grave. About twenty years ago, a tenant of Blacklaw opened her grave, in the hope of finding gold rings on her fingers, but was disappointed. The place has since been known by the name of Mount Cameron.

Long Calderwood, a place about a mile and a half to the north-east of the village of Kilbride, must always be peculiarly interesting to literary and scientific men, as having been the birth-place of Dr William Hunter, eminent both as a physician and as a scientific inquirer; and of his brother, Dr John Hunter, who, having arrived at the head of his profession in London, distinguished himself so greatly both by his medical investigations and in other respects.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners of the parish are, Miss Stuart of Torrance; Lady Montgomery; Sir William Alexander Maxwell of Calderwood; and William Kippen, Esq. The nearest gentleman's seat to the village of Kilbride is that of Patrick Graham, Esq. of Limekilns; but the greater part of his property lies in other parishes. Property of considerable extent in point of valuation is also held in the parish of Kilbride by the Duke of Hamilton; by Alexander Downie, Esq. of Crossbasket; and by John Reid, Esq. of Kittochside. There are 18 proprietors, of whom each has land with above L. 100 Scots of valuation. There are about 110 who possess land to a greater or a less extent, or have such house property as to give them valuation.

Parochial Registers.—The oldest parochial register extant bears to have been commenced on the 20th of March 1688. The first register of a marriage is dated the 28th of that month. The first register of a birth is dated the 1st of April of the same year. The register has since been kept with tolerable regularity.

Antiquities.—In the neighbourhood of Kittochside, there were two ancient fortifications, referred to by Mr Ure. They stood on two hills, now known by the names of Castlehill and Rough-hill. The former is on the north, and the latter to the south of the Kittoch; the distance between them is about 200 yards. They have been so well described by Mr Ure, that it is unnecessary to say more here regarding them, than that since his time the Castlehill has been beautifully covered with trees, and that

none of the stones remain on the top of the Rough-hill. It is worth while, however, to mention a discovery which he made of a *celt* or stone hatchet, lying not far from the ruins on the Rough-hill. It was formed of a coarse kind of ironstone; it was $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 3 in breadth at the face, but only 1 at the other end.

The ruins of Mains Castle, once the extensive habitation of the rich and powerful families of the Cummins and the Lindsays of Dunrode, are about a mile to the north of the church and village. They remain much in the same state in which they were described by Mr Ure.

The mansion-house or Castle of Lickprivick stood about a mile and a half to the south of the village. It was probably older than most other buildings known to have existed in the parish. About sixty years before Mr Ure's time, the whole of it was reduced to ruins. When he surveyed the spot, nothing remained but some scattered rubbish. Even that last trace of it has now completely disappeared. But the artificial mound of earth, not far from the site of the building, still continues as a marked object, being 14 feet in height, square at the top, with each side measuring 12 yards.

In 1793, the remains of a very large cairn, called Herlaw or Harelaw, were still to be seen on the farm of Rawhead, about the centre of the parish. The site of it is nearly a mile distant from the present farm of Harelaw. When Mr Ure wrote, some thousand cart loads of stones had at different times been taken from it, and some thousands then remained. The stones appeared to have been gathered from the land. Many urns with fragments of human bones were found in one corner of it, but none of them were preserved. It was about 12 feet in height, and covered a base of 70 feet in diameter. But its dimensions must have been much greater when it was entire.

This cairn was entirely removed about the year 1808, and no distinct remains of it appear on the little mound of earth which was its base. The stones were used as materials in the erection of fences. The spot is now planted with trees, and two or three stones are lying imbedded in the grass, at what was formerly the centre of the pile.

The remains of another cairn were to be seen in Mr Ure's time at Lawknowe, near Mains Castle. It has now entirely disappeared, and its site is occupied by a modern potato-house.

This cairn was peculiar, from having in the bottom a circle of large flags set on edge, not perpendicularly, but sloping a little outward. They were of a hard gritty schistus, found plentifully in the neighbourhood. It is to be regretted that Mr Ure's advice has been neglected, that what still existed of this circle should be allowed to remain as an example of the peculiarity, which is very rare.

Mansion-Houses, &c.—There is no mansion-house in the parish which is entirely modern, except that of Mr Kippen at Lawmuir. The greater part of Crossbasket House is modern. Calderwood House is now receiving an extensive and most beautiful addition. Torrance House has been added to at different times. The oldest part is about 500 years old. It may here be noticed, that the property of Mains now belongs to the Torrance family, and that a stone having the arms of Scotland cut upon it, which was formerly placed over a beautifully arched gate at the chief entry to Mains Castle, by the drawbridge, was, about 100 years ago, transferred by Colonel Stuart to the front of Torrance House, above the entrance. Limekilns House has also been gradually brought to its present state by successive additions. The House of Kirkton Holm, belonging to Sir Alexander Montgomerie Cunningham, was a very elegant modern structure in the time of Mr Ure; but it is not occupied as a family residence at the present day. Cleughern Lodge, belonging to Lady Montgomerie, is a pleasant and convenient residence for shooting quarters. The new manse, with its offices, is a very elegant modern building, as well as a most comfortable habitation, which does great credit at once to the taste and consideration of the heritors. It stands very conspicuously at the south-east end of the village, close to the Strathavon road.

III.—POPULATION.

The following table was taken by Mr Ure, from the session-books, and shows the number of baptisms registered at each of twelve separate dates from 1688 to 1790, inclusive.

Yearly.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1688, .	27 .	20 .	47
1689, .	25 .	22 .	47
1700, .	21 .	16 .	37
1710, .	23 .	30 .	53
1720, .	17 .	31 .	48
1740, .	26 .	30 .	56
1770, .	30 .	25 .	55
1780, .	39 .	35 .	74
1785, .	29 .	42 .	71
1788, .	32 .	31 .	63
1789, .	31 .	34 .	65
1790, .	30 .	32 .	62

No register of burials had then been kept in the parish, so that the difference between the births and the burials could not be ascertained. No accurate calculation, moreover, can be instituted from the above table, as the children's names had not been uniformly enrolled. The return of the population made to Dr Webster in 1755 was only 2029. Not very long before Mr Ure's time, the upper part of the parish was greatly depopulated by the accumulation of small farms into large ones. In 1793, he states that the parish was inhabited by 587 families, which contained 2359 persons, of whom 1065 were males; 1294 females; and 488 children under six years of age. He likewise mentions that the village of Kilbride consisted of 71 dwelling-houses, and was inhabited by 167 families, containing 524 individuals.

Since 1793, a few additional limeworks, and the agricultural improvements, have probably contributed, in some small measure, to produce the increase of population which has taken place. In 1821, there were about 890 inhabitants in the village or town of Kilbride; 225 in the village of Maxwellton; about 30, who might be regarded as a village population, in Nerston; about 50 of the same class in Jackton; about 128 in the village of Busby, which belongs to East Kilbride, *quoad civilia*; about 22 of a village population in Kittochside; about 40 of the same in Crosshill or Aldhouse quarter; and about 2100 of a rural population in the whole parish, *quoad civilia*.

In 1836, there appear to have been about 960 persons resident in the village or town of Kilbride; there were 267 in Maxwellton; and about 2380 in the rest of the parish, *quoad sacra*, that is, exclusive of the Busby quarter. The proportion between the village and the country part of the population cannot have been much altered since 1821, except as regards Kilbride and Maxwellton.

	Males.	Females.
In 1821, there were 525 children under 5 years of age,	282	243
414 between 5 and 10,	221	193
384 10 and 15,	199	185
366 15 and 20,	173	193
650 20 and 30,	316	334
426 30 and 40,	220	206
289 40 and 50,	152	137
195 50 and 60,	93	102
161 60 and 70,	63	98
52 70 and 80,	23	29
22 80 and 90,	9	13
1 female between 90 and 100.*		

* I regret that my data are not such as to enable me to give an accurate statement of a similar kind, in regard to the present time. But, as the accuracy of the above may be relied on, it may, when compared with the other data which I have furnish-

The yearly average of baptisms is not equal to that of births, for some children have remained unbaptised. But I am unable to give a nearer approximation to the truth than what the following statement, regarding the baptisms, may afford. The average number of baptisms yearly in the Established parish church for the last seven years, as per session-books, has been $53\frac{5}{7}$; in the Relief church, as furnished from accurate lists, by the Rev. Mr Cameron, exclusive of the children of persons not living in the parish, 44; total, $97\frac{5}{7}$.

It ought to be observed that, strictly speaking, a few more births should be added, besides the unbaptised, as several born in Kilbride have been baptised in Eaglesham. This remark applies principally to the Dissenters.

It appears from a list kept by the grave-digger, who is also church-officer, and a person who may be relied on for accuracy, that the yearly average number of burials in the parish churchyard for the last seven years has been 71.

It appears from the parish register that the yearly average of marriages for the same time has been $29\frac{1}{7}$.

There are no nobility resident in the parish. There may be from half a dozen to a dozen persons of independent fortune. There are from 80 to 90 proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards.

Character, &c. of the People.—A considerable portion of the people are very poor. This is particularly the case in the village of Kilbride, where there is a number of weavers, but no regular manufactory to keep the people in employment. In the country parts, the population are generally comfortable, industrious, contented, and influenced by the religious habits of their forefathers. There are many persons in the villages of most excellent character, both intellectually, morally, and religiously.

Poaching in game, it is to be feared, prevails to a considerable extent. Smuggling used to be prevalent, but is not so now. There is no licensed pawnbroker, nor is there any reason to suppose that the system of pawnbroking is carried on.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—A considerable portion of the upper and southern part of the parish has never yet been in tillage, but continues in a

ed, as to the comparative state of the population in 1821 and 1836, be of some use in leading to an approximation to what is now the truth. It was made up by the schoolmaster in June 1821.

mossy state. There can be no doubt that additions may hereafter be advantageously made to the cultivated land. There is not much undivided common in the parish.

Planting of trees has not proceeded to any great extent in East Kilbride, except on the grounds of Torrance and Calderwood, and on the ground belonging to Glasgow College. Within the last two years, the College appears to have planted about fifteen acres, and within twenty years previously, they must have planted from twenty to thirty acres. Mr Ure says it is a mistake to suppose that planting will not thrive in the cold climate of Kilbride, because every house almost, even in the most exposed situations, is surrounded with large trees, of various species. But then he mentions that considerable attention was paid to the raising of these trees. The soil was prepared by draining off the water. A handful of oats was thrown into the bottom of the hole dug for the young tree; over these about an inch of good earth was laid; upon this, the roots of the plant were carefully spread and covered up with the best mould that could be got; and the plant secured from the cattle. The oats having come to a state of vegetation, raised a proper degree of heat, and thereby made the plant set forth with vigour.

One cause, which has probably operated to prevent an increase of plantation in this parish, is the great subdivision of property that exists in it. This circumstance, added to the difficulties of the soil and climate, must have deterred the proprietors from attempting to surround their lands with any extent of wood.

Rent of Land.—The average rent of arable land per acre in East Kilbride cannot be more than L. 1, 10s. The average rent of grazing for a single cow may be stated at from L. 3 to L. 4 Sterling per annum, where the grazing is directly paid for by itself. But where the land is rented for the sake of grazing, as is generally the case near the village of Kilbride, the expense may be reckoned to be about L. 5 for each cow.

Rate of Wages.—The rate of payment for labour is about 10s. a-week in winter, and 12s. in summer. In some instances, the weekly wages of quarrymen may be a little higher. The half-yearly wages of farm-servants, in addition to their food, vary from L. 7 to L. 10 Sterling.

I have obtained from a respectable dealer in Kilbride, a list of the medium-prices at which he has bought different articles of produce in the parish during the last six years, which is as follows :

1835, meal at 36s. per load of 2½ cwt.	1837, potatoes, 9s. per boll of 16 pecks.
1836, do. 42s. do.	1838, do. 16s. do.
1837, do. 44s. do.	1839, do. 14s. do.
1838, do. 35s. do.	1840, do. 16s. do.
1839, do. 42s. 6d. do.	1835, barley, best sort, at 20s. per cwt.
1840, do. 40s. do.	do. do. second do. 16s. do.
1835, cheese at 45s. per cwt. of 112 lbs.	do. do. third do. 12s. do.
1836, do. 52s. 6d. do.	1836, barley at the same prices.
1837, do. 50s. do.	1837, barley, first, at 19s. per cwt.
1838, do. 50s. do.	do. do. second, at 15s. do.
1839, do. 55s. do.	do. do. third, at 12s. 6d. do.
1840, do. 50s. do.	1838, barley, first, at 21s. per cwt.
1835, butter at 10d. per lb.	do. do. second, at 16s. do.
1836, do. 11d. do.	do. do. third, at 13s. do.
1837, do. 10d. do.	1839, barley, first, at 21s. per cwt.
1838, do. 11d. do.	do. do. second, at 15s. do.
1839, do. 11d. do.	do. do. third, at 14s. do.
1840, do. 11d. do.	1840, barley, first, at 21s. do.
1835, potatoes, 9s. per boll of 16 pecks.	do. do. second, at 16s. do.
1836, do. 16s. do.	do. do. third, at 12s. do.

The above table may be relied upon as conveying accurate information. It gives the wholesale prices, and the person who drew it up keeps a general shop for selling these and other articles in retail. He assures me that his purchases were made within the parish.

“Insurmountable obstacles,” says Mr Ure, at the commencement of his fourth chapter, “both from the soil and climate, will always obstruct agricultural improvements in this parish.” These insurmountable obstacles have, however, in the course of the last forty years, been surmounted in a great degree. I am informed that the effect of the improvements has been such as to make both seed-time and harvest earlier on an average than formerly. The extent to which the draining of land has advanced in East Kilbride, within the last twenty years, is highly creditable. Indeed, sixty years ago, Mr Reid of Castlehill had set a praiseworthy example in this respect. But it was not till within the last fifteen years, that it was generally followed. At a period from twelve to fifteen years ago, the parish of Kilbride was found taking the lead of all the neighbouring country in the improvement of land by draining. The exertions which its heritors and farmers then made, operated as an incitement to those of other parishes, to adopt a similar course. It may now be affirmed that, in most of the farms in the lower part of the parish, nearly the whole land has undergone the process. It is considered by competent judges here, that, in order to drain properly, there must be a fall of length in the drain for every square fall of ground that a field contains. Different opinions prevail among the farmers as to the best modes of draining. Some approve of furrow-draining, while others prefer

cross-draining. Tile-draining was not known in the parish till within the last five years. Most of the farmers still use stones. The expense of draining with stones, exclusive of horse labour, may be calculated at about L. 5 Sterling per acre. The whole expense, including horse labour, may be from L. 9 to L. 12, according to the distance from which materials must be brought. Although the expense for the carriage of tiles is not so great, the difference in the price of the article must make tile-draining, on the whole, more costly. The price of tiles here is L. 1, 7s. 6d. per 1000.

The improvement thus produced has, of course, increased the agricultural produce to a very great extent. The dairy produce, in particular, is at least four times as great as it was forty years ago. Special attention, indeed, had been paid to the management of milk cows even in Mr Ure's time. The breed was greatly improved, as he relates, in consequence of measures adopted more than eighty years ago, by an ancestor of Mr Graham of Limekilns. But the improved state of the land, accompanied by a more skilful treatment of this useful animal, have rendered her far more profitable to the farmer, within the last twenty years, than she could have been previously. Twenty years ago, turnips were scarcely cultivated in East Kilbride at all. Mr Ure mentions that, in his time, a few trials had been made to raise this vegetable, but that, for want of success, the practice had been abandoned. At the present time, when the farmer, as is customary, lets out his cows to a cow-farmer or bouer, as he is called, it is usually part of the bargain, that the farmer shall allow to the bouer, at the rate of about an acre of turnips for ten cows, besides an allowance of about two bolls of beans for every cow. Large quantities of butter-milk are carried into Glasgow or Rutherglen every day in summer, and once or twice a week in winter, from not a few of the farms; while from almost all, one cart at least, is sent, bearing this commodity for sale, twice or thrice a week in summer, and less frequently in winter. In Mr Ure's time, the milk was, for the most part, made into sweet milk cheese. Each farm on an average produced about 100 stone weight yearly, and the annual product was about 11,100 stone weight, which at 7s. per stone, come nearly to L. 4000. By comparing this statement with the medium prices of cheese during the last six years, as already given, and by considering the amount of dairy produce to be now between four and five times as great as it was in 1793, some estimate may be formed of the present value of that produce. A great encouragement to improve

the breed of cattle has arisen from a cattle-show for the parishes of Eaglesham, Mearns, Carmunnock, Cambuslang, and East Kilbride, which was instituted in the year 1816, and is held annually at Kilbride on the second Friday of June.

The most common period for the duration of leases in this parish is nineteen years. Several of the Torrance farms have recently been leased for twelve years. The state both of farm-buildings and of enclosures has improved and is improving.

Quarries, &c.—There is an ironstone mine at Basket, which belongs to Mr Dunlop of the Clyde Iron Works, while the surface is the property of Mr Downie of Crossbasket. There are freestone quarries at Lawmuir, Bogton, Benthall, and on a farm of Torrance near the village of Kilbride. Freestone is to be got in many other places. There are lime-works at Braehead, Limekilns, Thornton, Thornton Hall, and elsewhere. There are two tile-works in the parish,—one at Springbank, about half a mile to the west of Kilbride; the other at Millhouse, to the west of Auldhouse, and almost close to the parish of Eaglesham. There is abundance of clay in the parish suited to the purpose of tile-making. Roman cement is found in various places, and is worked to a considerable extent.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

By the grant in Queen Anne's reign, constituting the village of Kilbride a burgh of barony, the inhabitants were empowered to hold a weekly market on Tuesday, besides four fairs in the year. The market-day had ceased to be observed in Mr Ure's time, but the fairs were then tolerably well frequented. At a subsequent period only two fairs appear to have been kept, one which was held in November on the Tuesday after Rutherglen fair, but has now gone into disuse, and another, which is still held, in June, on the same day with the cattle-show. Both were for the sale of horned cattle and sheep.

Besides the town or village of Kilbride and the village of Maxwellton, the parish may be said to contain five other small villages, viz. Aldhouse, including Crosshill, about the centre; Jackton, about a mile from the western side on the road to Eaglesham; Braehead, at the north-western corner; Kittochside, about a mile to the east of Braehead; and Nerston, about a mile and a half, as the crow flies, from the north-eastern corner. Maxwelltown is not much more than half a mile distant to the east of Kilbride.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office in Kilbride connected with Glasgow. There is one public coach which passes

through Kilbride from Glasgow to Strathavon. There is a good bridge, leading out of the parish into Glassford, over the Calder, where that river divides the Torrance property from Crutherland, the seat of John Smith, Esq. This bridge has been greatly improved within the last year. There are three turnpike roads, of which one is the Glasgow and Strathavon road. Another leads from Kilbride to Eaglesham, and a third completes the communication between Kilbride and Busby and Carmunnock. The parish roads are kept in excellent order.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is in the village of Kilbride, and is as conveniently situated for the population as the circumstances of so extensive a parish will admit of. It is nearly eight miles distant from the southern extremity; about three miles and a half from the western; about two miles and a half from the northern; and about three miles from the eastern. It was built in 1774, and received a new roof and other repairs in 1838. If it were fully seated it might afford about 1200 sittings, but it can only at present accommodate about 900 persons. The manse was built in 1836 and 1837. The glebe contains about 5 acres, and is worth nearly L.20 a year. The stipend consists of nine chalders of meal and nine of barley, besides L.10 for communion elements. During the present year a missionary is placed in the Aldhouse quarter, whose salary is paid by a subscription from some of the heritors and myself. There is a church in Kilbride connected with the Relief body. A Methodist chapel has also been established. The stipend of the Relief minister is about L.120 yearly, paid by the congregation, in addition to a free-house and garden. In 1836, there were about 1962 persons professing to belong to the Established Church; 1359 belonging to the Relief; 115 of the Reformed Presbyterian persuasion; 94 of the United Secession; and 76 Roman Catholics. The average number of communicants in the Established Church is about 500. There is a Tract Society in the parish, in which both churchmen and Dissenters join, and in connection with which there is a monthly prayer meeting.

Education.—There are two district parochial schools besides the principal one at Kilbride. One of these is at Aldhouse, and the other at Jackton. There is a very excellent school in Maxwellton, supported by the liberality of Sir William Maxwell, and there is an unendowed school in Kilbride. In all these schools, the ordinary branches are taught. Some of the modern improvements

have been introduced, with great advantage, into Sir William Maxwell's school. The parochial teacher at Kilbride has the maximum salary of L.34. The other parochial teachers have about L.8 of salary each, the one at Aldhouse having the advantage of a free house provided by voluntary liberality. Sir William Maxwell allows a liberal salary to the teacher of his school.

Libraries.—There are two libraries in the parish,—one a parish library, and the other a subscription library.

Poor.—The average number of poor yearly on the permanent roll for the years 1835–36–37, was 32; not on the permanent roll, 13. An assessment for support of the poor was first imposed in 1800. Average amount yearly of church collections for the above years, L. 20. Average amount yearly of assessments for these years, L.142; ditto of mortifications, mortcloth dues, &c. L.18.

Friendly Societies.—There are four Friendly Societies, which have been of great advantage.

Savings' Bank.—A savings' bank was instituted a few years ago in connection with the Glasgow National Security Savings Bank. It still subsists.

Inns.—There are 19 inns and public-houses in the parish, the number of which is unquestionably prejudicial to the morals of the people.

Fuel.—Coal is to be found in East Kilbride, but not of the best quality. A great deal is brought from Hamilton and Cambuslang. Peats are to be found in abundance, and are much used. The expense of the inferior coal found in the parish or close to it is, including cartage to the village of Kilbride, at an average of 4s. 6d. per 12 cwt. The expense of the coal from Cambuslang, when brought to Kilbride, is 8s. 8d. per 16 cwt.

December 1840.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ARTICLE "GLASGOW." *

THE Presbytery of Glasgow, considering it desirable that further information should be afforded respecting the great moral and religious undertakings in which the friends of the Established Church in Glasgow are engaged, than is afforded in the foregoing Account of Glasgow, appointed a committee of their number to draw up a statement on the subject. The following is the result of their inquiries :—

Protestant Association.—Impressed with the dangers of Popery arising from the accession of Roman Catholics to power in the Legislature of the country,—the manner in which that power is exerted,—the zealous efforts made by the Church of Rome to regain her ascendancy,—the loose notions of religious principle unhappily prevalent among a large body of Protestants,—and the magnitude of the Roman Catholic population in Glasgow,—a number of ministers and laymen formed themselves, in October 1835, into an Association for the purpose, by public meetings and the press, of exposing the errors and pernicious tendency of the Popish system,—extensively diffusing information respecting the character and history of the church of Rome, and arousing Protestants to the duties to which they are specially called. To guard against misapprehension, and at the same time better describe their object, they included the following resolution among the fundamental principles of the society :—

“ That this Association disclaims all identity with party names and party interests, and presents a centre of unity to as many as prefer the welfare of Protestantism to the objects of political faction, and desire to preserve that Protestant character of the constitution which has been recognized by Great Britain since the period of the Reformation.”

In furtherance of these important objects, the Association has held numerous and influential meetings, and, with the assistance of eminent ministers, and others from England and Ireland, made fearful disclosures of the working of the “mystery of iniquity” in modern times. In addition to the publication of the pro-

* Drawn up by the Rev. John G. Lorimer of St David's Parish, Glasgow.

ceedings and speeches at these meetings, the Association has printed pamphlets, lectures, and tracts, to the extent of 85,000. Two courses of lectures were delivered at their request in successive years, 1836 and 1837, by some of the ministers of Glasgow, and have been subsequently published. The attendance at these lectures was large, while the audience manifested the deepest interest; and since their publication, they have been extensively sold and widely circulated.*

In connection with the labours of the Protestant Association, the results of an important inquiry as to the number of Roman Catholics within the bounds of the Presbytery may be mentioned. In the article Glasgow, Dr Cleland states the number of Roman Catholics in the city at 26,965. This was for the year 1831. In a paper given in to the British Association for the advancement of Science in 1836, he states the number at 46,238. Both numbers are founded not upon actual enumeration, but upon a conjectural estimate by the Roman Catholic priests, from the number of their baptisms. The Presbytery appointed a committee of inquiry, and from returns communicated to them, not only by the parochial ministers of the city, but all the parochial ministers of the Presbytery, and these founded on *actual enumeration*, with a view to the investigations of the Royal Commission on Religious Instruction, it appears that the whole number of Roman Catholics within the bounds of the Presbytery amounts only to 19,484. Allowing for two small districts unreported, it may be safely said that, in a population of 270,000, the Roman Catholic population does not exceed 20,000. This is a very important result, as to the accuracy of which there can be no question. It is remarkably

* The following is a list of the publications of the Protestant Association :

No. I. The Theology of Peter Dens, with all its immoral and persecuting principles, proved to be the text-book of the present Roman Catholic Priesthood of Ireland; by the Rev. J. G. Lorimer, minister of St David's Parish.

No. II. Ireland—Popery and Priestcraft, the cause of her misery and crime; by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont.

No. III. Popery in Ireland, a Persecutor, or the Theology of Peter Dens illustrated by examples; by the Rev. John G. Lorimer of St David's Parish.

No. IV. Popery unchanged—the creed of Pope Pius IV. still the creed of the Church of Rome; by the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., of St Enoch's Parish.

No. V. The Dangerous Nature of Popery,—the substance of a speech; by the Rev. N. Paterson, D.D., of St Andrew's Parish.

No. VI. Ireland,—the Policy of reducing the Established Church, and paying the Roman Catholic Priests; by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont.

No. VII. On the Grant to Maynooth College; by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont.

The services of Mr Colquhoun in this cause have been of the most able, enlightened, and disinterested character.

confirmed from other sources of information. The Religious Instruction Commissioners, (at page 15 of their Second Report,) state, on the authority of Dissenting as well as Church Establishment inquiries, that, in a population of about 140,000, the whole Roman Catholics were 15,171, while before the same commission the Roman Catholics rated their number at 50,000. It cannot be doubted that, had they extended their inquiries so as to embrace the country parishes, where the Roman Catholics are very few, they would have arrived at the same conclusion with the committee of Presbytery. The investigations of the Commissioners at Greenock brought out a similar result. The Romish priests, by calculations connected with baptisms, had made an extravagant estimate of the population under their superintendence. The Dissenters of Greenock, by enumeration, reduced it nearly one-half, viz. from 4000 to 2282.

It would seem that, to swell their numbers, is part of the systematic policy of the Romish priesthood; a policy against which it is the duty of Protestants to be on their guard. Large and affecting as is the Roman Catholic population in Glasgow and its vicinity, a population which the cheap facilities of communication with Ireland, and the demand for labour in a manufacturing community creates, it is not perhaps greater than might have been expected. At least it is satisfactory to be informed by the Committee of Presbytery, that, "so far as they can judge from their own knowledge, and the returns submitted to them, there does not seem to be any increase of Popery from proselytism deserving the name. Inter-marriage may occasionally add an ignorant so-called Protestant to the communion of the Romish Church, but the great source of increase is by immigration from Ireland."

Warmly as the ministers and members generally of the Established Church in Glasgow feel upon the subject of Popery, and vigorously as they have employed means to expose the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that they have never been wanting in kindness to the poor deluded Roman Catholics themselves. They have practically shown, that it is quite a possible thing to denounce the fatal errors and pernicious operation of a man's creed, and at the same time to manifest the truest benevolence in promoting his temporal and spiritual good. One or two facts illustrative of this may be appealed to. While the Roman Catholic population of Glasgow forms only some twelfth part of the whole population, Dr Cowan,

in his interesting Statistics of Fever, proves that nearly one-third of the fever patients under his hospital charge are Irish, who may be safely set down as in almost all cases Roman Catholics. A public collection was called for a few years ago in all churches, Established and Dissenting, throughout the city, to meet the expense incurred by the increase of fever. In 28 churches of the Establishment, collections were forthwith made, amounting to nearly L.600. Four Dissenting congregations holding Church Establishment principles contributed L.165, 13s. 6d.; eight Dissenting congregations not holding these principles, contributed L.161, 10s.; and the Roman Catholics themselves by an oratorio, raised L.41, 17s. 6d. Such was the manner, and the proportions in which the general sum was contributed to the funds of the Royal Infirmary, and from it one may gather whether hatred to Popery be inconsistent with sympathy and affection for Roman Catholics. An important fact, admitting of a similar interpretation, is stated by Henry Paul, Esq. in his valuable Mortality Bill of Glasgow for 1837. In the twenty-fifth table he gives the amount of unemployed male operatives in Glasgow during the summer months of that year, who applied for relief out of the fund subscribed for the purpose, and obtained employment. Of these there were 1920 Scotch and 1103 Irish. There can be little question that the vast majority of the latter were Roman Catholics, and yet they were relieved by the charity and kindness, in a chief degree, of churchmen, in such a ratio as nearly two Irish for every three Scotch applicants. It may be added, that, in a general collection in 1838, for a Board of Health, in the benefits of which the Roman Catholic population largely share, it was stated on good authority, that out of L.1000 collected, L.700 were contributed by the Established Church. From these facts the reader may see how false is the inference, that opposition to Popery is associated with any indifference to the temporal welfare of its adherents. The kindness of the Established Church to the Roman Catholic population is the more worthy of notice, when it is remembered that that population are strongly opposed to those principles, civil and religious, which churchmen generally entertain and revere.

Society for Erecting Additional Parochial Churches in Glasgow and Suburbs.—Though the Church of Scotland can scarcely ever be said to have been altogether insensible to the obligation of extending her boundaries, so as to comprehend the people within the

pale of Divine ordinances—though during the earlier period of her history she was remarkable for her efforts in the cause of Church Extension, and so recently as 1818 applied to the Legislature for an enlargement of the number of churches in the Highlands and Islands,—an application which issued in the erection of the forty-three Parliamentary churches,—still the provision which was made in the large towns and populous districts of the Lowlands, where made at all, was miserably inadequate. This led to the building of Chapels of Ease, which, though labouring under many disadvantages, it cannot be doubted have, under God, been the means of instructing and keeping many thousands within the pale of the Church, who otherwise would have been driven beyond her boundaries, or sunk into Heathenism. To their honour also let it be recorded, that they have rendered an important service to the cause of the poor, to which Dissenting chapels, in general, cannot lay claim. As a specimen it may be mentioned, that the Calton Chapel of Ease, now the Mid Calton Church, from its opening in 1793, to January 1838, contributed not less than L. 3897, 17s. 3½d. to the poor; the chapel in Anderston, now Anderston Church, from 1801, not less than L. 3535; the Gaelic Church, Duke Street, L. 3000; Albion Church, L. 7000; St Columba Gaelic, L. 1200.

Had these collections been regularly paid into the bank as they were received, of course the sum would have been a very large one at the present day. In the case of Calton, for instance, at simple interest, it would have been L. 8659, 17s. 3¼d., at compound, L. 15,359, 11s. 3¼d., and in the other cases in a similar proportion; but neither the Church courts nor the chapels contended for such an application.* They preferred as much as possible to keep up the old Scriptural habit of Scotland, viz. of contributing for the support of the poor on the Lord's Day. The increase of assessments for the poor, and the more pressing claims of their spiritual necessities, and the absence of a state endowment, may now render a different application of the col-

* From the opening of the parish church of St John's, in 1819, under Dr Chalmers, down to September 1837, there was a sum raised by collections for the support of the poor amounting to L. 7752, 11s. 4½d. The city was thus saved an assessment for the poor to a similar extent; and I am informed by one of the elders, William Buchanan, Esq., who has devoted much attention to the subject, that the kirk-session and court of deacons of St John's, have in all saved to the city of Glasgow, in support of paupers, lunatics, orphans, foundlings, &c. upwards of L. 9800. It appears from Dr Cleland's statement that the city churches, by ordinary collections, &c. raise L. 2000 a year, which to the same extent diminishes the assessment. Owing to the multiplication of places of worship, and the progress of the assessment deadening the disposition to give at the church door, the sum, it is believed, is now considerably less.

lections in many cases necessary. This is an unhappy state of things, which, it is hoped, will only be temporary. But no change can obliterate the interesting and important fact, that the Chapels of Ease of Glasgow, hardly as sometimes they may have been dealt with, were the means of saving to the general community a very large sum of money through many years. Let none thoughtlessly say that this would not have been a bad mode of endowment. The collections might have been so applied; but not only would this have been destructive of the old and excellent practice already referred to, but it could only have procured an endowment for a very few places of worship. To keep pace with the wants of the people, such a number of chapels must have been built, and let at so low a rate for the working-classes, as would have divided and frittered away the collections, and made them altogether inadequate as a source of endowment. It is the small number of the Chapels of Ease, and so their ability to gather a richer class of society within their walls, which renders their collections so considerable as they are. In short, the success of the Chapels of Ease in collecting for the poor is a previous and indirect proof of the fact, that thousands and tens of thousands of persons are growing up, in the meantime, utter strangers to the ordinances of religion.

Even in the most favourable circumstances, the chapels soon reached their limit, and that is a limit which leaves vast multitudes utterly unprovided with the means of grace and salvation. Deeply impressed with the wide-spread and growing destitution in Glasgow, a number of enlightened and generous Christian men formed themselves into a society, for building twenty additional churches in the city and its vicinity, in connection with the Establishment, in five years. The principles of the society and corresponding regulations are such as to restore the parochial system to its original efficiency,—breaking down large parishes to a manageable size,—giving a preference in seat-letting to the parishioners,—and providing that the price of a large number of the sittings shall be so low as to render them accessible to the poor and working-classes. Under the blessing of the great Head of the Church, the undertaking was cordially entered into, and in less than a year L.21,400 were subscribed, by 140 persons, chiefly in subscriptions of L.100 and L.200, payable in five instalments.

Before proceeding to describe the operations of the Society, it may not be unsuitable to present the reader with a picture of the

religious destitution of Glasgow. We extract the following impressive summary from the Annual Report of 1836, simply premising, that it is founded upon unexceptionable returns laid before the Royal Commissioners of Religious Instruction by the parochial ministers. It is also to be remembered, that the whole population is estimated, agreeably to the Mortality Bill, at 244,000, and that the proportion of persons who are in circumstances to be attending on Divine worship at the same time, is rated at 60 in the 100. Law professes to provide only for 44 in the 100. Facts would warrant a higher number than either. But to avoid everything like straining in so melancholy a case, 60 per cent. is assumed. The statement is from the pen of an indefatigable and enlightened friend of Church Extension, William Collins, Esq.

“ First. In Glasgow and suburbs there are no fewer than 85,105 persons capable of attending church, who have not a sitting in any place of worship, Established or Dissenting, of any denomination whatever. As only three-fifths of the population are assumed to be capable of attending church, the above 85,105 who are destitute of sittings represent a population of 141,841, which is greatly more than one-half of the whole population.

“ Second. Independently of the vast mass of families that are inadequately supplied—having only one or perhaps two sittings, when they ought to possess four or five—there are no fewer than 18,004 *families*, no member of which has a sitting in any place of worship, Established or Dissenting, of any denomination whatever. These families alone, according to the average number of persons in a family, represent a destitute population of 85,519 persons, entirely dissociated from the ordinances of Christianity.

“ Third. Since the census of 1821, the population of Glasgow and suburbs has increased 88,000 souls, for whom there ought to have been provided 52,800 sittings, but for whom there only have been provided 19,547 sittings in all Established and Dissenting churches whatever, leaving unprovided of the mere increase of the population, during that period alone, no fewer than 33,253 souls, so rapidly is the increase of the population outrunning the provision that is made for their church accommodation.

“ We shall now advert to three corresponding facts, which will present the destitution to your notice in a still more palpable and affecting form.

“ First. The number of the population at present destitute of church accommodation in Glasgow and suburbs is nearly as great

as the whole population of Glasgow and suburbs was in the year 1820. In 1820 the population was 142,445, and the proportion of sittings which these would require, is 85,467; but the number of the population, at present, who ought to possess sittings, but who are entirely destitute of them, is 85,105, and these in the same proportion represent a population of 141,841. Thus the number of the population at present destitute is within 604 of the whole population in the year 1820. Sixteen brief years have but run their course since that period, and yet the number of the population destitute is nearly as great as if, in the year 1820, there had not been an Established or Dissenting church, of any denomination whatever, in our city. And what would have been said of our great city *then*, if not a church of any kind had existed among us? and yet the number of the destitute population *now* is nearly as great as if such had actually been the case.

“ Second. The number of entire families, no member of which possesses a sitting in any place of worship, either Established or Dissenting, is greater than was the whole number of families in Glasgow and suburbs in the beginning of the present century. The whole number of families in Glasgow and suburbs in the year 1800, was 17,173, and these represented a population of 81,575; but the number of families entirely destitute of church accommodation now is 18,004, and these, according to the same average of members in a family, represent a population of 85,519. Thus the number of families at present entirely destitute of all church accommodation whatever, exceeds by 831 the whole number of families in the year 1800. And these, let it never be forgotten, form only a portion of the present destitution, and are altogether independent of the vast mass of families who are but inadequately supplied. The present century has not nearly half run its course, and yet the number of families alone who do not possess sittings in any church whatever, is greater than if, in the year 1800, not a family in our great city had possessed sittings in any Established or Dissenting church whatever. And what, we again ask, would have been said of our great city *then*, if not a family in it had possessed a single sitting in any place of worship? and yet the number of families *now*, entirely destitute, is greater than if such had actually been the case.

“ Third. The Glasgow Church-Building Society commenced their operations in the beginning of the year 1834, and though the three years which have elapsed since that period, down to the

close of the year 1836, has been a period of signal beneficence and of unusual exertion for increasing the church accommodation of our city, yet it is a striking and no less deeply affecting fact, that, with the combined efforts of our Society and the Dissenters of all denominations, we have not been able to provide church accommodation for one-half of the increase of the population, since our Society commenced their labours in 1834. From the 1st of January 1834, to the 2d of January 1837, it is supposed that the population of Glasgow and suburbs have increased 24,000 souls. For these, 14,400 sittings would have been required, and yet the whole additional churches which have been opened during that period, connected both with the Establishment and Dissenters, contain only 6562 sittings, leaving a deficiency of church accommodation for the mere increase of the population of no fewer than 7838 sittings. Thus, though 6562 of the increase of the population have, during that period, been provided for, 7838 of that increase have been left unprovided for, and this with the efforts of the Establishment and Dissenters combined. And thus, great as was the spiritual destitution of our city before we commenced our labours, the close of every year finds it greater than before."

The Religious Instruction Commissioners, describing the condition of a population only of 213,000, record at page 32 of their report on Glasgow as the result of their investigations, "that a very large number of persons, upwards of 66,000, exclusive of children under ten years of age, are not in the habit of attending public worship;" and again, "after making allowance for old and infirm persons, and those who may be necessarily absent, that number cannot be stated at less than 55,000. Such is a brief outline of the religious destitution of Glasgow, and what can be conceived more appalling. The moral results are just of such a character as every believer in the efficacy of Christian instruction would anticipate. Intemperance and Sabbath profanation are fearfully prevalent. Pauperism is steadily increasing, and disease and mortality are following in their train. Within the last twenty years, the population of Glasgow has almost doubled; but crime, instead of merely doubling, has, as is proved from the records of the Court of Justiciary, increased nearly eight times. And while during ten of these years, the whole addition which was made to the church accommodation of the community was only about 1000 sittings, in the meantime, the population increased 64,000; a number which is itself equal to the population of a large town, not to speak of seve-

ral counties. A few years ago, some very important facts relative to crime were brought before the town-council of the city by one of their number, Hugh Tennent, Esq. His care and intelligence are indisputable, and yet he has supplied us with such information as the following: The criminal establishments of Glasgow cost originally L. 95,000. Their annual expense is L. 28,385. The increased expense of crime during the last four years is L. 1279 per annum. Pauperism costs L. 18,000 a year. What a contrast to the days of Dr Benyon, the friend of Matthew Henry, who sojourned in the city in 1703, and of whom Henry pleasantly relates, that "he observed to his great satisfaction that all the while he was in Glasgow, though he lay in a public inn, he never saw any drunk, nor heard any swear. Nay, he observed, that in all the inns of the road to that part of Scotland where he lay, though some of them mean, they had family worship performed morning and evening; from which, and other remarks made in that journey, he inferred, that practical religion doth not depend on worldly wealth, for where he had seen the marks of poverty, there he had seen withal the marks of piety." These were the days of a missionary spirit and wide-spread church extension;—days in which the parochial system was yet in its entireness and strength.

It is time to return to the Church-Building Society, and to relate what it has been able to accomplish in the way of meeting the fearful destitution and accompanying immorality and crime which have been unfolded. It has been honoured to erect thirteen churches, viz. St Stephen's, St Mark's, St Peter's, the Bridegate, St Luke's, Bridgeton, Camlachie, Chalmers's Church, Wellpark, Hutchesontown, Martyrs, St Matthew's, Brownfield. Others, such as Milton, Brownfield, Kingston, have been built by private parties; but are placed under all the important regulations of the churches of the Church-Building Society. The last erection is in token of respect to the Rev. Mr Gibson, for his valuable services to the Church of Scotland in the recent Church Establishment controversy. Several additional churches are in the course of erection, and it is expected will ere long be opened. These are Greenhead and Lauriston. In addition to these, important steps have been taken by the Society towards the erection of other churches. In this account of new churches we do not include several in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, which are already open, and promise to be most useful, such as the new churches at Kirkintilloch, Partick, and Rutherglen. Banton, in the parish of Kilsyth, is now

opened; and Strathbungo and Springburn are in the course of erection.

We now give a list of the new churches within the bounds of the Presbytery, combining with them an enumeration of the old unendowed churches or former chapels of ease, with their respective ministers, as they stand in December 1840:—

FORMER CHAPELS OF EASE.

Albion Street Church, Archibald Nisbett	Hope Street, (Gaelic), Hector M'Neil.
Anderston, Alexander Sommerville.	Chryston, James Young, A. M.
Middle Calton, Matthew Graham.	St George's in-the-Fields, P. Napier.
Shettleston, John Thomson.	St Thomas, Joseph Sommerville; Wil-
Kirkfield, J. R. Anderson.	liam Hunter, A. and S.
St Columba, (Gaelic), Nor. M'Leod, D. D.	Maryhill, R. M'Nair Wilson.
Duke Street, (Gaelic), Lewis Rose.	

NEW EXTENSION CHURCHES.

St Stephen's, Andrew King.	Martyr's, D. Menzies.
St Mark's, Walter M'Gilvray.	St Matthew's, P. M'Morland.
St Peter's, William Arnot.	Milton.
Bridgegate, Daniel Cameron.	Brownfield, J. Reid.
St Luke's, J. C. Fowler.	Kingston, J. Gibson, A. M.
Bridgeton.	Partick, Robert Pasley.
Camlachie, W. Eason.	Rutherglen, James Munro.
Chalmers's, J. Smith.	St David's, Kirkintilloch, Thomas Dun-
Wellpark, J. Smith.	can.
Hutchesontown, A. S. Patterson.	Banton, Kilsyth, John Lyon.

CHURCHES OF THE ORIGINAL SECESSION WHICH HAVE JOINED THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Renfield Street Church, Dr Willis.	The far larger part (about 1000 souls,) Campbell Street Congreg. P. Currie.
East Cumbernauld, John Cochrane.	

Though the new churches have been in operation but for a very short time, and though the work in which their ministers and sessions are engaged be a very arduous one, yet it is most gratifying to be able to state that they are succeeding to an extent beyond what the most sanguine could have expected. This is matter of devout thankfulness to the great Head of the Church. Restricting ourselves to the twelve churches which may be said to remain under the care of the Society, whose proceedings we are now recording, and which may be said to contain 1000 sittings each, it appears, on official authority, that, in November 1840, there were not less than 7630 sittings let. The congregational attendance, of course, is very much larger than this number describes. At the same period, the communicants in these churches amounted to not less than 4367,—many of them being persons who had not made any public profession of religion for years; who may be said to have been reclaimed from ignorance and indifference. At one communion season, 231 were admitted to the Lord's table for the first time. During the last year there was an increase of 578 communicants

in the twelve churches to which we refer—a number itself constituting a good congregation, without taking into account the other new churches, which are not less prosperous. It is important to state, that, in the face of this large increase in the new churches, there has not been any very serious diminution in the old. Any falling off during late years, in that part of the city revenue which is derived from the seat-rents, may be explained from other causes, such as the depression of trade, and the growing unwillingness of the people to pay the high seat-rents which are charged. This latter circumstance leads to the occupation of a greater number of sittings than are paid for. But the interesting fact is, that, at the communion seasons, the old churches have much the same number of communicants as before. A few of them may have experienced a diminution, but others have gained an increase; while the new churches have made such important and substantial progress as has been described. Church communion, not seat-letting, is the true indication and test of the strength of a Christian church. It may be noticed, as one useful result of the operation of the new churches, that they will bring down the price of sittings in the old, and so make them more accessible to the humbler classes of society. This part of the working is only begun, but it will extend more and more, and most will believe that, as at present, while the old city churches are charged 10s. or 11s. as the average-priced sitting over their whole church accommodation, there is ample room for change. Indeed, we are sure we do but express the sentiments of the Presbytery of Glasgow, and of the church at large, when we condemn the system of seat-rents in endowed churches, whether in town or country, as inconsistent with the sound principles of an establishment, and most injurious, in its practical operation, to the moral and religious interests of a very large body of the people.

Encouraging as is the progress which has been made, it must be remembered how awful is the religious destitution which has been unveiled, and that the population of Glasgow is running on, according to the mortality bill, at an increase of 9000 a year, and that the raising up and maintenance of additional churches must become more and more arduous with the progress of the undertaking, exhausting, as it will do, the class of people who are most able and willing to join in supporting them. When these things are considered, all who think calmly and impartially

on the subject must see that no adequate remedy can be applied to the vast moral evils of society without such assistance from the State, —a party most deeply interested in the question,—as shall bring the means of instruction, surely, immediately, and permanently within the reach of the ignorant and the perishing. It is plain, apart altogether from the sacred religious duty of the State, that private liberality can never master the difficulties of the case. What can be expected more generous than the doings of Glasgow? Nearly L.45,000 will have been raised and expended for Church Extension from the outset of the society up to next year, by which time seventeen churches, with church accommodation for 17,000 persons, will have been completed.* But what is all this to the magnitude of the work which has yet to be overtaken, and where is the wealth in other parts of Scotland to do as much, however greatly needed? Dr Cleland has very properly, in the article Glasgow, (page 185,) referred to the sums annually raised in Glasgow for religious objects, and the sum of L.30,000 looks well; but the statement is open to misapprehension. Two-thirds of it (the L.21,400 of the Church Building Society) is not an annual sum. It is spread over five years. Deductions to the extent also of L.1200 must be made from this list for objects not so much religious as humane, and leaving out the church building annual sum, what have we for 28 religious societies in the great city of Glasgow but the sum of L.7440?—a sum, be it remembered, raised by a very small number of individuals; for they who give to one religious object generally give to another. It is true that much more than this sum would intimate, is contributed for religious purposes. Four of the schemes of the General Assembly, for which there are annual collections, and which may amount together to L.1400 or L.1600 a year, are not included, nor is the cost of the parochial missions, local Sabbath-schools, &c. in the Establishment, nor the contributions of Dissenters to their own special religious objects, embraced. Still it is an important fact, that the Christians of Glasgow, by associated effort through not less than 28 different channels, raise for the cause of Christ

* In addition to the yearly instalment of the Society, the congregations of St John's, St George's, St Enoch's, St Paul's, St James's, the Tron, and St David's raised lately by subscription to the Society's funds, about L.6000. It is worthy of record, that all the churches, with the exception of one having L.400 on it, are free of debt, and are the free gift of good men to the poor. No pecuniary return is expected or desired.

at home and abroad little more than L.7000 a year, and that this is done to a great extent by the same individuals. Such is the achievement of a city which collected of revenue at the Custom-House in 1837 the sum of L.394,144; and is, then, such Christian liberality as has been described, most praiseworthy as it is, a principle of sufficient strength and fulness, upon which one may, with a clear conscience, peril the temporal and spiritual interests of thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-men and fellow-citizens? Do the doings of the past promise that the private liberality of the future will be ample enough?

According to the Mortality Bill, lately published, the population of Glasgow is 273,000. The Religious Instruction Commissioners reported only on 213,000.

The Glasgow Educational Society.—As an example of the miserable destitution as to education into which some parishes have fallen, it may be noticed, that in a part of the overgrown Barony Parish (now constituting the new parish of St Luke's,) there were a few years ago, in a population of 2400, not less than 592 young persons between the ages of six and thirteen, and of these only 99 were attending any day-schools. The evil is now remedied by the establishment of a school, which will be afterwards noticed. Over Glasgow as a whole, as nearly as can be calculated, not above a fourteenth part of the population is at school. To insure a good education there should be a sixth. From the Government Summary of Education Returns in 1833–1834, it would seem that an eleventh part of the population of Scotland is at school. This would prove Glasgow to be worse provided than not a few parts of the country. For many years, good men in the city, and particularly the kirk-sessions of the Established Church, have devoted a considerable share of their attention to the education of the poorer classes of society. Several large charity schools have been endowed by the bequests of churchmen, and are under the management of the ministers and elders. In some cases, the magistrates and town-council are joined with them in the direction. Still it was felt, that not only was an increased number of schools necessary, but schools of an improved quality. In 1829, the infant school system was introduced, and a model school established, but the interest soon declined. As the system was then conducted, the merely intellectual greatly predominated over the moral and religious, and this teaching wants stability. There was no small danger

of the infant school perishing altogether. At this crisis, several of the parochial congregations stepped forward and established four or five infant schools; and while as careful as ever to cultivate and train the mind, they made Scriptural principle, spirit, and habit predominant and all-pervading. This was attended with good, but the public interest could not be sustained in behalf of infant schools, and many of them after a season were discontinued. In 1834, the Educational Society, which might be said to have begun with the introduction of infant schools, was revised and reorganized. It consists of persons attached to the principles of a national religious establishment of the truth, and approving of a connection between the parochial schools and the national church. Its present objects are, to obtain and diffuse information regarding the common schools of our own and other countries—their excellencies and defects; to awaken our countrymen to the educational wants of Scotland; to solicit Parliamentary inquiry and aid in behalf of the extension and improvement of the parochial schools,—and, in particular, to establish a Normal seminary in connection with our parochial institutions for the instruction of teachers in the most improved methods of intellectual and moral training, so that the schoolmasters may enjoy a regular professional education. Perceiving the great advantage of the moral training in the infant schools, and, persuaded of its applicability to juvenile or more advanced schools, the Society forthwith engrafted it upon juvenile education, and with this view selected a sessional school as a model until they should be able to have a juvenile model school, as well as an infant model school of their own. At these model seminaries, a great many teachers from all parts of the country have received instruction in the best modes of teaching and training the young. Such has been the success, and such the felt necessity for an institution, to embrace the grand objects of the Educational Society on a suitable scale in one building, that they have erected a Normal Seminary. This institution was superintended by the late Mr John M'Crie, son of the late celebrated Dr M'Crie, as rector, till he was cut off by death in the prime of his days and the opening blossom of his usefulness. The most important facts connected with the operations of the Normal Seminary are to be found in the following extract from an Appeal recently circulated by the Society:

“ There are, at this moment, forty-seven students in regular

attendance, qualifying themselves, by means of the system pursued in it, for the office of *Instructors of youth* ; and already, at the date of 31st December 1836, there had been no fewer than 260 teachers, male and female, trained in the Society's schools. And so greatly is the system followed in their Seminary approved of by the country at large, that the applications for teachers who have been trained in it has been more than double of what the Society could supply. They have furnished schoolmasters to almost every county of Scotland ; and the fame of the Seminary has been such, as to have induced the Government to send out, within the last four months, seventeen teachers who had been trained in it, to Australia, and twelve to the West Indies, for which latter destination they have requested the Society to furnish fifteen to twenty trainers additional, at salaries of L. 150 Sterling a-year. And let it be borne in mind, that the system, whose influence is thus rapidly extending, while it embraces every real and well-digested improvement, both in the *art* and in the *subject matter* of education which modern times have devised, is a system thoroughly Christian, founded on, and throughout pervaded by, the great lessons of the Word of God.

“ To give some idea of the expense the Society have incurred in the erection of such an institution, it may be stated, that although the centre part of the building has for the present been omitted, what has been actually built and opened for use, and the whole of which was absolutely necessary for the immediate and everyday purposes of the seminary, has cost, with its accompanying play-grounds, no less a sum than L. 8000. What has thus been completed, embraces four model schools—an Infant, a Juvenile, a Commercial, and a school of Industry, in which, taken together, there will be accommodation for the training of 1000 children. Each of these schools has its set of class-rooms attached to it for the use of the Normal students, and both children and Normal students of *all denominations* are admitted to the benefits of the institution. The society are satisfied, that, in erecting such a seminary, they are conferring an incalculable benefit on the country ; and, therefore, they feel assured the liberality of the friends of education will enable them to meet the large expense unavoidably incurred. For this purpose, a sum of at least L. 3000 is indispensably necessary.”

It will be gratifying to our readers to be informed that the Ge-

neral Assembly, upon a late Report of its Standing Education Committee, has established a relation with this important institution, so that it may be looked upon as a Normal seminary, approved and adopted by the National Church.

I have obtained the following information from David Stow, Esq. the noble-minded projector, and laborious secretary and superintendent of the Normal Seminary. It may be considered as supplying the leading facts connected with the institution, down to the present time.

About L. 15,000 have been expended on the purchase of the site, play-grounds, building, furnishings, &c. Of this sum, L. 4500 have been contributed by Government from the Parliamentary grants; L. 3500 have been raised by private subscription; and a debt remains of L. 7000.

More than 600 teachers, male and female, have been trained since the opening of the institution in 1836-7. The average number in attendance is about 40. At this moment it is 45. About 30 have gone to the West Indies. There is an additional application for 9 for the same quarter; 19 have gone to Australia, and several more are wanted. Not a few have gone to British America. A few have received appointments in Ireland, and a great many in England and Scotland. The English Poor-Law Commissioners have applied for, and received a considerable number.

The demand for persons qualified for conducting the training system, is usually four times greater than the supply; and it continues to encrease. Lately there was an application from England for 22, with the promise of salaries of L. 100 each. It is not uncommon for the secretary of the Institution to have applications for so many teachers, that their joint salaries amount to between L. 2000 and L. 3000.

The number of children at present trained in the Normal Seminary, is 500. It thus supplies the place of sessional schools to several adjoining parishes. The great difficulty with which the Institution has to contend, besides raising money for the teachers' salaries, and meeting the interest of the large debt, is the want of a few hundred pounds a year to assist the young men who come to be trained, to remain a longer period at the seminary than they are able to do from their own private resources. The present term is six months; but it is desirable it were twelve. Besides,

many would come who are not able to support themselves for six months. A sum of money could not be better bestowed by Government, or the Educational Committee of the General Assembly, than upon this most important object. Hundreds of good trained teachers could thus be sent forth every year.

When recording the state of education in Glasgow, it would be unpardonable to omit the mention of the Sessional schools, infant and juvenile, supported by and under the superintendence of different parochial congregations. Though not connected with the Educational Society, they are in a great degree conducted upon its principles. Such a list as the following is, in no small degree, honourable to the Church of Scotland, and strikingly vindicates her claims to a title which has all along been peculiarly her own—the friend of popular education.

Expended by the Established Church in Glasgow since 1819, in the cause of education, independent of the annual expense of maintaining the schools :—

St John's four schools, including teachers' houses,	L. 4017	0	0
St David's, two do. with teacher's house,	2080	0	0
St Paul's, Balfour's School, do.	1100	0	0
Cowcadden's Infant do.	403	0	0
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	L. 7600	0	0

Cases where assistance has been received from the Parliamentary grant :—

St Enoch's Infant and Juvenile School,	L. 1885	0	0
St George's, now St Peter's do.	950	0	0
Anderston and St Mark's do.	2080	0	0
St James', two schools,	900	0	0
Bridgegate, one school,	300	0	0
St Paul's Infant and Juvenile do.	1400	0	0
St Luke's, one school,	850	0	0
Normal Seminary, 1 Infant, 6 Juvenile ; these may be considered as supplying schools to St Stephen and Milton parishes,	6500	0	0
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	L. 14865	0	0
Deduct Government grants in these cases,	3605	0	0
	<hr/>		
Leaving subscribed by Established Church,	L. 11260	0	0
Add,	7600	0	0
	<hr/>		
	L. 18860	0	0

In addition, Government grants have been received for

Bridgetown Church, two schools,	L. 600	0	0
Brownfield Church, do.	600	0	0
Well Park, do.	500	0	0
Chalmers, do.	760	0	0
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	L. 2460	0	0

In several of the other new churches subscriptions are raising for the erection of schools. And money is of course raised, at least to a parallel amount with the grant. Several of the schools are little more than opened ; but, including the parishes where schools, though not built, have been rented, and which have for years dispensed all the advantages of a cheap and excellent education, the whole number of children in these different schools in strict connection with the Establishment cannot be much under 5000. To which may be added for four schools on the maximum salary in the Barony, and ten besides, which receive from L. 2 to L.15 for teaching poor children, 1235 ; total 6235.

It may be noticed that all the new churches, with the exception of St Stephen's and Milton, which are situated so near to the Normal Seminary as to be able to avail themselves of its schools, are provided with schools of their own, or have the prospect of them ; and that in all the schools, without exception, the most improved modes of teaching are employed.

With regard to the Gaelic churches, should it be asked whether any schools are set apart for the education of the Gaelic population, we are glad to have it in our power to state that two large charity schools,—the Highland and M'Lauchlan's, are intended for children of Highland origin, and teach 570 children, at an annual cost of L.1400. In one of the schools, the children are clothed and apprenticed out at the expense of the institution. It may be added, that the other leading charity schools, such as Hutcheson's Hospital, Millar's, and Wilson's, were all founded by members of the Established Church, and where additional bequests have been made, proceeded from the same quarter. In these five great charity schools alone, nearly 900 children are taught, besides many clothed, at an annual expense of L. 3013. Wilson's school cost originally L.2054. Its expenditure on education from 1818 to 1837, has been not less than L. 5000. In several of the others, the sum has been much larger. Such institutions are highly creditable to the enlightened patriotism and Christian spirit of Glasgow. It need scarcely be added, that all are under the direction of the ministers of the Church, in some cases aided by the elders, and that the education is based upon religion. Several additional charity schools are in the course of being raised.

From a Parliamentary return on the application of the sum

of L. 20,000, voted of late years for education to Scotland, it appears that almost the whole sum has been appropriated by parties connected with the Established Church. This could only have been done by their previously raising a proportional sum themselves. Several years ago, thirty-six grants had in this way been made to the friends of the church, generally to kirk-sessions, (now they must be much more numerous,) and twenty additional applications were lying over, waiting for a new Parliamentary grant. By a strange perversity, some have misinterpreted the result of the Government Education Returns of 1833-34. Because the schools in Scotland not parochial are much more numerous than those which are parochial, it seems to be inferred that the parochial system is a weak and inefficient one. The number of parochial schools is 1047, taught by 1170 instructors. The greatest number of children taught in them from Michaelmas 1833 to Lady-day 1834 is nearly 80,000. The number of schools not parochial is 3995, taught by 4469 instructors; the greatest number of children taught at the same period, 207,310. It is certainly not the fault of the parochial school system that it has not been more extended. Even from the returns given above, it would seem that its schools teach a far higher *proportional* number of children than those not parochial. Upon an average there are nearly eighty children in each school of the one, while there are only fifty in each school of the other class; intimating that the parochial school is the school to which the children of the poor and working-classes have readiest access. But what are the schools which belong to the class not parochial? Are they all private schools, or Dissenting schools; and do Dissenters thus prove that they are much better friends of education than the Established Church? Far from it. A large body of them may be said to be endowed, which some consider the great evil of the parochial system. Under the head of not parochial are included all the burgh and charity schools in towns; schools not maintained by fees; and all the schools in the country, and particularly in the Highlands and Islands, which are supported by societies and subscriptions. We have no means of exactly knowing what proportion these bear to the schools strictly private, which depend altogether upon fees; but there is no question that they bear a very high proportion. From the returns of schools examined by the Presbytery of Glasgow, in 1837, it would seem, that, in the city, where there are no parochial schools, the number of burgh,

subscription, charity, and society schools, in other words, schools wholly or partially endowed, is to the mere private schools as 72 to 74. And there is no reason to think, supposing the whole schools of the city had been examined, that the proportion would have very seriously differed. The Report of the General Assembly's Education Committee of 1837, (page 31,) gives an account of the examination of schools in fifty-six presbyteries, and these not including the schools in the large towns, nor many of the grammar-schools in landward parishes; and yet out of 2246 schools examined, the parochial are 687, the not parochial endowed schools 632, the private schools 927. Thus the parochial and endowed are 1319; but though each of them separately is less in number than the private schools, yet the education which they dispense to the community is much more extensive. The parochial scholars at present are 35,668. The scholars belonging to endowed schools are 33,330, amounting together to 68,998, while the scholars in private schools are 38,000. The reader need not be reminded how generally, almost universally, not only the parochial but endowed schools may be said to have originated with and been supported by the Church. The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the General Assembly's Education Scheme, which are both strictly connected with the Establishment, have themselves 342 schools, and teach 20,000 children. The Sessional schools, infant and juvenile, of Glasgow, which belong to the same denomination of school, and which are supported by the Church, teach, we have seen, not less than 5000.

And even as to the private schools, are they to be rated as Dissenting schools, and pleaded against the parochial and endowed? No idea can be more unwarranted. Whence has originated, in a great degree, that taste for education which has created private schools, but the previous wide-spread parochial system; and who are generally their teachers, but men who were educated for the national church, and but for whose professional education the quality of private teaching would not be half so good as it is? It is an important fact, which appears from the return of the examination of schools last year, that even in Glasgow, where those not of the Establishment are strong, out of 146 schools examined, only 32 of the teachers were Dissenters. The remainder belonged to the Established Church. It is pleasing to add, that in very few cases were the presbytery denied admission.

If such a large proportion of the teachers of private schools

even in Glasgow belong to the Established Church, how much greater must be the proportion over the country generally? The Church of Scotland has never been the enemy of private schools. Her whole history in connection with education is a proof of this; but she thinks that schools are most likely to be accessible to the mass of the people where they are endowed, and where, of course, the education is cheap; that it is desirable to have some religious security for what is taught the youth of the nation; and that such a system as the parochial is as open as any other to all salutary, intellectual, and literary improvement. Whatever improvement, without affecting the great principles of morality and religion as at present taught, may be introduced into the education of Scotland; (and the Church has shown that she is not only not backward, but most anxious to promote these improvements, as the facts of this paper can testify,) there is one which is of the highest importance, and that is, a better remuneration to the teacher. It is a sad truth, the data of which the summary of Education returns for 1833-34 supply, that the whole emoluments of the 1170 parochial instructors of Scotland are upon an average, only L. 47, 6s. over the country generally; and for teachers of private schools the provision is still lower. In the Highlands it is as low as L. 13. In such circumstances, how vain is it to expect that there can be any general or substantial improvement in the system of education as a whole! Men, who are so miserably under-paid, can scarcely be expected to be very well educated themselves, or to persevere in acquiring improvements, or to teach with spirit and zeal. Where the qualifications are superior, there must be a strong temptation to exchange the school for a profession which more adequately rewards the labour. In every light, the result must be most injurious to the cause of able and successful teaching.

Ancient Ecclesiastical Record—Religious State of Glasgow in the end of the Sixteenth Century.—Since the above was written, an important record has come into the possession of the presbytery, and I have been requested to give a short account of it. The record was supposed to be an early volume of the presbytery minutes, which would have been very valuable, as so large a portion of these minutes was destroyed or greatly injured by fire in 1793; but on examination, it appears that the record is the kirk-session book of Glasgow from 3d November 1583, to 29th March 1592, extending there-

fore, over little more than eight years. The presbytery are indebted for this important gift to W. Walker, Esq., a descendant of the session-clerk of Glasgow; and the reader is indebted for the decyphering, which required no small skill, to the Rev. Mr Leishman of Govan, whose historical and antiquarian attainments are well known to his friends. The record is valuable, not so much, perhaps, for the ecclesiastical information as for the picture of manners which it supplies. It would be vain to attempt, in the narrow limits of this paper, to give any extracts which could afford the reader an idea of the general contents: I shall therefore select a few topics bearing on the character of the Church of Scotland at that early period. Ecclesiastical history too frequently deals in mere secularities. I shall refer in the following pages chiefly to facts and circumstances which bring out the spiritual character of the Establishment as a church of Christ.

Had not the Rev. Mr Leishman, in the Statistical Account of his parish, related the anxious labours of the kirk-session of Glasgow for the maintenance, reparation, and orderly care of the cathedral, I would have noticed this circumstance, so honourable to the session, as furnishing a complete refutation of the common charge, that the Reformers and their friends were, in their hatred to Popery, enemies to the lawful architectural ornament of churches. There can be no question that such a charge has been grossly exaggerated. Both at Perth and Scone, it appears from Wodrow's MS. collections, that Knox and Erskine of Dun restrained and withheld the people from pulling down the Popish buildings. It is certain that the adherents of the Church of Rome could not have more carefully watched over the cathedral than the early Protestant Presbyterians. The record, which has lately come to light, is full of the proof of this. The references to the High Church are perpetual. I have counted above sixty in the eight years embraced in the record.

With regard to the population of Glasgow at the period of which the session record treats, we have no evidence whatever. A writer of some interesting early notices of Glasgow, who is supposed to have been the late Rev. Dr Porteous, states, that in 1600, ten years subsequent to the date of which we speak, he had reason to think the town of Glasgow did not contain above 6000 inhabitants. He adds, "probably they were considerably below that number." We should think they were considerably less. Down to 1587, a year comprehended within the record,—there was but one mi-

nister in Glasgow, Mr David Weems. It would seem that the population was increasing, and that he felt the duties of the parish too heavy for him, for in this year Mr John Cowper was appointed his colleague. Even this arrangement does not seem to have met the necessities of the case, for three years after an additional parish was erected, of which Mr John Bell, one of the regents of the University, was appointed minister. This was the Tron Church parish, and five years later, or in 1595, on an application from the people beyond the town, a synodal assembly erected the Barony into a parish. Mr Rowat was admitted minister, and preached to his congregation in the Laigh Barony Kirk, which is now used as a burying-place. Such was the church extension spirit of these days, that, in forty years after the Reformation, there were three churches to a population of probably considerably less than 6000. It would have been well had the same spirit continued to our day.

In addition to these churches, Blackfriars or the College Church, was used, but only on week-days, for the week-day religious exercises, and for the meetings of session. This leads me to notice, that, besides the preaching on the Lord's day, there was preaching in Blackfriars on Wednesdays and Fridays. This lasted from eight to nine in the morning, and, prior to an additional parish being erected, there was an earnest supplication from the provost and magistrates to the ministers, to have preaching in two churches on the Lord's day. This seems to be an intimation at once of their religious spirit, and of the felt and growing wants of the city. According to M'Ure's History of Glasgow, there were no more churches in Glasgow than the three which have been mentioned, down to 1687. In other words, for nearly a century, no provision was made for the increased spiritual wants of the inhabitants. At that time, on an indulgence being granted by James II., two large places of worship were immediately erected by the Presbyterians, who flocked in crowds to hear their own ministers, who had been so long proscribed. The old churches, which still remained in the hands of the Episcopalians, and which had never been well attended, were nearly deserted.

Reverting to the early days of which the Session Record testifies, it appears that the office-bearers of the church, the elders, and deacons were very numerous, and consisted of the most respectable—the leading men of the town and parish. The office was annual, but usually the same persons were re-elected. The provost and magistrates seem always to have been elders. The name of

Sir Matthew Stewart of Mynto, Provost of Glasgow, frequently occurs; and among the number we meet with that of the Parson of Renfrew, the Sub-dean of Glasgow, the Principal of the College, some of the Regents in the University, &c. In 1588, we meet with the name of Robert Lord Boyd. In that year, there were not less than 34 elders and 20 deacons; two years after, 39 elders and 18 deacons; on another occasion, 42 elders and 24 deacons; and in 1592, when the second, the additional parish of the Tron was created, there were 37 elders and 25 deacons. This shows how strong was the religious spirit of the people. Besides, so large a body of the choice men of the parish must have formed a powerful aid to the minister in his labours. A good man, in a parish of a few thousands, surrounded by a staff of more than sixty moral labourers, must have felt himself greatly strengthened and encouraged. With God's blessing, his success must have been insured. In addition to the elders and deacons, there was an important class of labourers—the Scripture readers. The session records frequently speak of them. They seem to have read public prayers and the Scriptures, where there was no settled minister, and also in some cases, at least, to have celebrated marriage, and administered discipline. The name of the reader at Monkland appears in the records in this connection. In 1591, the stipend of the reader of Glasgow was L. 20—paid out of the thirds of the bishoprick. Even this small sum the session had to defend against the rapacity of a factor. The reader in Glasgow seems also to have been the teacher of music, as he petitions for a seat in the Blackfriars' Church, which he may occupy with his scholars on the preaching days.

Turning from those who may be called office-bearers in the church, we may now attend to the members; and here, following the session record as our guide, we find that all were not indiscriminately admitted to ordinances, as in some modern churches, but, on the contrary, that no parent could receive baptism for his child unless he could “distinctly tell the commandments of the Eternal God; the articles of faith, and the Lord's prayer.” When he was found ignorant or judged unworthy, “some other godly man was to receive the bairn of the ignorant to be baptized,” and he was to be subjected to the discipline of the church. A similar requirement was extended to persons desirous of marrying. Until their religious knowledge was ascertained, they were “judged unworthy to be joined in that band.”

With regard to the Lord's Supper, it was dispensed two Sab-

bath-days in succession. A similar arrangement obtained in the West Kirk of Edinburgh about the same period. Indeed, in the latter three successive Sabbaths, and in particular circumstances, even four, at a later day, were occupied in this service. This indicated a very large attendance at the communion. It could not be overtaken in one day, and when the care which was exercised in the admission to the ordinance, to which we shall presently advert, is taken into account, the result is the more interesting and creditable to the church. It is the proof of a large body making a public Christian profession. The communion, too, seems to have been celebrated more frequently than once a year. The Commendator of Blantyre, who, according to law, was required to provide the elements, objected to furnishing the bread and wine more frequently than once a year; but his objection was immediately met and overcome. Several members of session were appointed to taste the wine, and see that it was of the best quality. No person was admitted to the Lord's table until he had undergone a satisfactory examination as to his knowledge and character, and there were regular catechetical exercises during the year. Those who did not attend them, though they had been previously admitted to the ordinance, were excluded. Any one presuming to sit down at the Lord's table, who had contravened these rules of the church, was to be immediately "raised from the table, and called before the session, to answer for his absence from his examinations, and for his presuming to come to the communion." In this way, the religious knowledge of those who had once been admitted was not suffered to languish, but was kept up and increased. Previous to the dispensation of the Supper, a public meeting was held of the ministers, elders, deacons, "and the hail honest men of the town," that if any one had any thing to object to the doctrine of the ministers, or the life of the other office-bearers of the church, they might have an opportunity of stating their objection. Another end of the meeting was to ascertain where any grudges or enmities existed among church members, that there might be a reconciliation "before the ministration of the memorials of the Supper of the Lord Jesus." This meeting was held upon the Wednesday; another for preaching was held upon the Saturday afternoon. The first indicates a very simple and primitive state of society, and, in such circumstances, might often prove very useful. In the more artificial age in which we live, a similar procedure might create evils which it was intended to cure. While the church was far from being lax in admis-

sion to ordinances, she was very earnest in insisting upon men making a public profession of religion. Indeed, where this was withheld, she entertained suspicions of their character and motives. The Lord's Supper, though not formally used as such, seems often to have served as a test whether a man were a Papist or a Protestant. Aware of this, and to cover their Popery, Roman Catholics often alleged that the reason why they did not communicate was that they and their neighbours were at variance. This was a false pretence. Hence, the session in 1589 called upon such persons, notwithstanding their alleged "uncharity," to be resolved "in their consciences, as the word of God prescribes, and to communicate," under the pain, if they gave no reasonable excuse to the session within a certain time, of being summarily excommunicated as Papists. This may seem a severe measure; but resistance to Popery was essential to self-preservation; and if the church insisted upon men making a profession of religion, she was eminent for the zeal with which she laboured to bring them to a suitable standard of knowledge and feeling. It may seem almost incredible, but she made some of her members responsible under a penalty for the instruction of their brethren. In 1592, "Andrew Barrie was made responsible for Andrew Blackrode and his wife, under the pain of ten merks; John Park for Michael Brooke is under the pain of L. 4; Robert Hutcheson for Janet Park, under the pain of L. 4, or become cautioners and sureties that the said persons shall learn the commandments betwixt this and the next communion time."

Having contemplated the component parts of the early Protestant Presbyterian Church in Glasgow, the ministers, elders, deacons, and members, we may now, following the guidance of the same records, advert to the firm stand made by the church against false doctrine and the violation of God's holy law, and also her active benevolence to man, prompted by the purest Christian principles.

The early Church of Scotland was eminent for her thorough hatred to Popery. She knew its atrocities from experience, and felt and acted accordingly. She required her people not only to come out from the Church of Rome, but to put away from them, and destroy every Popish relic and memorial which might be interpreted as giving countenance to the unholy system, or which might prove ensnaring. Thus, in 1588, "the session ordains Sir Bartholomew Simpson, in whose chamber was yesterday found certain boards and pictures, being the monuments of idolatry, to pass immediately thereafter with them to the cross, and set the same

on fire; and James Crawford and Walter Heriot are to go with him to see the same done." Persons possessing the like monuments are to be constrained to do the same with them. In 1592, the widow of George Robertson is required to burn "the idolatrous geir found in her house," at the cross, in a fire made at her own expense, and to cast it into the flame "with her awin hands." In the following week, she confesses her sin against God and his kirk, in keeping beside her "the pictures of the Virgin Mary and the babe Jesus, as well as mass-clouts, mass-books, and priests' bonnets." She pays ten merks to the poor previous to her release from the discipline of the church. There is reason to believe that the destruction of such monuments of idolatry, and the monasteries and other religious houses, which were receptacles of iniquity, have been mistaken by hasty and ill-informed writers for the destruction of churches, as if the Reformers had borne a grudge at whatever had been used by the Church of Rome, however innocent in itself. The church showed no less zeal against superstition than against idolatry. The superstitious observance of Yule day, brought offenders under the discipline of the kirk-session so early as 1583. "The bakers are ordained to be spoken with in regard to whom they bake Yule meat;" and three years later, five men, for most superstitiously observing St Thomas's eve on the 20th of December, were put in ward over night, and strictly dealt with. The complaint is, that they passed through the town on that evening "with pipes and tambours to the trouble of sundry honest men in the town sleeping in their beds; and the raising of the old dregs of superstition used among the Papists."

While the early Protestant church was thus clear and decided in her hostility to Popish principles and practices, she carefully guarded the sanctity of God's holy day. A country coming fresh from Popery could not be expected to yield much reverence to the Sabbath. In these cases the Saints' days are more regarded than the Lord's day. Accordingly, we find that Sabbath profanation, in the forms of the going of milns, the working of kilns, salmon-fishing, the mowing of meadows, the gathering in of harvest, the casting of peats, &c. were not uncommon. These are forbidden under a severe penalty; in one case a fine of L. 2. Moreover, one of the magistrates is appointed to perambulate the town during divine service, to see who are at work. A singular entry in the record under this head is found in April 1592: "The session, perceiving the Sabbath to be profaned anew by the beggars and youth in the town, in bickering and bringing in of vain plays or dances, that hereafter there

be neither men's sons, apprentices, nor poor ones, that shall be found to bicker on the Sunday, or profane the said day by their plays; but that the fathers of the said sons, and the masters of the said apprentices, shall pay to the treasurer of the kirk for the first fault 20s, for the second 30s., and so on *toties quoties*; and that the beggars be banished the town for ever without hope of their regress to the same."

Nor did the faithful men of Glasgow in these early days content themselves with the protection of the day of God;—they remembered the claims of benevolence. They dealt in acts of positive kindness to their fellow-men. The love of God led to the love of man. At a period when the stipends of ministers, where they existed, did not exceed 400 or 500 merks, a most affectionate regard was paid to the wants of the poor; the session records are full of references to them. In 1588, the town seems to have been overrun with beggars. Indeed, that great social change, though in a partial degree, was going forward in Scotland, which led in the reign of Elizabeth to the enactment of the poor-laws of England. The superior ecclesiastical system of this poorer country, warded off what for so many generations has proved a curse to the sister land. Regular collections were made at the church-doors for the relief of the poor. These upon an average extended from L.1 to L.3 Scots, or about 3s. 3d. Sterling. This may seem a small sum, but, taking into account the value of money, it was not really so. About that period a boll of wheat could be had for 2s. 6d. of our money, and the carcase of the best sheep was sold in Edinburgh for 10d. Hence it appears that the collection for the poor was very considerable. In 1588, it is stated that the box contained L. 22 in silver, which was equally divided for distribution in the town into four parts. When the church collections, owing to any particular pressure of destitution, were found inadequate, recourse was had to subscription, and ministers, magistrates, elders, &c. became collectors. We read of one person in this way bringing in 6 merks, 6s. 8d; another 10 merks, 16s.; another 20s.; another 31s.; another L. 5, 12s. 8d. When men went round on this errand they are directed to collect "of those that may spare some of their goods and geir for the relief of their poor brethren, and that with all expedition." The power of granting discretionary relief was exercised by the elders and deacons. Some interesting cases of individual relief are noticed. Thus, 4s. are granted to one James Kilpatrick to release his clothing from some sort of pawn. "The kirk ordains John Fife, flesher,

to be helped by a collection throughout the town next Monday." A few years later, "the session grants license to John Mudie and William Millar, to gather in this town on some day they shall think most meet, some alms to John Maxwell in the Stockwell, for the relief of him and his poor motherless bairns." But while thus so kind to the poor, the kindness was exercised in the spirit of Christian wisdom. At one time the poor were required to present a ticket to the session, shewing how the bounty was expended, that the donors might be satisfied it had not been abused. The poor, too, were required to attend the public prayers on the Lord's-day, and only those who did so were allowed "to get meat in the town." Thus did the Church make her charity subservient to the spiritual welfare of the poor; and while the poor were cared for, no encouragment was given to sturdy beggars. Application was made to the magistrates to disperse them. In 1586, they seem to have stood in crowds around the church-door plate, and to have troubled the collectors. It is ordained that they shall all be put forth beyond the kirk-door and style, "except the poor old woman who sits in the barrow within the kirk." As an evidence of the number of the poor in those days, it may be mentioned that in the West Kirk of Edinburgh, when the population of the parish did not exceed 2000, the number of paupers was 80. Of course there, as in Glasgow, all were supported by the liberality of the Church.

But our forefathers did not limit their benevolence to the poor of the parish in which they resided. Like Christian men they felt for the temporal and the spiritual wants of others at a distance. Hence we read in the year 1589, that "the session ordains the supplication of the Blantyre folks, who had their corn destroyed by hailstones, to be read out the next Sunday, and the said folks to be helped on the said Sunday." And, what is a still more striking illustration of Christian liberality, we find that they, amid all their own poverty and struggles, contributed for the relief of the suffering churches of Geneva and France. In 1590, it is said, "touching the relief to the Kirk of Geneva, it is referred to the council, and for their relief the ministers are ordained to travel with the council on Saturday next." With regard again to the French Protestants in 1588, there is the following deliverance:—"The which day the session ordains Mr Pat. Sharp, Principal of the College of Glasgow, and Mr John Cowper, one of the ministers there, to go to the council on Saturday next, and to propound to them the necessities of the poor brethren of France, banished to England for the religious cause, and to crave of them

their support to the said poor brethren." They farther ask the council to appoint six members of session, three to take up collections in the east of the town, and three in the west ; the whole to be done with all possible diligence.

It may be added, that, as leprosy was not uncommon in these days, there was a house for the accommodation of persons affected with this malady, to which frequent reference is made in the records. These records speak of the "poor leper folk's house beyond the bridge." It is situated in St Ninian's Croft, Gorbals, and was repaired by the silver exacted from penitent delinquents by the session. Originally it seems to have been supported by the feuars, and afterwards by the liberality of the inhabitants of the town generally. There was also an alms-house, the inmates of which were required to attend divine service forenoon and afternoon on the Lord's day, and family worship morning and evening every day, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the advantages of the institution if they failed. I have not observed many notices in regard to education ; but there can be little doubt that in Glasgow, as in other parts of Scotland at that time, there were most earnest endeavours to promote so important a cause. There was a grammar-school, which seems to have been well attended, as, so early as 1586, we read of "a loft in the High Church being ordered to be prepared for the grammar-school bairns ;" and we read of a singing-school having been established in Blackfriars or the College Church. Indeed, considerable exertions were used by the session and town-council to obtain a properly qualified man. The Principal of the University's name appears on the list of the committee appointed to find a music-master ; and a desire is expressed to encourage not merely vocal but instrumental music. We may safely conclude, that when this branch of education was regarded, other and still more substantial parts (so far as the means of the community allowed) were not neglected. In the appointment of a beadle in 1590, it is agreed that, in as much as the office is a public one, and it is most desirable to have a person who can read and write well, therefore steps are to be taken to obtain the services of one so qualified.

In conclusion, I would simply advert, and that in the way of obviating an objection and meeting a prejudice to the severity of the church discipline exercised on the days of which I have been writing. This is a very prominent feature in all the ecclesiastical records of the period, and is apt^d to be misinterpreted, as if our fathers were harsh and unamiable men.

The fraternal kindness, however, which they discover for the poor, and for foreign churches labouring under persecution, should be a sufficient answer to such an imputation. The true explanation seems to be, that the Protestant church was dealing with men who had come forth fresh from the careless and relaxed morality of the Church of Rome; that the state of manners and society generally was rough, needing strong measures; that the civil and criminal law was so weak, that an important part of its duty was devolved on the stronger arm of the ecclesiastical; and that our forefathers entertained, and justly, a higher idea of what is due to church discipline than is common in the easy and luxurious age in which we live. For what was decidedly intolerant in their proceedings I offer no defence, save that they had been taught in the most intolerant of all schools, and that in these days Popery was so mixed up with treasonable or seditious politics, that, in applying a strong coercive restraint to its professors, the state, and our fathers were doing no more than obeying the first of all laws—self-preservation; a law which would testify a similar exercise of power in the same circumstances at the present day. For what may appear unduly severe in the exercise of discipline upon the church's own members, I have only to say, in addition to what has been already remarked, that at least it was eminently impartial, and to a very great degree, in combination with other means, successful in raising Scotland, in an incredibly brief season, to the highest pitch of moral and religious feeling of which there is any example among nations. If we are startled in reading of kirk-sessions imprisoning or banishing serious delinquents, or sending them to the pillory, or requiring them to appear several Sabbath days in succession at the church-door in sackcloth, bare-headed and bare-footed, or ducking them in the Clyde, it is to be remembered that no rank, however exalted, was spared, and that a special severity was exercised toward ministers and elders and office-bearers in the church when they offended. There was no favouritism.* In very many cases it is to be considered, too, that the punishment inflicted by the session, is all which is suffered for that offence. In such circumstances, even where civil penalties are incurred, it cannot be accounted undue.

December 1840.

* A Lord Semple's handwriting is found in the record, acknowledging sin, and for his offence he is required to stand in sackcloth in the presence of the congregation.

ADDENDA TO CADDER.

Page 401, line 1,—In place of “ It is surrounded,” *read* “ The extensive loch in the centre of the parish, before referred to, is surrounded.”

Page 404,—Add as follows under the head of Natural History, in the account of Cadder, which was drawn up by the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Lockerby:—“ The lakes and streams contain pike, trout, perch, braze, and perhaps every variety of eels. Large fresh-water muscles are to be found in the canal. Some of the proprietors were held bound to furnish salmon to the superior. There are none to be found now in the Bothland, Luggie, or even the Kelvin ; nor are they such streams now as salmon would naturally much frequent. The streams and lochs, and moors and mosses, and plantations, would furnish more specimens for the naturalist than Mr Ure has enumerated in his Natural History of Rutherglen and Kilbride. Some of the animals to be found in the parish are the following : Adders, badgers, roebucks, marten, and polecats, foxes, hedgehogs, lizards, black, brown, and water-rats, rabbits, squirrels, weasels. Adders did at one time very much abound. Twelve have been killed by one individual in one day. When Gartloch moss was improved, the labourers dug them out in great numbers. Lizards abound nearly as much in some parts of the parish as they do in the deep mosses at the foot of Benlomond.

The following are some of the fowls : The moor and singing blackbird, the balcule, bullfinch, buzzard, carrion-crow, curlew, wild-duck, goldfinch, goatsucker, grouse, gull, water-hen, heron, ring-tailed and common brown hawk, blue spur, and small martin, jay-pyot, kingfisher, lark, lapwing, bright, green, and moss linnet, magpie, moss-cheeper, nightingale, ox-eye, owl, gray plover, partridge, pheasant, common rook, land and water-rail, chaffinch, snipe, common and mountain thrush, teal, blue, water, and yellow wagtail, widgeon, woodpecker.

Sea-gulls frequent the west end of the parish some time of the year in great numbers. It is said by naturalists that the absence of the nightingale in Northumberland and Scotland is to be attributed to the greater coldness of those parts compared with the milder air of southern England. It is, nevertheless, said that this songster has been both seen and heard in Cadder.

Page 409, 4th line from the bottom, omit the sentence commencing “ It is said that some.”

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LANARKSHIRE.

LANARKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, is bounded on the north and north-west by the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Renfrew; on the north-east, by Mid-Lothian and Linlithgowshire; on the east, by Peebles-shire; on the south, by Dumfries-shire; and on the south-west and west, by Ayrshire. It is situate between $55^{\circ}, 14', 42''$, and $55^{\circ}, 56', 10''$ of north latitude, and $3^{\circ}, 22', 51''$, and $4^{\circ}, 22', 51''$ of east longitude. The length of this county, from Queensberry hill on the south, to near the eastern extremity of the burgh of Renfrew on the north-west, is 52 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the confines of Peebles-shire on the east of Garvaldfoot, to the source of the Avon, on the border of Ayrshire, is 33 miles. It contains an area of 926 square miles; or 471,278 Scots statute acres, equal to 581,145 English acres.

Lanarkshire is subdivided into three districts, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Wards; each of which is under the particular jurisdiction of a sheriff-substitute, appointed by the sheriff-depute of the county. In the Upper Ward, of which Lanark is the chief town, are the parishes of Carluke, Lanark, Carstairs, Carnwath, Dunsyre, Dolphinton, Walston, Biggar, Libberton, Lamington, Coulter, Crawford, a small part of the parish of Moffat, Crawford-john, Douglas, Wiston and Robertson, Symington, Covington, Pettinain, Carmichael, and Lesmahago. In the Middle Ward, of which the town of Hamilton is the centre, are comprehended the parishes of Hamilton, Blantyre, Kilbride, Avondale, Glassford, Stonehouse, Dalserf, Cambusnethan, Shotts, Dalziel, Bothwell, East or New Monkland, and West or Old Monkland. The Lower Ward, lying around the city of Glasgow, contains, besides the town parishes of that city, and its country or Barony Parish, the parishes of Calder, Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, Govan, and a part of Cathcart, the remainder of which is in the county of Renfrew.

In its ecclesiastical state, it comprehends the presbyteries of

Lanark, Hamilton, Biggar, (with the exception of Skirling, the united parishes of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucko, in Peebles-shire,) and the greater part of the presbytery of Glasgow. In the mountainous and moorland district of the Upper Ward, the parishes are very extensive; and the manses are at such distances from each other, as almost to preclude that frequent intercourse of the clergy, which is at once so conducive to their social enjoyment, and so useful in affording them the opportunity of mutual consultation, in regard to the ecclesiastical interests of their individual parishes, or of the church in general.

Topography.—In a county so extensive as Lanarkshire, the aspect is necessarily much diversified. A large district of it towards Dumfries-shire is bleak and mountainous. Seen from a distance, especially from an eminence, it presents an appearance equally confused and uninviting. Hills of various elevation appear so crowded together as hardly to leave an opening for the approach of man, and so bleak and barren as to bid defiance to all the efforts of man to improve them. Their inhospitable aspect is relieved by no features of grandeur; for they have neither the loftiness, nor the rugged sternness, which give such sublimity to the mountain scenery in the Highlands. As we draw nearer them, however, their forbidding features relax, and scenes of pastoral beauty and even richness here and there open upon us, the more charming the less they are expected. On the sides of the least promising hills are numbers of well-fed sheep; while, in the valleys below, these are in some instances mingled with equally thriving herds of black-cattle. And in the highest and wildest part of the Upper Ward, holms of considerable beauty stretch on both sides of the Clyde and its tributaries. Even where these are bare of wood, they present, in the richer verdure of their pastures, or in their varied crops, a pleasing contrast to the dark and comparatively barren appearance of the adjacent hills. But when they are adorned, as they generally are from Lamington downwards, with old or more recent plantations, they combine with the river and mountain features of the scenery in presenting a sweetness and even richness of landscape rarely surpassed. As we proceed northward, the hills themselves assume a more softened aspect, covered with grass to their summits; while the straths which they enclose, particularly Douglasdale, vie in beauty with the valleys on the Clyde. These hills are gradually softened down to those undulations, for which Lanark and some of the lower parishes are remarkable; and which

give so peculiar an appearance to the scenery on both sides of the Clyde.

Of the scenery around the Falls of Clyde, a correct and vivid description will be found in the account of the parish of Lanark. The time to see these falls in all their own magnificence, and all the richness of their accompanying beauties, is after a heavy fall of rain, in the months of July, August, or September. Then the great volume of water dashing at Cora Linn over a precipitous rock, 84 feet in height, surmounted on each side by lofty banks crowned with fine old trees in the richest variety of foliage,—the fanciful yet tastefully appropriate structure of Corehouse perched like an eyrie on the boldest and highest bank, and harmonizing finely with the magnificence amid which it is placed,—the spacious and beautiful domains of Bonnington overlooked by Corehouse from the opposite bank, and sloping down to the handsome, clean, and thriving establishment of New Lanark, where a numerous and happy manufacturing population pursue, under the most judicious regulations, their profitable industry—exhibit one of the most interesting pictures that is anywhere to be seen of the grandeur of nature and the triumphs of art,—the dignity of baronial magnificence blending with the comforts of manufacturing wealth.

From this part of the Clyde, the scenery through which it passes in its course through Lanarkshire, is particularly beautiful and rich. From Lanark to Hamilton is one continued orchard; and when the fruit-trees are in blossom, the drive through it is one of the most delightful that can be enjoyed. The county becomes, after that, open, champaigne, rich, and well cultivated, even at a considerable distance from the banks of the river. But there are extensive tracts of it which form a dreary contrast to these scenes of beauty and fertility; and the traveller who enters Lanarkshire from the south, the south-east, the east, or north-east, finds himself in very cheerless wastes of bleakness and sterility.

Soil and Cultivation.—The diversity of soils in this county corresponds with its diversity of aspect. According to Naismith's computation, between two-thirds and three-fourths of the Upper Ward is occupied by hill or moorland, not capable, from the elevation of the country, of much agricultural improvement. Forty-two years, however, in a country, where enterprize has been so active, and wealth so rapidly progressive as in Lanarkshire, necessarily produce great improvements in cultivation and in soil; and were Naismith now to visit the Upper Ward, he would find beautiful seats and a smiling country, in places which he would in 1798 have pronounced al-

most irreclaimable. Within the last few years, the tract of country along the line of the great road to Carlisle presents to the eye of the traveller hundreds of acres bearing rich crops, where he formerly saw nothing but cheerless unproductive moss. Similar improvements have taken place in situations less open to general observation; and although a very large proportion of the Upper Ward is still unconscious of the plough, as being better adapted to pasture than to tillage, and in many places, indeed, so hopelessly bleak, as to forbid all attempts of the agriculturist, the proportion is certainly considerably less than Naismith estimates it. It is owing to the elevation, however, rather than the soil, that so large a portion of this Ward is kept in pasture. Even where tillage has not been attempted, the pasture lands have been greatly improved by surface-draining, which is now almost universal in the moorland districts; and in some of the highest and wildest parts of the county, the verdant spots that here and there give indication of their former cultivation as croft-land, and the parks, browsed by thriving cattle, and fields bearing good crops of corn, near the farm-houses, prove what might yet be done in reclaiming waste lands, and hold out the most tempting inducements to farther improvement. It is impossible to travel over the wide tracts of moor, in a great proportion of which a soil naturally good is left comparatively useless through neglect, without regretting that landlord and tenant were not more alive to their mutual interests in improving it; that the enterprize and industry of the farmer were not more stimulated by the fostering encouragement of the proprietor. The improvements might be gradually carried on with but little annual outlay; and although it would be, in many instances, a mere waste of industry and means to attempt to convert it into a corn country;—by draining marshy ground, turning it up with the plough, quickening it with lime, and after taking a crop or two, sowing it down with the best kinds of perennial grasses, sound and nutritive pasture might be brought to cover and beautify vast tracts, that now lie in the most cheerless, unprofitable, and unseemly state. Let only a little be done on each moorland farm in this way annually—a due premium or allowance being made to the tenant—and what a change might within a short time be made in the appearance and value of the country!

The quality of the soil does not always correspond with the elevation. In the highest parts of the Upper Ward, the soil is, in some places, particularly fertile. As the most solid bodies, when

they cease to increase, tend to dissolution, even the trap rocks exfoliate; and the decomposed matter, wherever it lodges, produces a fertility which displays itself in the deep verdure of the herbage. The decomposition of freestone, on the contrary, tends only to sterility. From this cause the pastures on the heights of Crawford, upon hard rock, covered with a thick mixture of short heath and sweet grasses, and sometimes with a close verdant carpet with very little heath, are particularly sound and healthy. The principal part of the arable land in this part of the county, lies in the parishes around Tinto, along the side of the Clyde. The alluvial soil of the meadows is of the nature of carse ground, and is exceedingly fertile. In the uplands, which are, with a few exceptions, of a light and friable quality, with an under stratum of sand or gravel of considerable depth, the soil is likewise fertile. At a greater distance from the river, the soil is in many places moorish and spongy. In the greater part of the parishes of Lanark and Lesmahago the soil is light, friable, and dry, bearing a resemblance to that in the neighbourhood of Tinto, though less fertile. In the lower part of Lesmahago, the clay soil begins to appear. In Carluke parish, a great proportion of the land is clay, or has a dense argillaceous bottom, and is damp, cold, and sterile. Part of it, however, is of better quality, and that portion of the parish which borders on the Clyde is equally fertile and picturesque.

The Middle Ward, although it exhibits great diversity of soil, is generally of a clayey nature, with a greater or less intermixture of sand, and varies greatly in colour, conformation, and fertility. The bottom is solid and argillaceous,—sometimes apparently homogeneous, composed of regular horizontal laminae,—but more generally of a mixed nature, without the appearance of divisions, and mixed up with small roundish stones of different kinds. Small tracts of sandy or gravelly soil sometimes occur; and when a bed of this description is of tolerable depth, the land is dry; but wherever the under stratum of clay approaches the surface, the soil is light and wet. In the valleys along the Clyde and other considerable streams, a deep, rich alluvial soil lies upon a bed of open gravel. At a distance from the river is frequently found a thin loose soil, lying upon a clay bed, apt to heave with the changes of the weather, and unfit for every useful kind of vegetable production. Somewhat similar to this, but more productive of grass, is the black or grey soil on the high moorish grounds. A large proportion of the Middle Ward is occupied with moss or peat

earth. This is of two kinds. The one is generally of a moderate thickness, composed of decayed vegetables produced by a cold watery soil and damp atmosphere. "As those vegetables," says Naismith, "which are nourished by a genial heat and kindly soil, are quickly susceptible of the putrid fermentation, and, in rotting, fall into loam, so those that thrive in cold moisture have something in their nature which, in a great measure, preserves their form and bulk even in decay; and by the growth of one year above another through the lapse of time, in a neglected country, they accumulate into beds of this inflammable earth. Almost all the tribe of mosses (*Musci*), and some other aquatic plants are of this nature. When those beds lie on low ground, where water can carry particles of heavy earth upon them, they are thus rendered less porous, and produce a considerable quantity of grass; when they are on the rising grounds, heath and deer-hair (*Scirpus cæspitosus*) are the chief productions." The other kind lies generally in plains or hollows above the eminences, and is of considerable depth. All of these have in former times been the site of large forests; some of the trees of which having fallen down across the water-course, and interrupted whatever was brought along by the stream, first formed dams, and finally converted the whole into a standing pool. As the standing water prevailed over the roots of the trees, they would die, one after another, till the whole forest was laid prostrate. Mosses and a variety of aquatic herbage have grown over these from age to age, till they have extended to great masses of spongy matter, called *Flow-mosses*. These are much more extensive in that district than mosses of the former description; and as the abundance of coals renders peats of little request as fuel, these flow-mosses, which produce but little esculent herbage, are of scarcely any value. The highest ridge on the eastern side of Clyde runs along the eastern extremity of Cambusnethan, through the middle of Bertram Shotts, and then through East Monkland, declining a little as it proceeds westwards. In these three parishes, particularly in Shotts, lies the greatest part of the mosses on this side of the river. Of the rest of the soil along this ridge, a great part is moorish, coarse, and wet. Along the Calder, however, which divides Cambusnethan from Shotts, there is, on both sides of that stream, a track of good soil. Near its course the land is light, sandy, or gravelly, and pretty dry; farther down it becomes a strong clay. The ridge on the opposite side, beginning in the parish of Avondale, is a continuation of the hilly range

which divides the parishes of Douglas and Lesmahago from Ayrshire. From Avondale it runs through the parishes of Kilbride, Cambuslang, and Carmunnock to the county of Renfrew. Here the wilds are much more extensive than on the east of the Clyde, —tracts of many miles producing little else than mosses, bent-grass, or heather. The arable land of Avondale, but a small proportion of the whole, lies in the lower part of the parish. It is mostly a gravelly soil, in many instances fertile, and producing, in particular, when laid down after proper tillage, abundance of good grass. Of the parish of Kilbride, more than three-fourths are arable. On the south-east the soil, lying upon a hard open rock, is free and pretty fertile ; to the north and west it becomes a stiff clay ; on the west boundary, it is a happy mixture of these two kinds, and extremely productive. The parishes of Stonehouse and Glassford, along the banks of the Avon, are mostly arable, and the soil is good. In Stonehouse a considerable portion is sandy, and “of a pleasant improveable quality.” In Glassford it is more generally gravelly, and mostly dry, although springs sometimes occur. As the land recedes from the Avon on both sides, the argillaceous bottom approaches nearer the surface, and is covered either with a grey moorish soil, or with a soft clay, frequently thin and moist. In the high parts of Glassford, there is a considerable extent of moss. The remaining part of the Middle Ward, comprehending the lower part of Cambusnethan, the parishes of Dalziel, Bothwell, and West Monkland on the east and north of the river, and Dalserf, Hamilton, and Blantyre on the west and south, a track of upwards of twelve miles in length, and averaging nearly six miles in breadth, may vie in beauty and interest with any tract of similar extent in Britain. The soil and climate are peculiarly favourable to the growth of wood ; and spontaneous copsewoods everywhere adorn the hanging banks. There, too, are those beautiful and rich orchards, for which Clydesdale has long been so deservedly celebrated, embosomed in woods by the foot of the rising slopes ; while the opening vales, rich and well cultivated, present to the admiring spectator, wherever a glimpse of them is to be caught, the sweetest verdure or the most luxuriant crops. In this track, clay is the predominating soil ; sandy and gravelly soils are rare, except in West Monkland, in which parish, too, at its greatest distance from the Clyde, occur the only mosses in this interesting track. On some of the higher grounds, we meet with that loose heaving soil, to which we have already adverted, of a quality peculiarly bad.

The Lower Ward, though naturally less interesting, is, from its possessing Glasgow within its bounds, the most important of the three. Of the parish of Cambuslang part is occupied by a rocky eminence called Ditchmount, the soil upon and around which is light and stony, while that of the rest of the parish is mostly clay, excepting upon the verge of the Clyde. The soil of Carmunnock resembles that of Cambuslang, only that, as it does not approach the Clyde, it wants the rich alluvial land, which, in the former parish, lies contiguous to the river. Of Rutherglen the higher part is clay; the lower is either sandy or rich alluvial soil along the Clyde. The greater part of Govan parish is sand,—the original poverty of which is now almost forgotten in the productiveness to which it has been brought by skilful culture, aided by the facility of procuring manure from Glasgow, and incited by the certain prospect of a lucrative return. The Barony parish is exceedingly diversified. The holms or valleys of Dalmarnock are peculiarly fertile. Of the knolls in the north side of the parish the tops are, in many instances, hard and stiff, the bottoms wet and spongy. In other places, the soil has been originally poor; but here, as in Govan, the spirit of improvement, stimulated by the encouragement of local situation, has created fertility where it did not before exist. Of Cadder, or Calder parish, the middle is moist, moorish, and barren; but in its borders all around, there is a great deal of good soil, mostly light and pretty dry.

Before closing this account of the different soils in the county, we may remark, that land on the same parallel, other circumstances being equal, is always of more value in proportion to the comparative lowness of the situation, the quality of the herbage on the more elevated lands being less succulent, and the reproduction slower when in grass, and the grain, when they are in corn, being less plump, less perfectly ripened, and later. The nature of the subsoil, or under stratum, has likewise most important influence; moist exuding bottoms producing grain of inferior quality, and late in ripening. The arable land along the Clyde, above the Falls, is superior to any in the lower part of the county, not only to fields nearly on the same level along the ridges of the country, but exceeding in intrinsic fertility even the fine low grounds, which are less elevated by 400 or 500 feet. In this higher district, the meadows or valleys by the river side are alternately cropped, and left for a few years in grass; and, without receiving any manure, continue to yield abundant crops. The uplands, when properly freed

of weeds, are very productive, with half the manure which is necessary in the lower parts of the county; and the harvests are generally earlier.

Hydrography.—In the hydrography of Lanarkshire, the principal feature,—a most important and interesting one—is the Clyde. This river, next to the Tay the largest in Scotland, and, beyond comparison, the first in commercial importance, has its rise near Queensberry Hill, at the southern extremity of the county, about 1400 feet above the level of the sea. It is at first a small rivulet, called Crossburn. This flows into a stream called the Daer, which, after a course of a few miles, is joined by the Little Clyde, an inferior stream, which rises at the foot of Clydeslaw, near the sources of the Tweed and Annan, and, by an usurpation similar to what occurs in the case of the Nile, and some other important rivers, defrauds the larger stream of the honour of giving its name to the river formed by their united waters. Seen from the top of Tinto, in a fine summer day, this noble river is one of the most interesting objects which perhaps any landscape can present. Towards its source, it appears like a thread of silver, expanding as it approaches nearer the spectator's eye, into a broader and more splendid line, and flowing through a country richer in beauty, as well as more distinctly seen. After sweeping past Tinto in a north-east course, which it has pursued for several miles, it seems, by an ample curve, which it takes on the borders of Culter parish, to be making an effort to return to its mountain scenery, for it now flows to the west.

At this point of its course a phenomenon sometimes occurs, which naturally gives rise to speculations of some interest. The waters of the Clyde are occasionally discharged into those of the Tweed. So slightly elevated above the bed of the Clyde is the vale of Biggar-water, which stretches between the two rivers, that, in a high flood, the Clyde pours some of its waters into the Biggar, by which they are borne to the Tweed. This happens not only at long intervals, as in the course of a century, but once in three or four years, evincing with what facility the Clyde might be diverted into the channel of the border river. Had our southern neighbours, when their hostile incursions were so frequent and harassing, been able to foresee, and to estimate the commercial superiority which they would have acquired, and the injury which they would have inflicted on our nation, by making the Clyde a tributary to their boundary river, discharging its waters, with those of the Tweed, at Berwick, who can calculate

on the changes that might thus have been produced in the relative conditions of the two kingdoms?

From Wolf Clyde, where the river takes the remarkable curve above-mentioned, its course is nearly west by north, till, about a quarter of a mile below Hyndford Bridge, it makes another remarkable bend to the north, and flowing in that direction between more contracted banks, and over a more rocky bed, forms the successive romantic falls of Bonnington, Cora Linn, and Stonebyres. In the rest of its course, it is comparatively smooth, flowing through a country of peculiar richness and beauty, and becoming at Glasgow the medium of the most important branch of the commerce of Scotland.

Since the date of the last Statistical Account, this river has undergone the most material improvements. With the progress of commerce and manufactures in Glasgow, the advantage, and, indeed, the necessity, of rendering it a convenient port, has been so strongly felt, that, to this object, the attention of the citizens has been most eagerly and successfully directed. Seventy years since, the depth of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Kelvin, was, according to a survey made by the celebrated James Watt, only 3 feet, 8 inches, at high water, and 1 foot, 6 inches, at low water. Twenty years after, no vessels of more than forty tons burden could come up to Glasgow. Twenty-two years since, the river was navigable to the Broomielaw for vessels of 170 or 180 tons, and drawing 9 feet, 6 inches of water. Within fourteen years after, vessels drawing 13 feet, 6 inches, could reach the city; and now vessels from all the quarters of the globe, some of them of upwards of 600 tons burden, and drawing 16 or 17 feet of water, are frequently to be seen lining in triple rows nearly the whole length of the harbour. In the year from July 1816 to July 1817, the revenue of the river was L. 7028, 0s. 7d. This year it exceeded L. 40,000.

A new quay, faced with blocks of granite, and about 2000 feet in length, has lately been formed on the south side of the Clyde. A magnificent plan has been formed for still further widening and deepening the river, and building ample docks on the south bank. It is proposed to apply for a Parliamentary loan of L. 300,000, to assist in carrying this plan into effect.

In its progress through the county of Lanark, to which, till it passes Glasgow, its course is wholly confined, this fine river receives many tributary streams. Of these, besides the Daer already mentioned, the principal are the Duneaton, which, rising at the foot of Cairntable, flows through the parish of Craw-

fordjohn, and, for some miles before joining the Clyde, has an average breadth of about 40 feet; the Douglas, which, flowing through the beautiful dale to which it gives name, falls into the Clyde, near Harperfield, a little above the Bonnington Falls; the Culter, which, passing through a pretty glen, divides the parish of the same name; the Medwins, north and south, the former of which, rising on the north-east of the parish of Carnwath, and pursuing a south-west course, is joined in the south of the parish by its sister stream, which rises near Garvaldfoot, in the parish of West Linton, after a course of nine miles, about a mile and a half from the junction of the united streams with the Clyde; the Mouse, which, rising in the north of Carnwath, flows in a westward course through the centre of Carstairs parish, still and sluggish, but, on entering the parish of Lanark, winds through the peculiarly bold and picturesque glen of Cartlane Craigs, soon after emerging from which it falls into the Clyde, opposite the village of Kirkfield bank; the Nethan, which, rising in the west of Lesmahago parish, and mutually giving and receiving beauty, as it winds among the fine seats that adorn its banks, falls into the Clyde at Clydesgrove, after passing the picturesque and interesting ruin of Craignethan Castle, the Tillie Tudlem Castle of Old Mortality; the Avon, which, rising on the confines of Ayrshire, flows through the parish of Avondale, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, through the parish of Stonehouse, being in one part of its course the boundary between that parish and Glassford, and separating it, on another, from Dalserf, then passes into Hamilton, at Millheugh Bridge, a little below which it forces its way through a rocky defile of uncommon grandeur and picturesque effect; its banks often towering to the height of 250 and 300 feet, and crowned with aged oaks, and other hard-wood; emerging from this defile it flows through the haughs of Hamilton, till it blends with the Clyde at Hamilton Bridge; the South Calder, which, rising in the moorland grounds near Tarrymuck, in Linlithgowshire, flows westward, forming, for upwards of nine miles, the boundary between the parishes of Shotts and Cambusnethan; it then turns to the north-west, separating Dalziel from Shotts, forming part of the southern boundary of Bothwell, and mingles with the Clyde, after a course of about twenty miles; the North Calder, having its source near the farm of Bertram Shotts parish, and flowing through Old Monkland, falls into the Clyde at Daldowie;—of both these streams, the banks are, in general, beautifully wooded, and adorned with many fine seats; the Calder water, called also the Rotten Calder,

which, rising in Eldrig moor, in the parish of Kilbride, and flowing through a considerable part of that parish under the name of Park burn, reaches the parish of Blantyre, at a point where it is joined by the Rottenburn, forms the boundary between that parish and Kilbride, and Cambuslang, and falls into the Clyde at Turnwheel; the Kelvin, which, rising in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, flows along the northern boundary of the county, bordering Govan parish on the east, and part of the Barony parish of Glasgow on the west, and joins the Clyde near the village of Govan.

There are few lakes of any consequence in this county. The Craneloch in Dunsyre parish, elevated 800 feet above the water level, in a bleak inhospitable desert, is about a mile in circumference. The White Loch, to the west of the village of Carnwath, is about the same extent, but is finely wooded on the south and west sides. Langloch, to the south-east of the parish of Lanark, between the town of Lanark and Hyndford Bridge, although narrow, is of considerable length. In Old Monkland are Bishop's Loch, covering a space of 80 acres, Woodend Loch, 50 acres, and Lochend, 40 acres. In Cadder parish there are two lochs, one of considerable extent in the centre of the parish, called Lumloch, the other called Loch Grog, which, in consequence of draining, are now almost dry, and capable of tillage; besides these are Robroyston Loch, which is fast filling up; Johnston Loch about a mile in circumference; and Gartinqueen Loch, supplied by a streamlet from the parish of New Monkland. In the Barony parish of Glasgow are the Slogganfield and Frankfield lochs, which supply streams for the town mills. But the largest and most important lake in the county is the reservoir for supplying the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland canals. That reservoir is formed by art, and covers about 300 acres of land, situate in the parishes of New Monkland and Shotts. These canals themselves form, next to the Clyde, the most interesting feature in the hydrography of the county. The Monkland Canal, issuing from the above-mentioned reservoir, proceeds nearly north-west to Glasgow, affording a cheap communication between that city and the collieries of Old and New Monkland, and yields a revenue of about L.15,000. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the Barony parish and Cadder.

Geology and Mineralogy.—In the southern extremity of the county, the mountain ranges are chiefly composed of greywacke and trap-rocks. These indeed are the predominant rocks in the extensive range of hills which runs from the confines of Ayrshire eastward to

the Pentlands. These hills present an interesting field to the student of geology, particularly as connected with the mineralogy of the county in general. According to the scientific view given by Mr Patrick, to whose able accounts of several of the parishes in this and some of the neighbouring counties this work is so greatly indebted, "if we take the granite rocks of Galloway as the base, we have superincumbent upon them, 1. the greywacke of Leadhills and Wanlockhead," and he might have added of the mountain range in general to the south, south-west, and south-east of the county; "2. the red sandstone over which the Clyde is precipitated at Lanark; and 3. the coal formation of the Middle and Lower Wards, consisting of bituminous shale, coal, grey limestone, grey sandstone and clay ironstone, thus affording a beautiful illustration of the transition and carboniferous epochs."

In the high regions of Leadhills and the vicinity, the sterility of the surface is compensated by the precious minerals which the earth contains in her bosom. Rich veins of lead, which have been wrought for centuries, still yield annually about 700 tons. Silver is contained in the lead, but in too small quantity to repay the expense of extracting it. Gold is found disseminated in minute particles through the till or clay nearest the rocks, and also occasionally interspersed in quartz. The search for this precious metal was at one time conducted on an extensive scale. James V. employed miners from Germany in this work, and had the gold thus procured, which was of very fine quality, wrought out into an elegant coin, bearing an effigy of himself, wearing a bonnet, and thence called the bonnet-piece. Copper ore has likewise been found here, and a vein of antimony was discovered towards the close of the last century. In the mineral district of Leadhills, which occupies a space of about three miles in length by two and a half in breadth, the strata of greywacke and greywacke slate are associated with transition clay-slate, in a vertical position, through which the metalliferous veins pass. A basaltic vein, from 50 to 60 yards in breadth, crosses from east to west, presenting detached masses on the surface, which have in many instances a pentagonal form. A thick and vertical bed of flinty slate, degenerating on each side into a clayey substance, and through which the metallic veins do not penetrate, occurs also among those transition rocks, and points north-west and south-east. Irregular beds and masses of felspar rock are likewise to be met with. The principal lead veins run south-east and north-west with a dip to the

east of one foot in three. Besides the common and the compact galena, which are the principal ores, these veins contain small quantities of green, black, and yellow lead ores, white and black carbonates, sulphate, and sulphato-carbonates of lead, phosphates of lead, copper and iron pyrites, malachite, azure copper ore, grey manganese, blende, and calamine. Of the accompanying minerals, the most prevalent are, quartz, calcareous spar, brown spar, sparry ironstone, heavy spar, &c. Veins of lead have been found in the conterminous parish of Crawfordjohn, and might be wrought to advantage. Mineral indications, chiefly of heavy-spar, resembling that at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, induced attempts to discover lead at Cummertrees, in the high lands of Lesmahago, at Howgate Mouth on Tinto in Carmichael, and at Newholm in Dolphinton, but without success.

In most of the parishes in the Upper Ward ironstone is found; but in none has it been wrought except in Carnwath and Carluke. At Wilsontown in Carnwath, an iron-work of considerable extent has been in operation since 1781,—excepting an interval of nine years, from 1812 to 1821. In Carluke, works have recently been commenced by the Shotts and Coltness Iron Companies, which have two furnaces in full operation: these works promise to be exceedingly productive. In Canibusnethan the black-band ironstone is found in considerable abundance; and at the eastern extremity of the parish, the Shotts Company have two blast-furnaces constantly employed. In the parish of Bertram Shotts there are two iron-works, the one in the south-east, the other in the south-west of the parish. The former, established by a few private individuals in 1802, has ever since continued under the very able and prosperous management of Mr John Baird. Besides two blast-furnaces, which produce 160 tons of pig-iron weekly, and a third, now nearly completed, there is connected with the establishment a large engineering manufactory, in which steam-engines and other machinery of the best quality are constructed: and of still longer standing is its extensive foundery, second in importance to that of the Carron Company. The Omoa Works, at the south-east of the parish, were erected in 1787, and have at present one furnace in operation. The parish of New Monkland abounds in ironstone of the most valuable kind, which is found partly in balls and partly in seams. The most common seams are, the mussel-band and the black-band; the latter of which, particularly valuable, is generally found about fourteen fathoms below the splint coal. From this parish the iron-works of

Carron, Clyde, Calder, Gartsherrie, and Chapel Hall are partly supplied with ironstone.

But it is in the parish of Old Monkland that the iron manufacture is carried on to the greatest extent. The seven companies who carry on this manufacture in the parish have already 34 furnaces in blast, 1 out of blast, 4 in the process of building, and 18 contemplated. To give an idea of the energy with which this manufacture has been conducted, and of the rapidity with which it has extended, we may state, that, in 1794, only 3600 tons of pig-iron were produced with the consumption of 36,000 tons of coals; in 1839, the produce of pig-iron was 176,800 tons, and the consumption of coals 530,400 tons. The magnificent and ingenious apparatus employed in these works, or in the course of preparation; the activity of the workmen, with its stupendous results, exhibit a display of human ingenuity and industry, and of the power of science and skill, eminently worthy of the attention of the curious, and which cannot be seen without equal wonder and gratification. This parish itself, abounding as it does in ironstone of the best quality, cannot furnish a sufficient supply for these extensive works, which depend for their chief supplies on the adjoining parish of New Monkland. About nineteen pits of ironstone are wrought in Old Monkland, producing the upper black-band, which is of inferior quality; and the black-band, properly so called, which is particularly valuable, from the quantity of coal with which it is connected, and which renders much less fuel necessary in working it. This mineral is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor on whose lands it is found. On Rochsillock, in New Monkland, the property of Sir William Alexander, an annual income of L. 12,600 is realized from this mineral; while the same land, if let for tillage, would not yield half as many hundreds. In that part of the Gorbals which belongs to the parish of Govan, Mr William Dixon has extensive iron works, in which he has four hot-blast furnaces, and intends to erect as many more; the average produce of the whole of which will be 4000 tons of pig-iron. He is likewise constructing a bar-iron manufactory, which is to have 42 puddling furnaces, calculated to produce 400 tons of bar-iron weekly. In coal-mines at Jordanhill and Cartnavel, in this parish, there is found above the gas-coal a valuable seam of black-band ironstone from 10 to 15 inches thick; and farther down are several seams of clay-band, ranging in thickness from 5 to 12 inches, and yielding from 30 to 33 per cent. of iron.

A still more important part of the mineral treasures of Clydesdale than its ironstone, is its coal, from which, indeed, the ironstone principally derives its value. The great coal-field which crosses Scotland from Fife to Ayrshire passes through this county, having a stretch of nearly thirty miles from Strathingo, near Glasgow, in the north, to the parish of Douglas in the south. Of this valuable mineral there is a considerable variety of kinds. These and their geological position are so distinctly and accurately described by Naismith in his Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale, that I need make no apology for borrowing his account of them: “A number of these strata or seams lie above that which is generally called, around the city of Glasgow, *the upper coal*, because it is the first that is found worth digging to any extent. This stratum is composed entirely of what is called *rough coal* in Scotland, except a small part near the middle of it, of the kind called *splint*. 2. About sixteen or seventeen fathoms under that lies the *ell coal*, so called because it was first found of this thickness, but it is frequently from four to six feet thick. It is composed of two kinds, called *yolk* and *cherry coal*, with sometimes a parting of splint and sometimes not. This is a fine caking coal, or what is called in England a close-burning coal, and is much esteemed for the blacksmith’s forge. 3. At from ten to seventeen fathoms below the last lies the seam called the *main coal*, from its possessing all the good qualities found in any of the other strata. It contains *rough coal*, *splint* and *parrot*, or *jet coal*, and is preferred to all the others as the most profitable. Its thickness is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet. Sometimes a thin bed of stone is found about the middle of the seam, and the thickness is 10 feet. 4. About 13 or 14 fathoms lower lies the *humph coal*. It consists of *yolk* and *rough coal*, with a thin parting of splint. In some places it is without the splint and unworkable, being much interlaced with these laminæ of stone and a kind of petrified black clay called *blaise*, black bituminous shale, and slate clay. 5. Below the *humph coal* lies the *hard coal*, sometimes at fourteen fathoms distant. It consists solely of splint and *parrot coal*, and is found to be the best in the county for the smelting of iron. It is also very good for family use. 6. At a fathom and a half lower is found the *soft coal*, from 30 inches to 6 feet thick. It is composed of the *rough*, *yolk*, and *cherry coals*, cakes much in burning, and is esteemed a good coal for the blacksmith’s forge. 7. About 13 or 14 fathoms below this lies a coal, called about Glasgow the *sour-milk coal*. As it burns slowly, and

affords but a weak heat, it is what the miners call a lean coal, and has therefore been but little wrought. There are a number of these seams under the sour-milk coal, all of a lean quality, and generally much interlaced with laminæ of stone, blaise, or shiver. Under the last mentioned have been found several strata of excellent lime; and more of these thin seams of coal again have been discovered under the lime, but all of them which have yet been tried are of a lean quality. The lime found near the surface on the elevated ground is supposed to be a continuation of some one or other of the last mentioned strata, found under the coal, which, in the course of their natural rise, have come within reach, in the places where the superincumbent strata of coal and all its accompanying fossils did not exist; as lime worth the working has never yet been discovered above these coal strata, nor in any place, till after the valuable seams of coal have skirted out at the surface; and any coal which has been found under the surface lime is of the same lean quality with that which lies under the deep buried strata of lime. The above is the number and order of the coal strata everywhere along the Clyde, where they are entire. However, this is not always the case. All the mineral strata lie inclining towards the river on both sides, generally somewhat obliquely, and with various degrees and directions of declivity, rising as they recede from it, till they skirt, or, as it is expressed by miners, crop out one after another; so that the first coal which is found in some places is perhaps the third or fourth in the above-mentioned order. These are distinguished by the name of the Clyde strata, or seams of coal, and not only lie along the sides of that river, through all the plain country, but branch out less or more along the principal streams, on some of them to a great extent. Besides these, there are other seams of coal in the county, of a somewhat different nature. In the parish of Shotts, a fine yolk coal is wrought, resembling the coal found upon the sides of the Forth, and supposed to be a continuation of one of the same strata. Upon the sides of the Douglas River are extensive collieries, which supply some of the southern provinces where that fuel is wanting. The coal here is also similar to that on the Forth. On the south-west boundary of the county is coal of the same quality with that wrought on the coast of Ayrshire. It crops out at the surface about the middle of Avondale parish.

There are still some other variations in the coal strata which merit attention. Near the northern boundary of the county a species is found

distinguished by the name of the *blind-coal*, from its burning with intense heat without flame. This must no doubt have been deprived of the fixed air by means of subterraneous fire. It is used for the same purposes as coke, and even preferred to coke artificially made, its effluvia being still less offensive. The blind-coal is always found under a covering of horizontal whin; and where the same seam is traced till it comes under the freestone rock, its qualities are entirely changed, and it becomes in every respect the common pit-coal. Another species of coal, the qualities of which are directly opposite to those of the last, is found in different parts of the county. It is here called the *candle* (cannel) or *light coal*, and is said to be the parrot or jet coal of the third seam in the above enumeration, divested of the other kinds which accompany it when the seam is complete. But when this is found alone it seems to be still more exquisitely inflammable: it takes flame the moment it is brought in contact with the fire, and a small fragment of it may be carried about in the hand like a flambeau, and will continue for a long time to give a vivid light." At Auchinheath, and other two places in the parish of Lesmahago, the finest coal of this kind to be met with in Scotland, is wrought. It supplies Glasgow and other places with gas, for which it is peculiarly adapted; and is in such demand, that it is sold at the coal-hill for 8s. a ton.

To enable our readers to form some estimate of the importance of the coal-fields of Clydesdale, we may mention, that it has been computed to contain 55,000 acres, or about 110 square miles. Taking the medium thickness of the whole field at 5 yards, there will be in each mile 15,448,000 cubic yards, and in the whole field 1,703,680,000 cubic yards of coal.

Through the whole range of the coal district limestone abounds. It is generally found beneath the seventh seam of coal, about 73 fathoms below the upper coal. It is found near the surface only in places which are somewhat elevated, after the freestone coal and accompanying strata have skirted out, and are no longer to be found. It is most frequent on the north and west of the Clyde, particularly in the parishes of Kilbride, Avondale, Glassford, Stonehaven, Lesmahago, Douglas, and the higher parts of Hamilton and Blantyre. On the east, it is found in Carluke and Carnwath. The strata of limestone are, in general, nearly horizontal.

In 1829, and for some successive years, the gas issuing from the fissures of the limestone rock, on the property of Holms, in

Cadder, rose through the earth, and even the water on its surface. It was easily kindled with a match, and burned brilliantly on the surface of the water.

Freestone, another concomitant of coal, is found in every part of the coal district. It is of very varied appearance and qualities; and it is a fact not unworthy the attention of the geologist, that, on the south and west of the Clyde, white freestone predominates; while, on the east of the river, it is more generally red, particularly towards the surface. To this general fact, however, there are some exceptions. Mr Patrick informs us that a stratum of the new, or upper red sandstone, stretches along the whole of the western parts of Bothwell, and penetrates into several of the neighbouring parishes, covering a great part of the south-west edge of the coal basin of the Clyde. This freestone is in general compact, and well suited for building; and its range is pretty distinctly marked out to the eye of the traveller, by the general colour of the houses and other buildings. Where both red and white freestone occur, the former is near the surface, and the latter at a considerable depth beneath some of the seams of coal. In Dalserf, Lesmahago, and Douglas parishes, freestone of a beautiful white colour abounds; and at Nethan foot, in Lesmahago, there is a quarry of freestone of a white ground, and so beautifully veined and clouded as to resemble marble. A yellow freestone, which Mr Patrick thinks of the same sort as what is found in Dumbartonshire above the old red sandstone, occurs in Wiston, on Kennox water in Douglas, and near Monk's head, on the confines of Douglas and Lesmahago. In Dalziel parish, is found a very hard rough-grained freestone, abounding with unequal grains of quartz, unequalled for resisting the action of both weather and fire. Of this stone the bridge near Hamilton was built. Tinto-hill, rising between the parishes of Carmichael, Covington, Symington, and Wiston, presents rocks of old red sandstone conglomerate; but the predominant rocks are compact felspar, and felspar porphyries, with subordinate masses of greenstone. In the other parishes, on the eastern verge of the county, greywacke is the predominating rock.

Organic Remains.—The organic remains of Clydesdale, as might be expected from the account given of its minerals, are numerous and interesting. Shells of various kinds, corals, and fossil trees, are found among the strata of limestone. One fossil tree, discovered eight or nine years since, in the lime quarries of Wiston, was sent to Edinburgh, and was found to be of a species unknown before.

Near Calderside, in Blantyre, part of a tree completely petrified rises out of the bed of the river. From the stem, only part of which remains in an upright growing position, proceed two root shoots, each from 13 to 14 inches in diameter. It appears to be composed of a close-grained whitish sandstone, with small specks of mica, and dotted with spots of oxide of iron, as minute as needle points. On the banks of the Kelvin, in Govan parish, nearly thirty fossil trees were, several years ago, discovered standing close to one another, and in their natural position. Not more than two feet of the trunks, however, remained attached to the roots. They appear to belong to the dicotyledonous class. To the geologist, however, the most interesting organic phenomena are the remains of plants, shells, and animals, some of them of genera now extinct, or unknown, which are found in the strata of coal, freestone, and lime.* In these, the strata in the parish of Carluke appear to be particularly rich. In Bothwell, Hamilton, Blantyre, Lesmahago, Douglas, and indeed through the whole extent of the coal district, interesting organic remains occur; and few counties could present a more inviting or instructive field to the geologist.

Altitudes.—The eminences in Lanarkshire, which are entitled to the appellation of mountains, are in the hilly ranges of the Upper Ward. On the borders of Ayrshire is Cairntable, 1650 feet above the level of the sea; near the Dumfries borders, are the Lowthers, the loftiest summit of which is 3110 feet; Tinto, 2350 feet above the sea level, and 1740 feet above the Clyde; Culter Fell, 2330 feet; Dunsyre hill, 1235 feet; Dolphinton hill, 1550 feet. In the Middle and Lower Wards, the ground is in general of so moderate elevation, that, from a spot not above 150 feet above the level of the sea, all the heights of the Isle of Arran, fifty miles distant, may be seen in a clear day.

Meteorology.—In the Lower Ward, situate on an isthmus little more than thirty miles broad, between the Forth and the Clyde, which opens gradually to the German and Atlantic Oceans, the temperate influence of the sea breeze is felt more or less throughout the year. The west and south-west winds prevail for about two-thirds of the year; and, sweeping over the vast Atlantic, unbroken by any intervening land, they come, surcharged indeed with vapour, yet in all the mildness of the ocean temperature. The

* In a bed of stratified clay in Govan, at least 80 feet above the level of the sea, 150 species of shells have been found, nearly a tenth part of which is not known to exist in the present seas. Of these Mr Smith of Jordanhill has formed a catalogue.

easterly winds, which, blowing over a wide continent and a narrow sea, are colder, have their force broken by the high lands on the eastern side of the county, so that the cold heavy fogs, so prevalent on the east coast, seldom pay their unkindly visits here. Intense frosts and deep snows are neither frequent, nor, when they occur, lasting. The summer's temperature, however, is lowered by the vapours which the prevailing winds bring from the Atlantic; and which, intercepted by the heights of the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, fall in frequent and heavy showers. In the flatter country farther up the Clyde, where the current of air passes with scarce the interruption of a single height between the ocean and the river, rains are less frequent. And in the trough of Clyde, the dense column of air buoying up the clouds, sometimes prevents the lands in the hollow from receiving the rains with which the ridges on either side are drenched. While the west and south-west winds prevail, the rain falls in repeated showers between short intervals of fair weather. Next to these, the most prevalent wind is the north-east, which is generally accompanied with fair but cold weather. The south wind generally brings heavy rain, but of short continuance. The heaviest and most lasting rain, though not the most frequent, is from the south-east. It was probably from the weather which prevailed while Agricola was erecting ramparts on the northern confines of this county, that Tacitus drew his description of the Caledonian weather, which is still applicable to the climate of the Lower Ward: "*Coelum crebris imbris ac nebulis foedum; asperitas frigoribus abest.*" In the Upper Ward, where the distance from either sea is great, the influence of the sea-breeze is less felt. Frequent and lofty eminences intercept the current of air from sea to sea. The weather, though not exempt from insular variableness, is steadier, the winter's cold more severe, and the summer's heat more intense. Rains are more frequent than in the Middle Ward. In the upper extremity of the county especially, where lofty summits intercept the clouds, heavy rains often fall,—mists cover the hills,—the winters are tedious and severe,—and the heats of summer are often interrupted by chilling blasts. In the Accounts of Crawford and Biggar, the reader will find meteorological tables, from which he may form a tolerably accurate idea of the climate of the Upper Ward. For the meteorology of the Middle Ward, we refer him to a similar table in the Account of Dalserf; and of the meteorology of the Lower Ward,

he will find accurate statements in the Accounts of Bothwell and Glasgow.

Agriculture, &c.—Although so large a proportion of this county is occupied by mountain and moor, and, although, even in much of the arable country, the humidity and coldness of the climate are evils with which the agriculturist finds it difficult to contend ; yet there is perhaps no county in Scotland in which agricultural enterprise is active, and the march of improvement is more steadily and rapidly progressive. The energy of its commercial industry is communicated by sympathy and example to its rural labour ; and the influence of its commercial wealth is everywhere visible in the scale of its farming operations, and the spirit with which they are conducted. To say that all the improvements in agriculture are readily adopted in this county, is not to give its agriculturists their due meed of praise, unless we take into account the obstacles by which they might be discouraged, and the perseverance and often the ingenuity by which they are surmounted. Not only is the surface of the land improved, and its fertility increased, but even its climate is greatly meliorated by the exertions of an enlightened industry. This industry is at once stimulated and assisted by the means and facilities which the commercial resources of the county afford, and the streams of wealth which are ever issuing from Glasgow as a grand reservoir, spread richness and beauty over not only the adjacent portions of the county, but over its remotest extremities.

To these beneficial effects, the ambition of the opulent citizens of Glasgow to become landed proprietors, essentially contributes. Much capital is thus invested in the purchase and the improvement of land, wherever it can be obtained. Splendid mansions, with the requisite accompaniments of lawns, pleasure-grounds, and plantations, now delight the eye in many places where it was formerly offended with the squalid slovenliness of indolence or poverty. The unsparing application of capital spreads an air of comfort and elegance over all the vicinity of these abodes of wealth ; and spots which, not many years ago, lay in a state of nature, unseemly and unproductive, now wear the smiling aspect of plenty and beauty.

A considerable proportion of the county, indeed, is in the possession of ancient families, whose large estates, held by the tenure of entail, cannot enjoy, except in the vicinity of the family residence, the same advantages as smaller properties of more recent

acquisition, occupied by persons whose active habits engage them eagerly in the business of improvement. Yet, even over these large estates the spirit of improvement has passed. Tenants readily adopt, and landlords in general liberally encourage, any change of system which promises to be beneficial; and the marked improvement of both stock and tillage does ample credit to the enterprise and intelligence of store-farmers and agriculturists, and to the enlightened liberality with which these are fostered.

In some instances, the proprietors themselves, and in particular the greatest proprietor in the Upper Ward, take the lead as improvers of our rural economy. The influence of their example is beyond calculation beneficial, spreading even to the remotest of their tenantry. In their more immediate vicinity, this influence is of course more perceptible, seconded as it necessarily is by the more particular attention which they are led to pay to places under their daily observation. On the lands in their own occupation, the effects of this improving spirit are more especially apparent. Year after year these lands rise, under their judicious management, in increasing beauty and fertility; and the traveller who has an opportunity of marking these progressive changes, and of comparing their present state with what it was within his own not very remote recollection, is impressed with a deep and delighted conviction of the benefit conferred upon a land by such resident proprietors. These are the men who are best entitled to the praise of substantial patriotism—being essential benefactors to their country. And while they see around them a pleased and happy peasantry constantly maintained in their employment; a neighbouring population thriving by the circulation thus given to a part of their wealth; while the effects of their improving operations open progressively to their view; while new schemes of improvement are constantly occupying their minds, and they anticipate, in enlightened speculation, the results of these schemes in distant futurity—their lot is surely as enviable as their example is laudable; and they open up to themselves sources of rational and salutary gratification, which would be poorly exchanged for all that courts or cities could offer.

Ancient Families.—The most considerable of the ancient families which still hold possessions in Lanarkshire, are the Ducal family of Hamilton, of which the Belhaven and Dalziel families are branches. The Douglas, long the first family in rank and power, next to the royal family in Scotland, still lineally represented, though latterly through

the female line, by Lord Douglas of Douglas. Of this family the Douglasses of Rosehall, and Douglas Park, in this county, are branches. The Lockharts of Lee, of which the present representative is Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. with their branches, the Lockharts of Castlehill and Milton Lockhart, Cleghorn, &c. The late noble family of Hyndford, now represented by Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther; of this family the Carmichaels of East End form a branch. The Baillies of Lamington, represented by Mr Cochrane Baillie, son of Sir Thomas Cochrane of Murdieston; the Rosses of Bonnington, represented by Sir Charles Ross; the Colebrookes of Crawford by Sir Edward Colebrooke. The Stewarts of Coltness became extinct in the person of the late General Sir James Stewart. The Stewarts of Allanton are now represented by Sir Henry James, son of the late Sir Reginald Macdonald Seton Stewart of Allanton, &c. and maternal grandson of Sir Henry Stewart of Allanton. The Veres of Stonebyres, and of Blackwood, &c.

Family Mansions.—Among the most remarkable family mansions are, Hamilton Palace, the truly princely residence of the Duke of Hamilton; Douglas and Bothwell Castles, the seats of Lord Douglas; the former having been commenced in the time of the Duke of Douglas, after a magnificent plan by the celebrated Adam, but still unfinished; the latter, a plain, but large and commodious building, forming a remarkable contrast to the ruin of the old castle, one of the noblest relics of baronial grandeur to be seen in the kingdom; Carstairs House, the splendid residence of Henry Monteath, Esq.; Bonnington House, the seat of Sir Charles Ross; and Corehouse, the romantic mansion of Lord Corehouse, on the opposite sides of the Clyde, near the falls of Bonnington and Cora Linn; Stonebyres House, a fine old mansion, on the west of the Clyde, near the Stonebyres Fall; Lee House, the magnificent mansion of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart; Mauldslie Castle, an elegant turreted structure on the Clyde, built, after a design of Adam, by Thomas Earl of Hyndford, now the property of his grandnephew, Mr Nesbit of Carfin; Milton-Lockhart, a splendid specimen of the manorial style, after the plan of Burn, set down by the present proprietor in a most beautiful situation on the Clyde; Dalziel House, the seat of Hamilton of Dalziel; Cambusnethan Priory, a splendid Gothic structure, after a design of Mr Gillespie Graham, in one of the finest situations on the Clyde, the seat of Mr Lockhart of Castlehill; Wishaw House, the seat of Lord

Belhaven; Coltness House, now in the possession of Mr Houldsworth; Allanton House, the beautiful seat of Sir James Henry Macdonald Stewart; Woodhall, the seat of Mr Campbell of Isla; Cleland House, the seat of Mr North Dalrymple; Douglas Park, belonging to Mrs Douglas; Rosehall, the property of General Pye Douglas; Airdrie House, the seat of Sir William Alexander; Newton House, belonging to Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope; Monkland House, the seat of the Hon. William Elphinstone; Castlemilk, the property of James Stirling Stirling, Esq. Many elegant houses besides these are to be met with in different parts of the county. The Lower Ward especially is thickly studded with seats and villas; but a mere enumeration of the principal mansions is all that our present limits admit. More detailed descriptions of them will generally be found in the accounts of the parishes in which they are situate.

In commercial importance Lanarkshire ranks far above any other county in Scotland. Glasgow, which rivals Manchester in its manufactures, may already be termed the Scotch Liverpool for trade. The rapid advances which Glasgow has made within the last half century; the vast improvements which have been effected in the navigation of the Clyde, and the magnificent plans for its further improvement, which have been recently undertaken,—the striking fact, that vessels of more than 600 tons burthen, drawing 16 or 17 feet of water, can now pass, where the river, only seventy years ago, was not two feet deep,—and that the river and harbour dues, which in 1771 were only L.1021, now exceed L.40,000,—warrant the most sanguine anticipations of the future increase of its trade. In no city on the face of the globe, indeed, is enterprise more active, or in general more successful, and, in none, perhaps, have a greater number of fortunes been amassed,—in many instances by individuals of the lowest origin,—than in Glasgow.

The original source of its prosperity, and still the staple of its trade, is its manufacture of cotton, which is carried on in all its various branches, and to a degree of perfection which is nowhere surpassed. The finer fabrics, except of complex patterns, are wrought chiefly in power-looms, the number of which in Glasgow, in 1835, was 15,127. The number of hand-looms in the city and suburbs was, in the same year, 18,537, and employed by Glasgow manufacturers in other towns, 13,468. Of the latter, however, a considerable number may be supposed to be in other counties. In Glasgow and its vicinity, there are now many establishments on a

great scale, for the spinning of cotton thread; but the most extensive establishment of this kind in the county is that of New Lanark, founded by Mr David Dale, for many years under the superintendence of the noted Robert Owen, and now belonging to the firm of Walker and Company. Upwards of 1100 persons are employed in the establishment; and the neatness of the buildings for both the mills and dwellings,—the beauty of their situation amid the most interesting scenery of the Clyde,—the cleanliness and order with which they are kept,—and the judicious regulations for the comfort and moral decency of the operatives,—render it one of the most interesting factories that are anywhere to be found. The Blantyre Spinning Mills, originally founded likewise by Mr Dale, employs 458 persons, and are also under very judicious management. They are the property of Messrs Henry Monteath and Company.

Means of Communication.—In a county of such commercial importance, the means of communication are of course particularly attended to. Its roads in every direction are of the best description. The great English road by Carlisle, in particular, planned by Mr Telford, is one of the best in the kingdom. A new line of road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and traversing this county from Cambusnethan to Strathavon, was opened some years ago. The old road by Carnwath and Douglas is likewise well kept. New lines of road have, within the last few years, been opened to Dumfries from Glasgow by Lanark and Chesterhall, and from Edinburgh by Biggar and Chesterhall; and in general, throughout the county, there is abundant facility of communication by excellent roads. New bridges, too, have been recently thrown across the Clyde, of which, besides the GLASGOW BRIDGE, we may particularly mention two handsome bridges at Cessford and Milton-Lockhart,—the latter built at the sole expense of the spirited proprietor of that estate. It has been for some time in contemplation to have a railway between Glasgow and Carlisle. Eminent engineers have been employed to survey the intervening country, with the view of determining the most eligible line; but so many circumstances are to be taken into account that it is difficult to come to a decision.

TABLE I.—Shewing Ecclesiastical State, &c.

Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Ecclesiastical State.						Schools in Par.	Parochial Schoolmasters.	
		Fams. be- longing to Estab. Ch.	Individuals Do. Do.	Families of Dissenters or Seceders	Individuals Do. Do.	Amount of Parochial Mi- nisters' stipend	Salary.		Fees.	
Lanark,	7672	...	...	...	...	19 chalders.	12	...	...
Lesmahago,	6409	...	...	...	200	L. 277 } 277 }	...	L. 34 0 0	L. 45 0 0
Libberton and Quothquan,	773	...	...	...	170	15 chalders	2	30 0 0	20 0 0
Dolphinton,	275	...	...	...	...	L. 150.	...	26 0 0	15 0 0
Dunsyre,	335	...	...	...	...	L. 150.	1	28 0 0	...
Carnwath,	3505	...	...	...	...	16 chalders.	8	34 0 0	37 0 0
Wiston and Roberton,	940	...	766	...	183	L. 191 and 1 chalder.	3	25 13 0 30 0 0	...	
Glasgow,	202426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Monkland,	9867	...	...	...	...	17 chalders.	5	30 0 0	30 0 0
Hamilton,	9513	1106	...	952	...	16 chalders. } 16 chalders. }	20	34 0 0	50 0 0	
Glassford,	1730	212	...	130	...	16 chalders.	4	16 13 4	32 0 0	
Avondale,	5761	...	...	...	1350	19 chalders.	13	34 0 0	25 0 0
Blantyre,	3000	...	...	...	817	L. 116 and 96 bolls, &c.	3	26 0 0	20 0 0
Crawford,	1850	...	...	...	12	15 chalders.	3	34 0 0	15 0 0
Culter,	497	76	...	23	...	L. 208 and 12 bolls, &c.	2	34 0 0	20 0 0	
Biggar,	1915	236	...	168	...	17 chalders.	...	34 0 0	...	
Rutherglen,	5503	...	...	...	...	18 chalders.	8	16 13 0	...
Cadder,	3048	...	...	...	...	L. 211, &c.	7	25 13 0 1 chalder	25 0 0 38 0 0
Cambuslang,	2697	...	2016	...	689	121 bolls, &c.	4	34 0 0	...	
Dalziel,	1180	...	717	...	513	L. 150.	3	34 0 0	20 0 0	
Stonehouse,	2359	360	...	120	...	17 chalders.	5	28 0 0	30 0 0	
Douglas,	2549	...	...	...	...	16 chalders.	5	34 0 0	...
Crawfordjohn	991	...	...	...	40	15 chalders.	2	32 10 0	...
Carmichael,	956	...	...	...	18	L. 194, &c.	2	32 0 0	10 0 0
Pettinain,	461	...	...	...	4	L. 150.	1	32 0 0	17 0 0
Carstairs,	981	163	...	42	...	15 chalders.	2	34 0 0	...	
Carluke,	3288	...	...	...	730	16 chalders.	7	34 0 0	...
Carmunnock,	692	122	...	56	...	L. 150.	1	34 0 0	40 0 0	
Cambusnethn.	3824	419	...	340	...	18 chalders.	9	34 0 0	20 0 0	
Bertram Shotts	3220	457	...	293	...	16 ch. & L. 25.	6	34 0 0	28 0 0	
O. Monkland,	9580	...	6875	...	3457	L. 263.	4	31 0 0	...	
Govan,	4967	...	...	...	1971	20 chalders.	40	34 0 0	...
Dalserf,	2680	...	2450	...	550	17 chalders.	...	34 0 0	...	
Bothwell,	5545	...	3811	...	2397	18 chalders.	11	34 0 0	...	
Wandell and Lammington,	382	...	...	...	...	See text.	...	34 0 0	24 0 0
Walston,	429	...	313	...	173	L. 158.	2	30 0 0	10 0 0	
Symington,	489	Almost all.	...	...	...	L. 150.	1	34 0 0	15 0 0
Covington & Thankerton,	521	...	...	...	...	...	1	28 0 0	16 0 0
East Kilbride,	3789	...	1962	...	1644	18 chalders.	3	34 0 0	...	

of Parishes in the County of Lanark.

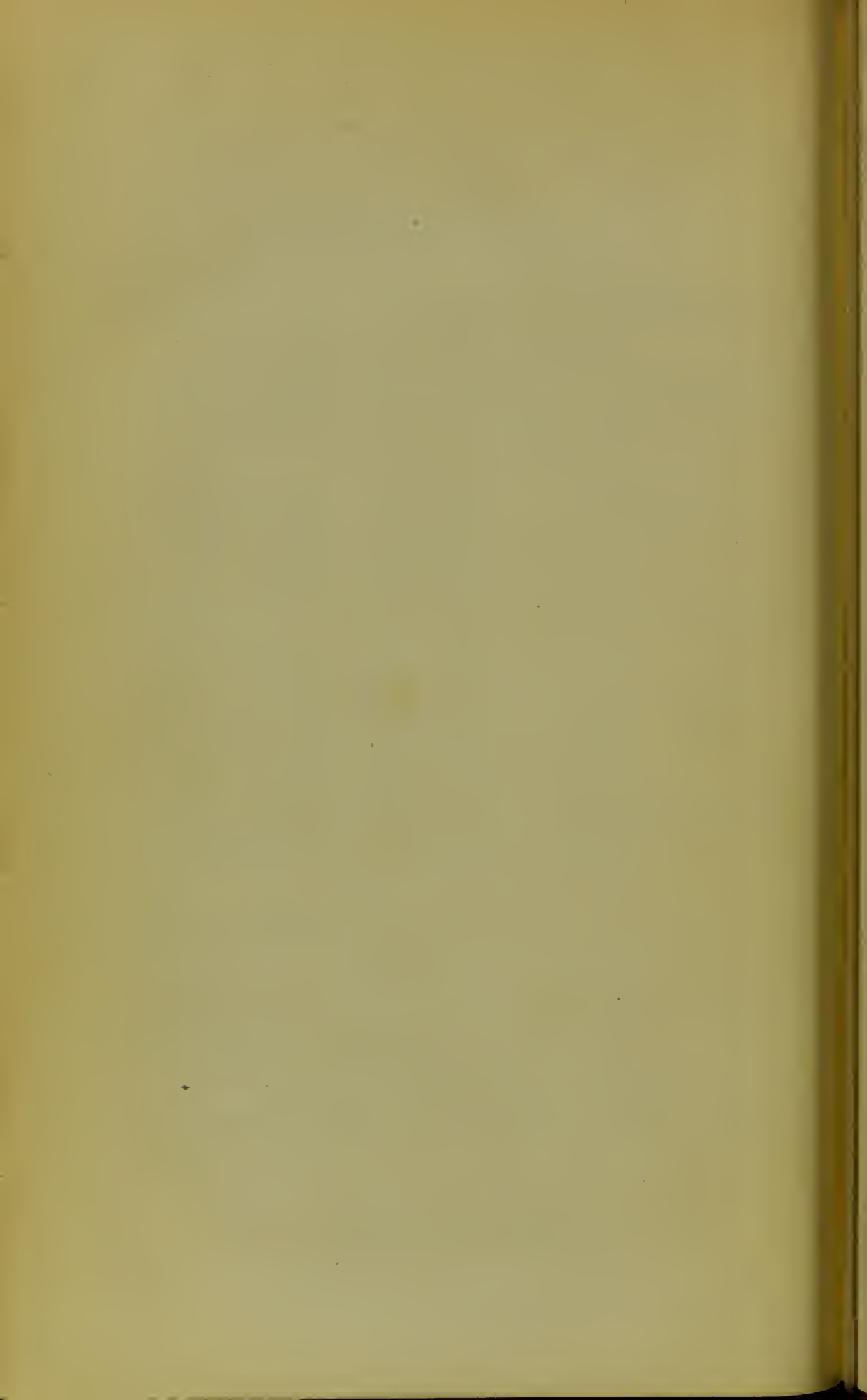
Emolums.		Savings' Banks.		Annual amount of Contributions to the Poor.			
Total.	Number.	Amount yearly invested.	Amount yearly withdrawn.	From assessment or voluntary contrib. by Heritors.	From Church collections.	From Alms, Legacies, &c.	Total.
...	1	L.200	L.342	L.230 0 0	L.37 0 0	See text.	See text.
L.79 0 0	1	60	20	365 0 0	47 0 0	L.98 0 0	L.500 0 0
50 0 0	45 0 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	58 0 0
41 0 0	25 0 0
...	30 0 0
71 0 0	182 14 0	28 6 0	7 9 0	...
...	100 0 0	12 13 0	...	119 11 0
...
60 0 0	467 0 0	...	...	...
84 0 0	90 0 0	...	800 0 0
48 0 0	170 9 7	15 6 0	...	...
59 0 0	14 0 0	32 0 0	510 0 0
46 0 0	37 15 0
49 0 0	85 0 0
54 0 0	32 0 0	4 4 0	...
...	153 11 0	12 18 0	9 7 0	175 18 0
...	279 19 0
...	27 0 0	...	...
...	23 1 0	...	200 0 0
...
54 0 0	50 0 0	16 10 0	2 5 0	...
58 0 0	168 0 0	13 0 0	...	...
...	45 0 0	...	...
...	38 0 0	...	...	...
42 0 0	...	290	...	...	25 0 0	...	54 0 0
49 0 0	8 0 0	...	...
...	26 0 0	1 10 0	35 10 0
...	222 0 0	14 0 0	7 0 0	243 0 0
74 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	45 0 0
54 0 0	45 0 0	...	250 0 0
62 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	212 0 0
...
...	2333 0 0	...	...	...
...	210 0 0	40 0 0	...	...
...	300 0 0	42 0 0	...	...
58 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
40 0 0	20 10 0	6 0 0	...	...
49 0 0
44 0 0	8 8 0	16 8 0	30 11 0
...	142 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	180 0 0

TABLE II.—Shewing Extent, &c. of Parishes in the County of Lanark.

Parishes.	Acres in parish.	Acres cultivated or occasion. in tillage.	Acres uncultivated	Do. sup. pos. cap. of cultiv. with prof.	Acres under wood.	
Lanark,	8936	6500	2436	—	600	Scotch acres stated. Do.
Lesmahago,	34000	21000	13000	1000	1650	
Libberton and Quothquan,	8703	5403	3300	300	500	Scotch acres stated.
Dolphinton,	3200	2000	1200	250	300	
Dunsyre, .	13030	3000	10030	2000	30	Scotch acres stated.
Carnwath,	25193	8397	16796	4400	400	
Wiston & Robertson,	10871	3783	7088	1500	200	Scotch acres stated.
Glasgow,	—	—	—	—	—	
N. Monkland,	—	—	—	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Hamilton,	12240	8000	4240	—	2000	
Glassford,	5598	—	440	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Avondale,	32000	16000	16000	—	—	
Blantyre, .	4170	3670	500	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Crawford,	75000	1200	73800	—	150	
Culter, .	11547	3990	7557	—	435	Scotch acres stated.
Biggar, .	5852	4572	1280	—	750	
Rutherglen,	—	All.	—	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Cadder, .	—	8700	—	—	460	
Cambuslang,	4325	4125	200	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Dalziel, .	2283	1873	410	—	410	
Stonehouse,	6000	6000	—	—	—	Do.
Douglas,	28004	3816	24188	—	1492	
Crawfordjohn,	21123	3200	17923	—	50	Do.
Carmichael,	9252	4702	4550	—	735	
Pettinain,	3220	2320	900	—	160	Do.
Carstairs, .	11840	9936	1904	500	400	
Carlisle, .	15360	14053	1307	—	600	Scotch acres stated.
Carmunnock,	2810	2400	410	—	250	
Cambusnethan,	26000	10000	16000	10000	6000	Scotch acres stated.
Bertram Shotts,	32000	17000	15000	—	500*	
O. Monkland,	—	—	—	—	1200	Scotch acres stated.
Govan, .	—	All.	—	—	—	
Dalserf, .	5725	All.	—	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Bothwell,	13600	All.	—	—	—	
Wandell and Lammington,	6099	2280	3819	—	—	Scotch acres stated.
Walston, .	—	2901	1121	—	38	
Symington,	2754	1953	801	—	113	Scotch acres stated.
Covington & Thankerton,	—	2000	3500	600	80	
East Kilbride,	—	—	—	—	—	

Bertram Shotts.—Acres cultivated and uncultivated here conjectural. See text, p. 629.

N. B.—The acres uncultivated include those capable of cultivation, and those under wood.



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